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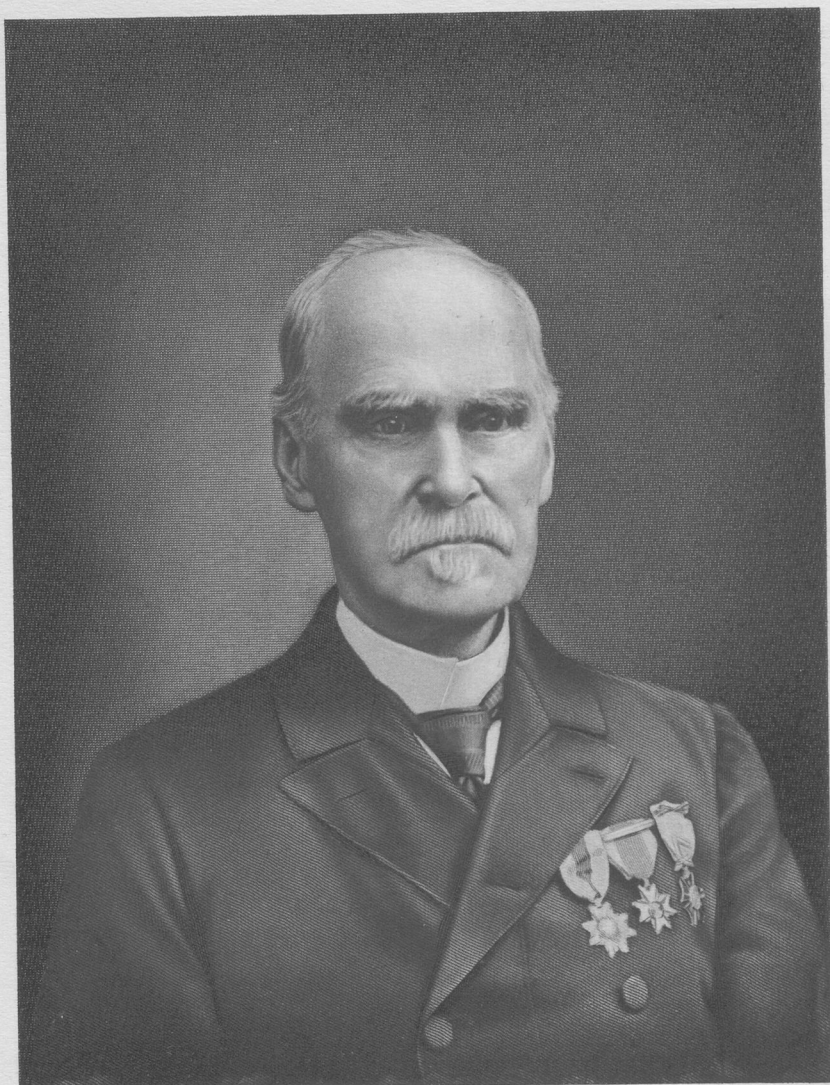
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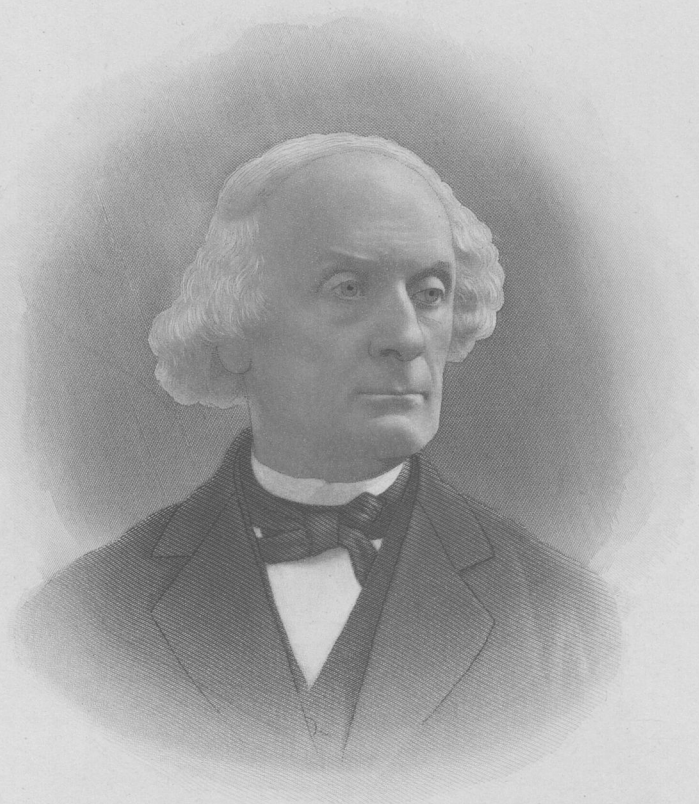
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BIOGRAPHICAL



On steel by John Sartain, Phil^a

TRAILL GREEN, M.D., LL.D..

Traill Green

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GREEN, Traill,

Medical Practitioner and Instructor.

Traill Green, A. M., M. D., LL. D., was born May 25, 1813, in Easton, Pennsylvania. At an early period in the colonization of the New World, the Green family, of which he was a representative, was established in Western New Jersey by William Green, a native of England, who first came to Long Island, where he married Joanna Reeder, a native of Norfolk county, England, belonging to the old Reeder family of that locality. Not long after their marriage William Green and his wife removed to Hunterdon county, New Jersey, about 1700. He was influential in community affairs, occupying various positions under the English crown, including that of judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He died in 1722.

His eldest son, Richard Green, married Mary Ely, of Trenton, New Jersey, also of English lineage, a daughter of George and Jane (Pettit) Ely, members of the Society of Friends. Richard Green died in 1741.

Richard Green, Jr., eldest son of Richard and Mary (Ely) Green, died in 1797, and was grandfather of Dr. Traill Green. He married Phebe Moore, daughter of Nathaniel Moore, who removed from Long Island to New Jersey in 1708. He was a son of Captain Samuel Moore, a prominent advocate of religious liberty in 1690, and a grandson of Rev. John Moore, of Newtown, Long Island, who died in 1657, and is spoken of as "one of the most interesting characters of that early period." Rev. John Moore was an "independent." Benjamin Moore, rector

of Trinity Church, New York, second bishop of New York, and president of King's College; Nathaniel F. Moore, president of Columbia College; Clement C. Moore, professor of Hebrew in the General Theological Seminary (and the author among other poems of "'Twas the Night Before Christmas"), were among his descendants. The mother of Phebe (Moore) Green was Joanna Prudden, a granddaughter of Rev. Peter Prudden, a minister of Herefordshire, England, driven from that country by persecution and arrived in America in 1637 in company with John Davenport, John Howard, Samuel Eaton and others. He was one of the founders of the colony of New Haven, and the founder of the Church of Christ, Milford, Connecticut; was one of the "seven pillars," and died there, in 1656. She was a daughter of Rev. John Prudden, who was the first regular pastor of the first regularly organized Presbyterian church in America, at Jamaica, Long Island, in 1672. He was also the third pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Newark, New Jersey.

Benjamin Green, son of Richard and Phebe (Moore) Green, was born in 1770, and died in 1852. About the close of the Revolutionary War a little colony of English people made their way to what is now Easton, Pennsylvania, and Benjamin Green was among the number who in 1793 established his home in the village. He married Elizabeth Traill, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Grotz) Traill, the latter a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Shaffbuch) Grotz.

In the maternal line the ancestry of Dr. Green traces to Robert Traill, son of Rev.

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Thomas Traill, of Sanda, Orkney Islands, off the north coast of Scotland. In 1764 Robert Traill arrived in Easton; became an active citizen, and in the Revolution took a conspicuous part. He was a member of the Committee of Observation of Northampton county, and one of the standing committee of correspondence and clerk of the same. May 21, 1777, he was elected major of the Fifth Battalion of Northampton county, and in 1779 was assistant deputy quartermaster-general. He was a member of the Assembly, sheriff in 1782, and clerk of the court. He was a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, and was appointed associate judge by Governor Mifflin in 1796. Sabilla Grant, mother of Robert Traill, was the daughter of Rev. Alexander Grant, of South Ronaldsay.

Dr. Green was descended from the Scotch, English and German races, and he bore certain strong traits of each nationality. In his youth he found great pleasure in wandering through the country, intent on observing the birds, insects and minerals, the glories of the sky, the fields and the rivers. He was of a studious nature. After attending Easton Union Academy he entered Minerva Academy, Easton, coming under the teaching of Rev. John Vanderveer, D. D., one of the most scholarly educators of that time. His interest in nature was heightened by his perusal of Buffon's "Natural History," and he resolved to make the study of natural sciences one of his chief pursuits, and never abandoned this intention. He became convinced that the study of medicine would afford him special advantages in this direction, and he therefore determined to pursue it. He attended two courses of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and then became a student under Dr. J. K. Mitchell, Professor of Medicine in Chapman's Institute, and graduated in 1835. Realizing the neces-

sity for thorough preparation, he would never receive a student without a pledge that he would pursue three full courses of study before he applied for a degree. He seemed in advance of the times in this particular, for long years after that, the colleges required only two courses and demanded no special preparation for matriculation. Following his graduation he was appointed physician to the Fifth Street Dispensary in Philadelphia, and attended outdoor patients and held clinics. His carefulness, accuracy and capacity for work are illustrated in the complete records he kept of all the cases he treated. He continued this practice throughout his medical life of nearly sixty years, and no one was ever treated whose record will not be found in his voluminous record books. He was a most indefatigable worker, and accomplished an amount of labor which would have been utterly impossible to many a man. He enjoyed good health because of outdoor exercise, and his ability to fall asleep almost anywhere, and thus gained the power and renewal of energies which only sleep can bring.

Following his dispensary experience, Dr. Green returned to Easton in 1836 and entered upon active practice. While the demands for his professional services constantly increased, he yet found time not only to continue his own studies, but also to give instruction to private classes. While still a medical student he determined to become a teacher of chemistry, which he designated as "his darling study," and he organized a class of young people whom he instructed in the science, and it was his enthusiasm in this subject that probably attracted the attention of the board of Lafayette College and occasioned his selection by it for the position of Professor of Chemistry in that institution. Following his acceptance, he continued his studies in the natural sci-

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ences, and at this time embraced the opportunity to acquaint himself with minerals, and in the course of years he had a collection of fine specimens which at his death was bequeathed to Lafayette College. Successively he took up the study of geology, zoology and botany, finding on each new page of nature's text book fields for thought and interest.

In 1841 Dr. Green accepted a call from Marshall College, at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, to teach the natural sciences. Here medicine was dropped, and he devoted himself to teaching his favorite subjects, except when occasionally called in consultation in difficult cases, and when he lectured to the students on physiology and hygiene. He remained at Mercersburg from 1841 until 1848, returning then to Easton, and the following year was re-appointed to the chair of chemistry in Lafayette College. He continued to deliver an annual course of lectures in chemistry, and at the same time engaged in the active practice of medicine. He also instructed classes of boys and girls in botany, and it was a rare occasion when he was not giving instruction in one or more of the natural sciences. His interest in Lafayette College never abated, and in speaking of his connection therewith Professor Moore said:

He gave his time, his money, his influence, not once, but thousands of times. He was not a friend for a year, but for every one of over fifty years. He filled every official position in the college, generally without any, always with insufficient, remuneration. He worked because he loved the cause, and furnished what money will not buy—cheerful, unselfish devotion. He was Professor of Chemistry, trustee, acting president, chairman of the building committee, a member of the prudential committee, dean and general adviser, and always a devoted friend. He gave his professional services to every one connected with the faculty who called him, for absolutely nothing, during all his professional life. He made sacrifices for the college—the only test of sincerity and devotion. The Ob-

servatory was his gift, and the gift was an Observatory because he felt that astronomy might be among the last subjects to be the recipient of a gift. The building and furnishings were given on condition that his name should not be mentioned. Dr. Cattell said at the laying of the cornerstone that "the donor was too modest to allow his name to be mentioned, and he felt that he could not violate confidence, but he knew that, whoever he was, his name would be green in the memories of all true lovers of Lafayette."

The following is a partial list of degrees and honors conferred upon and professional positions occupied by Dr. Green: 1835, Doctor of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania; 1841, Master of Arts, Rutgers College, New Jersey; 1866, Doctor of Laws, Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania.

1835, March 26, Philadelphia Medical Institute; 1835-36, Philadelphia Dispensary, Northwestern District; 1836, associate member of Philadelphia Medical Society; 1849, July, Northampton County Medical Society, founder and first president; 1853, member of the American Medical Association; 1861-62, Pennsylvania State Medical Board for Examination of Surgeons for the Army; 1867, State commissioner to select site and build a new insane hospital; 1867, president of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; 1868-92, trustee of Insane Hospital at Harrisburg; 1873, consulting physician and surgeon, St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; 1874, January 5, member of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia; 1876, April 5, associate fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; 1876, American Academy of Medicine, one of the founders and first president; 1880, orator before the Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania; 1882, president of Lehigh Valley Medical Association; 1887, September, president of the Section of Therapeutics and Materia Medica,

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Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C.; 1890, December 1, honorary member of the Association of Obstetrics and Gynecologists; life member of the Society of the Alumni of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania; 1892, president of the Society of the Alumni of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania; consulting physician of the Easton Hospital; Board of Examining Surgeons for Pensions; censor Medico-Chirurgical College; Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates of Medicine.

1837-41, Professor of Chemistry, Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania; 1841-48, Professor of Natural Science, Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania; 1841-65, Professor of Chemistry, Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania; 1865, Professor of Natural Science, Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania; 1865-74, Adamson Professor of General and Applied Chemistry, Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania; 1869-75, member of the building committee, Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania; 1871-75, chairman of the building committee, Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania; 1869-97, Dean Pardee Scientific Department, Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania; 1874-91, Professor of General Chemistry, Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania; 1875-77, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania; 1882-97, trustee, Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania; 1891-97, Emeritus Professor of Chemistry, Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania; 1890-91, acting president, Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania; 1890-91, member of the prudential committee, Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania.

1851, 1874, member and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; 1857, Natural History

Society of Rutgers College, New Jersey; 1864, Linnaean Society, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; 1864, Society of Natural History, Buffalo, New York; 1868, American Philosophical Society; 1871, Scientific Society, Troy, New York; 1873, Engineering Society, Lehigh University; 1876, American Chemical Society, at organization; 1883, Scientific Society of the University of Pennsylvania.

Board of control of Easton School District; president of Easton Cemetery Co.; director of Easton Gas Co.; president of Northampton County Bible Society; president of Northampton County Temperance Society; member Law and Order Society, Easton, Pennsylvania; presidential elector, 1892.

Dr. Green was married, in 1844, to Miss Harriet Moore, of Morristown, New Jersey, who shared with him in his great love of flowers, and who had been a student in one of his botany classes. Those who knew aught of his home life recognized in him the ideal husband and father, who put forth every effort in his power to promote the welfare of his family, and counted no personal sacrifice too great that would enhance the happiness of his wife and children. Throughout his life he was a close follower of Him who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, for Dr. Green throughout the years of an active manhood devoted his life to his fellow men. It seemed his chief object to disseminate knowledge that people might make the best use of their powers and gain the most that life offers in true enjoyment, happiness and character development. He regarded no interest which had bearing upon the welfare of a fellow creature as too unimportant to claim his attention.

He was a public-spirited citizen, and community affairs claimed his coöperation and profited by his services. He was instrumental in promoting many meas-

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ures of public progress and reform, and delivered many addresses which resulted in arousing public thought and action. His lectures on the evils of graveyards in crowded places suggested a movement for the establishment of the Easton Cemetery, for which a charter was secured in April, 1849. He was a charter member, was made president of the first board of directors, and continued to act in that capacity until his death. There is no instance in his whole life which illustrates better his firmness than his resistance of the attempts of the Easton & Northern railroad to lay its tracks through the cemetery grounds. His lectures on public lighting and his effective defence of gas lighting had much to do with the successful introduction of gas in Easton, in face of determined opposition, and he was one of the first directors under the charter, chosen May 5, 1851. In his later years he was just as enthusiastic over the successful introduction of electric lighting as he had been years before over the introduction of gas. He became interested in the project of the electric railway system of Easton, although he himself so loved outdoor exercise that he thought the project would prove of financial failure because "the points of interest were so close together—all being within the limits of a reasonable walk."

In politics he became a staunch Republican. He regarded it the duty as well as the privilege of every American to support the principles which he believed contained the best elements of good government. Political honors and emoluments had no attraction for him, but he labored untiringly to advance many interests affecting the welfare and advancement of his Commonwealth; but his fellow citizens honored him by putting him where they knew his knowledge of educational matters would benefit the community. He was a member of the board of control

for ten years, until April 3, 1866, when he voluntarily retired, and he was president of the board from March 26, 1858, until his retirement. Here he again made his impress. In those early times the public school system of Easton was molded by men of known worth and ability. Men like the Hon. Washington McCartney, Rev. John Vanderveer, Edward F. Stewart, Esq., Dr. Samuel Sandt, Dr. Traill Green, and others, were willing to serve the people; and the excellent public school system is a living monument of their intelligence and foresight. The State used him in positions where his special knowledge was of value. He was trustee of the Insane Hospital at Harrisburg for twenty-four years, under appointments by Governors Geary, Hartranft, Hoyt, Beaver and Pattison. In 1868 the Legislature appointed him one of the commissioners to build a new insane hospital at Danville. His last public service was rendered in 1892, when he was chosen as a presidential elector.

Dr. Green stood for high standards and ideals in his profession, and he was an active factor in promoting the best interests of the medical fraternity of Pennsylvania. He early recognized the value of an interchange of thought, experience and ideas between representatives of the profession, and felt that through organization the most desirable results along this line might be obtained. Accordingly, in 1848, after discussing the question with some of his colleagues, he called a meeting which resulted in the formation of the Medical Society of Northampton County; and he was also a leader among the founders of the American Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Green's interest in the young was ever one of his strongest characteristics, and the boys and girls of younger age as well as the students who came under his instruction as a college professor, recog-

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nized his deep sympathy and his earnest and sincere appreciation for all they were doing in the line of intellectual progress and character development. Boys delighted to do him honor by making him an honorary member of their societies, and this was often done. It made no difference how humble the call, he was always gentleman enough and interested enough to acknowledge his thankfulness, and to offer his services if he could assist them in any way. Among these societies were the Philomathean, of the Lawrenceville High School; the Calliopean, of the same school; the Natural History Society of Lafayette College, the Natural History Society of Rutgers College, the Buffalo Society of Natural History, the Troy Scientific Society, the Lancaster Linnaean Society, the Scientific Society of the University of Pennsylvania, and doubtless others which are now unknown.

Dr. Green was a champion of education for women as well as men, and was aggressive in the improvement of opportunities for their higher education, and he instructed many classes of girls in various branches of natural sciences. He was the advocate of more study for women in the line of medical instruction, and of association with their brethren of the fraternity in different medical organizations. He championed the admission of women students into the clinics of the hospitals of Philadelphia and in active membership relation with the County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He felt that his work in this direction, however, was not complete even with these efforts. Conditions in the State insane hospitals led him to the conviction that it was wrong to women patients that the wards in which they were confined were presided over by men. He felt that women physicians should be placed in charge, and intro-

duced the subject to the State Legislature. Again and again he met defeat in his efforts to have a remedial bill enacted, and he continued his effort until it was attended by success. His professional labors also brought to him an intimate knowledge of the horrors of the liquor habit, and he put forth every effort in his power to suppress intemperance, and to arouse public sentiment concerning the evils of intoxicants. He was a leader in the various temperance movements in his county, and long served as the president of the organized temperance movement there. His fight was against alcohol as a beverage, just as his fight against opium was against its abuse. He recognized both drugs as God-given, and prescribed them when he thought the occasion demanded them.

Dr. Green's loyalty in citizenship was manifested in particular measure by his coöperation in behalf of the Union at the time of the Civil War. His utterances, his writings, his means and his time, were given to uphold the national government, and to promote the cause of humanity. In the early days of the war, nearly every physician offered his services as an army surgeon, but evil results followed. Many men untrained and untried in the practice of medicine volunteered, and threatened a danger to the soldiers often greater than that of the bullets of the enemy. It became necessary to establish a board to examine all surgeons who ministered to the Pennsylvania troops, examinations being held in Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Washington, and Dr. Green was made a member of the State medical board in 1861 and again in 1862.

Dr. Green was for many years a church member, and it is perhaps in his Christian life and faith that we find the true secret of his kindliness, his sympathy and his usefulness in the world. To sum up: He stood for high ideals and lofty purposes,

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and his life was devoted to the intellectual and spiritual advancement of all with whom he came in contact. His State largely reaped the benefit of his services, and yet his influence has spread abroad throughout the land wherever his students have gone, for no one ever came in contact with Traill Green upon whom he did not leave the impress of his individuality for good. He died April 29, 1897.

HANCOCK, Gen. Winfield Scott,

Distinguished Soldier in Two Wars.

General Winfield Scott Hancock was born at Montgomery Square, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1824, of English ancestry, a twin-son of Benjamin Franklin Hancock who was born in Philadelphia, October 19, 1800. The father was a deacon in the Baptist church, and superintendent of the Sunday school for more than thirty years; and in politics was an Anti-Federalist.

Winfield Scott Hancock and his twin brother were sent in early boyhood to Norristown Academy; and here the first named first gave evidence of his military tastes by organizing a marching company, of which he was chosen captain. That he was precocious is evidenced by the fact that in his fifteenth year he was called upon to read the Declaration of Independence at the Fourth of July celebration at Norristown. The next year, at the age of sixteen, he was appointed to the West Point Military Academy, where in his class were Ulysses S. Grant, George B. McClellan, William B. Franklin, William F. Smith, Joseph J. Reynolds, William S. Rosecrans, Nathaniel Lyon, and others of the Federal army; and Longstreet, Pickett, and "Stonewall" Jackson, of the Confederate army. Hancock graduated June 30, 1844, and as brevet second lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry, joined his company in the Indian country, near the

Red river, on the Texas border. He was thus engaged until 1846, when he was commissioned second lieutenant in a company stationed on the Mexican frontier. At the outbreak of the Mexican War, General Scott who had previously met his young namesake and had taken a fancy to him, partly on account of his name, and partly because of his already excellent record, called him to the army of invasion. Hancock's first active service was at the National bridge, on the way from Vera Cruz to Puebla, where he led a storming party, and captured the bridge. He was brevetted first lieutenant "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco." Between 1848 and 1855 he served as regimental quartermaster and adjutant on the upper Missouri, and in 1849 served at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. On leave of absence he visited his home in Pennsylvania, and on January 24, 1850, was married to Almira, daughter of Samuel Russell, a merchant, of St. Louis. In 1855 Lieutenant Hancock was made captain and quartermaster, and ordered to Florida, where in the Seminole War, under General Harney, he performed arduous service. During the disorders in Kansas he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, and afterward accompanied General Harney's expedition to Utah. Later he was ordered to Fort Bridger, and made the journey with sixteen soldiers and a train of wagons, a distance of seven hundred miles, in twenty-seven days. Next ordered to Benicia, California, he horsebacked from Fort Leavenworth to that station, 2,100 miles. Later he rejoined his family in Pennsylvania, but was soon ordered to Los Angeles, California. Here when the Civil War broke out his position was critical, as he had in charge a depot of military stores, supplies and war munitions, and there was much secession feeling at the station. He succeeded in

holding it within the Union until the arrival of reinforcements.

Ordered east, in September, 1861, Captain Hancock reported at Washington. He was commissioned brigadier-general, and given command of a brigade. He aided General McClellan in organizing the Army of the Potomac. In the spring of 1862 his command was assigned to the Fourth Army Corps, and met the enemy at Lee's Mills, April 16th, and later at Williamsburg, Frazier's Farm, and in the Maryland campaign. At South Mountain and Antietam he commanded a division of the Second Corps, which fought brilliantly, and he was made commander of a division on the field. The corps then marched to Harper's Ferry, where it was encamped until the movement to Warrenton and Fredericksburg in October and November. At Fredericksburg General Hancock commanded a division in the magnificent attempt to storm Marye's Heights, December 13, 1862, where he left nearly half his men on the field. The following spring his division fought at Chancellorsville, and June 25th he was assigned by the President to the command of the Second Corps. In the consultation prior to the battle of Gettysburg, General Hancock located the situation which was afterward the principal scene of that celebrated conflict. On July 3d he commanded the left centre, the main point assailed by the Confederates, and was shot from his horse dangerously wounded, but remained on the field until the enemy's attack had been repulsed. For his services in this campaign General Hancock received a Congressional vote of thanks. His wound kept him from active duty until March, 1864, during which time he recruited his corps to its former strength. Resuming command in the field, he fought in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania, also in the second battle of Cold Harbor, and the assault in front of Peters-

burg. On August 12, 1864, he was commissioned brigadier-general in the regular army "for gallant and distinguished services in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor, and in the operations of the army in Virginia under Lieutenant-General Grant." At Ream's Station, on the Weldon railroad, August 25th, General Hancock's corps were attacked by an overwhelming force, and suffered great loss. In the movement against the South Side railroad in October, General Hancock took a leading part. In November, 1864, he was called to Washington to organize a veteran corps of 50,000 men. In February, 1865, he was assigned to the command of a military division, and ordered to Winchester, Virginia. After the assassination of President Lincoln, General Hancock was transferred to Washington, and placed in command of the capital defences. On July 26, 1866, he was commissioned major-general in the regular army, and the following month was assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri. Here he fought the Indians until relieved by General Sheridan, when he was given command of the Fifth Military District, comprising Texas and Louisiana. In 1868 he was given command of the Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters in New York City. The following year he was sent to the Department of Dakota, but in 1872 was again assigned to the Division of the Atlantic, in which command he remained until his death.

In 1868 and in 1872 General Hancock was named as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, and in 1880 he was nominated by the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, against Garfield, Republican, who was elected. After the election General Hancock continued to devote himself to his military duty. The funeral services



Daniel D Porter
Amherst

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of General Grant were carried out under his supervision, and this was the last time that he appeared in public, and he died at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, February 9, 1886. His death was felt as a national calamity. He was the embodiment of chivalry and devotion to the highest duties of the soldier. General Grant said of him: "Hancock stands the most conspicuous figure of all the general officers who did not exercise a general command. He commanded a corps longer than any other one, and his name was never mentioned as having committed in battle a blunder for which he was responsible. He was man of very conspicuous personal appearance, tall, well-formed, and, at the time of which I now write, young and fresh-looking; he presented an appearance that would attract the attention of an army as he passed. His genial disposition made him friends, and his presence with his command in the thickest of the fight won him the confidence of troops who served under him." During the presidential canvass of 1880, General Sherman said of him to a reporter, "If you will sit down, and write the best thing that can be put in language about General Hancock as an officer and a gentleman, I will sign it without hesitation." McClellan gave him the name of "The Superb." Among all who knew him he was the Bayard of the Northern Army, *sans peur et sans reproche*.

PORTER, David D.,

Distinguished Naval Officer.

Admiral David Dixon Porter was born in Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1813, son of David and Evelina (Anderson) Porter.

He was attending Columbian College, Washington, D. C., and in 1825, then a lad of twelve, went with his famous father then commander of the West In-

dian Squadron, on a cruise on the Spanish main. He was appointed a midshipman in the Mexican navy, and served under his cousin, David H. Porter, on the schooner "Esmeralda" in 1826, and later on the brig "Guerrero," which was captured off the coast of Cuba by a Spanish frigate, his cousin being killed. He was appointed a midshipman in the United States navy, February 2, 1829, and served in the Mediterranean squadron on the "Constellation," "Congress" and "Delaware." He was promoted past-midshipman, July 3, 1835, and lieutenant, February 27, 1841; served in the Mediterranean and Brazilian squadrons, 1841-45; was appointed to the Naval Observatory, Washington, in 1845, and in 1846 was sent on a confidential mission to Santo Domingo. On his return he was given command of the steamer "Spitfire," the flagship of the mosquito fleet under Commodore Tattnall, and served in every action on the east coast. He returned to the coast survey at the close of the war, and commanded the Pacific mail steamers "Panama" and "Georgia," 1849-53; commanded a storeship in the United States navy in 1853; was on shore duty at the Portsmouth Navy Yard in 1858, where he was serving at the outbreak of the Civil War.

His Civil War service began early in 1861, when he was placed in command of the steamer "Powhatan," with troops for the relief of Fort Pickens. He was promoted to commander, April 22, 1861, and remained in charge of the "Powhatan" in the Gulf blockading fleet until November, 1861, when he visited Washington to urge the Navy Department to undertake an expedition against New Orleans, and his arguments and plans were of great value. He joined the expedition under Admiral Farragut in March, 1862, having command of the mortar fleet consisting of twenty-one schooners and five steamers,

and with the fleet bombarded Forts Jackson and St. Philip, compelling their surrender, April 28, 1862. He served under Farragut in all the operations between New Orleans and Vicksburg, supporting his advance when Farragut passed the Vicksburg batteries, and on October 1, 1862, was given the rank of rear admiral and ordered to relieve Admiral Davis in command of the Mississippi squadron. He enlarged his fleet by casing river steamboats with heavy iron plating and railroad iron, and adapting them to the narrow winding streams in which they were to operate. He coöperated with General Grant in the Vicksburg campaign, and three times sent expeditions to force a passage for the fleet into the Yazoo delta. The third expedition, composed of five of his best iron-clads, he led in person, and after many difficulties reached the open country, where his progress was checked by the inhabitants, who blocked the streams with felled trees, obliging the fleet to withdraw. He commanded the fleet that ran the fortifications of Vicksburg in April, 1863, and opened fire on the forts at Grand Gulf, April 29, 1863. During that night, the fleet having successfully ferried Grant's army across the river, he captured the forts at Haynes' Bluff, thus securing access to the upper Yazoo. On July 4, 1863, Vicksburg surrendered, but Porter remained in command of the Mississippi squadron until August, 1863. He was commissioned rear admiral, July 4, 1863, and in the spring of 1864 commanded the naval force in the Red river expedition. After waiting to hear from General Banks, whose army was defeated at Mansfield, Louisiana, he withdrew his fleet, under a harassing fire from the troops on the river bank. On reaching the rapids above Alexandria, the "Eastport" was sunk by a hidden torpedo, and in order to pass the shallow rapids a dam

was built by Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Bailey from timber cut on the river bank. In October, 1864, Porter was transferred to the command of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, to conduct the movement against Wilmington. His fleet comprised five armored ships including the "New Ironsides," three of the great screw frigates, "Colorado," "Minnesota," and "Wabash," and the side-wheelers, "Powhatan" and "Susquehanna," besides fifty corvettes, sloops-of-war and gunboats. On January 13, 1864, the fleet mounting more than six hundred guns opened fire upon Fort Fisher, continuing it for three days, while under cover of his guns eight thousand troops were landed, and on January 15, 1865, the works were captured by a combined attack of soldiers, sailors and marines. For this enterprise Admiral Porter received a vote of thanks from Congress. He succeeded David G. Farragut as vice-admiral of the navy, July 25, 1866, and was superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, 1866-69. In March, 1869, he was assigned to duty at the Navy Department in Washington, and on April 15, 1870, succeeded Farragut as admiral, which rank ceased to exist on his death, and was recreated in 1899 for George Dewey. In 1874, when war with Spain was threatened, he was selected to command the fleet. He was president of the board of inspection for several years.

He was the author of: "Life of Commodore David Porter" (1875); "Allan Dare and Robert le Diable" (1878); which was dramatized and produced in New York City in 1887; "Incidents and Anecdotes of the Civil War" (1885); "Harry Marline" (1886); and "History of the Navy in the War of the Rebellion" (1887). He died at Washington, D. C., February 16, 1891, and was buried with the highest military honors at the Arlington National Cemetery.

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PENROSE, Boies,

Lawyer, National Legislature.

Boies Penrose, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1860, son of Richard Alexander Penrose. On the maternal side he is a descendant of the Thomas family of Maryland; and of the Boies family of Massachusetts, whose founder aided in throwing up the breastworks on Bunker Hill the night before the memorable battle.

His early education was acquired under private tutors, and at the Episcopal Academy in his native city. At the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1881. He was an ardent student, and was one of five selected from a class of two hundred and fifty to deliver orations on commencement day, his subject being "Martin Van Buren as a Politician." He studied law under the instruction of Wayne MacVeagh and George Tucker Bispham, was admitted to the bar in 1883, and then associated in the practice of his profession with S. Davis Page and Edward P. Allinson, under the firm name of Page, Allinson & Penrose.

Taking an active interest in politics his public career began in 1884, when he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from the Eighth Philadelphia District. In the second year of his term (1885) he aided materially in procuring the enactment of "the Bullitt Bill"—a reform charter for the city of Philadelphia—and the ability he displayed in connection therewith, marked him for preferment. In 1886 he was elected to the State Senate from the Sixth Philadelphia District, the wealthiest and most influential district in the city; was reelected in 1890 and again in 1894; and was elected president *pro tempore* in 1889 and 1891, and presided with dignity and recognized fairness. He was a member

of the Republican National Conventions of 1900, 1904 and 1908; was chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, 1903-05, and was elected to the Republican National Committee in 1904 and 1908. He was elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1897, to succeed J. Donald Cameron, and by successive reelections has held his seat to the present time, his last election being for the term beginning March 3, 1915.

Mr. Penrose is widely recognized as a man of superior mental endowments, well versed in the legal literature and the political history of the country. He has long held a front place in the national Senate as a vigorous and logical debater and thoroughly equipped parliamentarian; and he wields a strong influence throughout the State by reason of his abilities and strong personality. His scholarly qualities have also brought him recognition by historians and litterateurs. In 1887, at the request of the Johns Hopkins University, he wrote for the university studies on historical and political science, in connection with Edward P. Allinson, a "History of the City Government of Philadelphia." While engaged upon this work he discovered the original charter of the city, which had been granted by William Penn in 1699—a document which had been in the possession of the Biddle family for more than a century, and the discovery of which may be regarded as a most interesting and important event in the history of Philadelphia. It may be remarked incidentally, that under the charter of 1701, previously thought to be the original charter, Edward Shippen is named as the first mayor; while the Penn charter, rescued from oblivion by Mr. Penrose, established the fact that the first mayor was Humphrey Murray. Mr. Penrose also wrote several chapters on municipal subjects for the "American and English Encyclopaedia of Law."

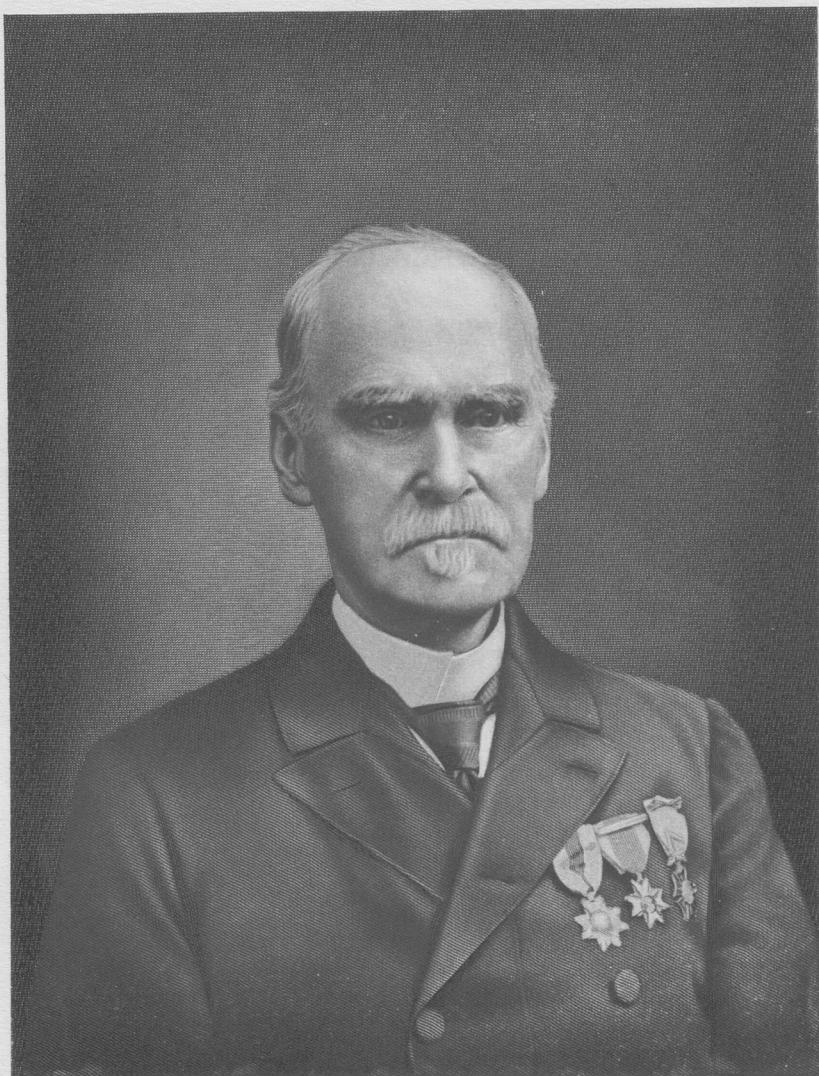
GEARY, John W.,**Soldier, Governor.**

General John White Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania (1867-73), was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1819, of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

After receiving careful preliminary training under his father, a man of liberal education and principal of an academy, young Geary entered Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1841. For a short time he taught school and then entered upon a special study of civil engineering, after which he was for several years connected with the Alleghany Portage railroad. In 1846, at the opening of the war with Mexico, he recruited a company in the mountain districts of Cambria county, known as the "American Highlanders," and with it joined the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, of which he became lieutenant-colonel. Owing to the disability of the colonel, he led the regiment on the triumphant march of General Scott to the Mexican capital; and at the storming of Chapultepec was wounded, but remained with his command. By his coolness and bravery at the Belen gate guarding the immediate defences of the City of Mexico, he won the approbation of his superior officers, and upon the surrender of the capital was assigned to the command of the great citadel and promoted to colonel. After the close of the war he went to California, and in 1849 President Polk appointed him postmaster of San Francisco and general mail agent for the Pacific coast, with authority to establish postoffices and mail routes. Soon afterward he was elected first alcalde when under Mexican rule, and subsequently the first mayor of San Francisco. He exercised a strong influence in framing the first State constitution, and was largely instrumental in securing the admission of

California to the Union as a Free State. Upon the death of his wife, in 1853, Colonel Geary left the Pacific coast and lived in retirement on his farm in western Pennsylvania, until July, 1856, when President Pierce appointed him Governor of Kansas. By the exercise of vigilant and strong authority he managed to restrain both the pro-slavery and the anti-slavery factions of the territory, and bring them within the bounds of law and order; and also convened the courts, enforced the laws, and restored confidence. Immediately upon the accession of James Buchanan to the presidency in March, 1857, Governor Geary resigned, an hour after hearing of the attack on Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, he began to raise a regiment for the defence of the Union, and soon after reported to General Banks at Harper's Ferry with a regiment of maximum strength, one thousand five hundred men. At Bolivar Heights he was wounded in the knee. On March 8, 1862, he captured Leesburg, and a few days later was promoted to brigadier-general. At the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9th, he was twice wounded. Upon his recovery he was placed in command of the Second Division of the Twelfth Army Corps, which he led at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He was then transferred to the west, and fought in Tennessee, at Wauhatchie and Look-out Mountain. He next commanded the Second Division of the Twentieth Army Corps on Sherman's March to the Sea, and was appointed military governor of Savannah, Georgia, on its capture, December 22, 1864. His entire military career was brilliant and successful, and he won the highest encomiums from his superior officers.

In 1866 General Geary was elected Governor of Pennsylvania as a Republican, by a large majority over Hiester Clymer, the Democratic candidate. He



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was elected for a second term and during his two administrations the State debt was reduced ten millions of dollars. It was a period of unusual activity in business and great development of the industrial resources of the State. Under an Act of Assembly passed in 1868, Governor Geary appointed a board of commissioners who adjudicated the claims and allowed small amounts to persons in the counties bordering on Maryland, who lost property during the Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania. In July, 1871, he sent a military force to Williamsport in command of General Merrill to quell a serious disturbance of the peace in that city—an affair which, as there was no bloodshed, was known as the "Sawdust War."

Governor Geary married (first) Margaret Ann Logan, of Westmoreland county; one of their sons was killed in the battle of Wauhatchie, and another was graduated from West Point in 1874. In 1858 he married Mrs. Mary C. Henderson, of Cumberland county. He died suddenly at Harrisburg, February 8, 1873, eighteen days after the expiration of his second gubernatorial term.

DAVIS, Gen. William W. H.,

Veteran of Two Wars, Author.

General William Watts Hart Davis was born at Davisville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1820, of English, Welsh and Scotch-Irish ancestry, representing the commingling of the blood of these different nationalities to which we are indebted for many of the finest types of American citizenship.

His great-grandfather, William Davis, was an early settler in Bucks county, and while tradition makes him of Welsh descent, his environment and associations suggest that he was either a native of the North of Ireland, or a son of an Ulster Scot who came to Pennsylvania with the

Scotch Covenanters early in the eighteenth century. He married Sarah, daughter of John Burleigh (or Burley), of Upper Makefield, an Ulster Scot. Little is known of William Davis, other than that he was a farmer.

John Davis, second son of William and Sarah (Burleigh) Davis, and grandfather of General Davis, was born and reared in Solebury, and at the age of sixteen years joined William Hart's company in the Bucks county battalion of the Flying Camp, under Colonel Joseph Hart, took part in the New Jersey and Long Island campaign of 1776, and also participated in Washington's Christmas night attack on Trenton. In 1777 he enlisted in Captain Thomas Butler's company in the Third Pennsylvania Regiment (later a part of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment); then transferred to Captain Joseph McClelland's company; was at the storming of Stony Point, and was wounded in the foot at Fort Lee, on the Hudson, in 1780. He was in the Ninth Regiment under McClelland at the time of the revolt in New Jersey; proceeded to York in January, 1781, and from there went south under Lafayette and fought in the battle of Yorktown, after which he was discharged on account of his disabled foot and returned home. In 1782 he was commissioned ensign of Captain Neeley's company, Colonel John Keller's battalion, Bucks county militia, and saw active service for seven months. John Davis married Ann Simpson, daughter of William and Ann (Hines) Simpson, of Buckingham, and rented the Ellicott farm in Solebury, where he lived until 1795, when he removed with his family to Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, where they resided until 1816, when he removed to Franklin county, Ohio, and there died, January 25, 1832, aged seventy-two years. His wife survived him dying June 6, 1851, in her eighty-seventh year. Most of their chil-

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dren accompanied them to the banks of the Scioto, in Ohio, where they became useful and active, engaging in different branches of business and the professions.

John Davis, second son of John and Ann Davis, born in Solebury, August 7, 1788, was the father of General Davis. He went with his parents to Rock Creek, Maryland, at the age of seven years, and was reared a farmer. At the age of sixteen years he began to drive his father's wagon with produce to Baltimore, and before he was seventeen was sent with a team to convey goods to Pittsburgh, crossing the Alleghanies and passing through what was then a wilderness with scattering settlers, the trip occupying about sixty days. At the age of twenty, he bought his time of his father and began farming for himself. His opportunities for an education were limited, and he improved his mind by reading books and periodicals in the midst of a life of business activity, and, possessing a retentive memory, became exceptionally well informed on history and American politics. While visiting his uncle, Lott Search, in Southampton township, he met his future wife, Amy Hart, daughter of Josiah and Ann (Watts) Hart, whom he married March 13, 1813. She was born January 30, 1784. Her father, Josiah Hart, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Collet) Hart, was captain of a Bucks county company during the Revolutionary War, under his father, who was colonel.

Soon after his marriage, John Davis settled on his mother-in-law's farm in Southampton, which at her death was adjudged to him in right of his wife, and he resided in that neighborhood throughout his life. He became active in affairs, and when the second war with Great Britain was in progress, on news of the burning of Washington, he became ensign of the company then formed, which proceeded to Camp Dupont, Delaware, where their

three months' service was completed. Soon after his discharge he entered the volunteer militia of the county and was in constant commission for thirty-four years, serving in succession as captain, brigade inspector, major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and was three times elected major-general of the division composed of Bucks and Montgomery counties. General Davis was a Democrat from conviction, and became a power in his party in Bucks county. Sturdy in the advocacy of what he conceived to be right, and strong in the reasons and facts on which his conclusions were founded, he was a strong and eloquent advocate "on the stump" in many political campaigns. He was appointed by Governor Wolf a member of the board of appraisers of public works, and held the office three years. In 1838 he was elected to Congress and made an excellent record. His speech in favor of the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, June 27, 1840, was commented on throughout the country as a masterly and able one. He served on many important committees and took an active interest in all that pertained to the best interest of his district and the country at large. On March 4, 1845, he was appointed surveyor of the port of Philadelphia, and filled that position four years. From 1820 to 1860 his position in the political arena was prominent, and he was closely associated and in constant correspondence with the leading political lights of that time. A lifelong friend of James Buchanan, he used strenuous efforts to accomplish his election to the presidency; but, disapproving of Buchanan's Kansas and Nebraska policy, he refused to sustain it, and became estranged from many old-time party friends.

During all these years General Davis resided at Davisville, where he conducted a farm and saw mill for many years. In 1829 he built a store building there, and

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conducted a general merchandise store for many years, and filled the position of postmaster. He and his family were Baptists, and he took a deep interest in religious and educational matters. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was among the very first to raise his voice in favor of maintaining the Union and putting down the rebellion with a strong arm. Had his age permitted he would have gone to the front, as did his only son, in defense of the government he loved and served. Amy, wife of General John Davis, died August 27, 1847, and he April 8, 1876, and both are buried in the old graveyard at Southampton Baptist church. Their children were: Ann, who married James Erwin, of Newtown, whose only surviving child married Henry Mercur, of Towanda, Pennsylvania; Rebecca, who married Alfred T. Duffield, who succeeded the General as storekeeper at Davisville, and died in September, 1871, and his wife in 1884, leaving three children; Sarah, who married Ulysses Mercur, of Towanda, later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Amy, who married Holmes Sells, a practicing physician at Dublin, Ohio, later a prominent physician and druggist at Atlanta, Georgia, where they resided during the Civil War; Elizabeth, who never married, and resided at the old homestead at Davisville; and an only son, William Watts Hart Davis, the subject of this sketch, who was named for his mother's brother, William Watts Hart, a member of the Bucks county bar, who was clerk of the Orphans' Court of Bucks County in 1814, and resigned to go in defense of his country when Washington was burned, and was adjutant of Colonel Humphrey's Bucks county regiment. At the close of the war he returned to Doylestown and died in 1815 of typhus fever.

General William Watts Hart Davis was

born at Davisville, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1820. He was reared on the old homestead, and attended a private school kept by Miss Anna Longstreth, at the Longstreth homestead nearby; later he attended the celebrated classical school at Southampton Baptist Church, and the day school, a mile from Davisville, on the Bucks and Montgomery county line road. In 1832 he came to Doylestown and attended the academy there, boarding at the public house of his father's old captain and friend, William Purdy; a few years later he attended the select school of Samuel Long, near Hartsville, and the Newtown Academy, and he finished his elementary education at the boarding school of Samuel Aaron, Burlington, New Jersey. From the age of ten years, the time not spent in school was spent behind the counter in his father's store. In 1841 he entered Captain Alden Partridge's Military School at Norwich, Vermont, and concluded a three years' course in sixteen months, graduating in 1842 with the degrees of A. M. and M. M. S. In the same year he was appointed an instructor of mathematics and commandant of cadets in the military academy at Portsmouth, Virginia, where he remained three years.

He then began the study of law in the office of Judge John Fox, at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, and in 1846, after his admission to the bar, entered the Law Department of Harvard University. On December 5, 1846, while a student of Harvard Law School, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, he enlisted in the First Massachusetts Infantry for the Mexican War; was commissioned first lieutenant, December 31, 1846, of Captain Crowningshield's company, Colonel Caleb Cushing's regiment; adjutant, January 16, 1847; aide-de-camp, June 1, 1847; acting assistant adjutant-general, July 18, 1847; acting commissary of subsistence, Oct-

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ber 9, 1847; acting quartermaster and inspector, October 29, 1847; captain Company I, First Massachusetts Infantry, March 16, 1848. He spent the winter of 1847-1848 with General Scott's army in the Valley of Mexico. He was one of the officers who participated in the capture of General Valencia, in a night ride of seventy miles. He was mustered out July 24, 1848, at the close of the war.

Returning to Doylestown he practiced law until 1853, when he was appointed by President Franklin Pierce (with whom he had served in the Mexican War) United States district attorney of the Territory of New Mexico, and spent the next four years in that territory, during which time he filled the offices of attorney-general, secretary of the territory, acting governor, superintendent of Indian affairs and of public buildings. While there he also published a newspaper at Santa Fe in Spanish and English, and with the assistance of an interpreter and his clerk he saved the valuable Spanish manuscripts in the secretary's office which afterward furnished him the material from which he wrote "The Spanish Conquest of New Mexico," issued from the press of the "Doylestown Democrat" in 1869. While at Santa Fe he wrote his first work on New Mexico, entitled "El Gringo, or New Mexico and Her People," which Harper & Brothers published in 1857. While exercising the functions of government in our new territory, Mr. Davis met with some unique experiences. On one occasion, himself and party, while traveling on the plains, were captured by the Arapahoe Indians, but, by the exercise of a little diplomacy, escaped molestation. Returning to Doylestown in the fall of 1857, he purchased the "Doylestown Democrat," then as now the organ of the Democratic party in the county, and owned and edited it until 1890, when he sold out to the Doylestown Publishing Company, but

continued as its editor until 1900, after which time he devoted himself to historical and literary work.

General Davis recruited the first troops in the county for service in the Civil War—the Doylestown guards, of which he had been captain since 1858 as a volunteer military organization. He served with this through a campaign in the Shenandoah Valley under General Patterson, an account of which campaign he later published. The company was ordered to Washington in 1861, and was the first military force to pass through Baltimore after the riots of April 19, 1861. The company being mustered out at the end of their three months' service, Captain Davis, under authority of the Secretary of War, raised at Doylestown, the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and a battery first known as the "Ringgold Battery," but later as "Durell's Battery," an excellent history of which was written and published by Lieutenant Charles A. Cuffel, of Doylestown. Colonel Davis went to the front with his regiment November 6, 1861, and served throughout the war as its colonel, though frequently filling positions and exercising commands commensurate to a much higher rank. His military record during the Civil War, as briefly summed up from the records of the War Department, is as follows: Captain Company I, Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, April 16, 1861, in the Shenandoah Valley Campaign; colonel One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 5, 1861; provisional brigade commander, November 11, 1861; commanding First Brigade, Casey's Division, Fourth Corps, November 30, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; commanded First Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Corps, January 11, 1863; Second Division, First Corps, March 10, 1863; United

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States forces at Port Royal Island, South Carolina, June 14, 1863; First Brigade, Terry's Division, July 8, 1863, at siege of Charleston, South Carolina; United States forces at Morris Island, South Carolina, January 19, 1864; District of Hilton Head, Port Pulaski, St. Helena and Tybee Islands, South Carolina, April 18, 1864; First Brigade, Hatch's Division, July 4, 1864; wounded at siege of Charleston, July 6, 1864; brevetted brigadier-general, United States volunteers, March 13, 1865, for "meritorious services during the operations against Charleston, South Carolina." His regiment passed through the thick of the fight, and rendered valiant service, leaving many of its numbers in their last sleep under Southern skies. General Davis was largely instrumental in securing the erection of a monument to the memory of his fallen comrades at Doylestown.

At the close of the war General Davis returned to the management and editorship of the "Doylestown Democrat." He was honorary commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition in 1878; was a Democratic candidate for Congress from the Seventh district in 1882; and for the State-at-large in 1884. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland United States Pension Agent at Philadelphia, and filled that position for four years.

In the midst of a life of business activity General Davis devoted much time to literary and historical work. In addition to numerous lectures, addresses and papers on historical and other subjects, he is the author of the following publications: "El Gringo," (1857; "Spanish Conquest of New Mexico") 1869;*

*The eminent historian, George Bancroft, read the entire manuscript of the "Spanish Conquest of New Mexico" prior to its publication, and in a letter to General Davis, from Berlin, under date of February 17, 1869, said: "You are the only American I know who had the opportunity and the curiosity to investigate the subject, and our new acquisition is rising so rapidly in great-

"History of One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers," 1866; "History of Hart Family of Bucks County," 1867; "Life of General John Lacey," 1868; "History of Bucks County," 1876; "Life of John Davis," 1886; "Doylestown Guards," 1887; "Campaign of 1861, in the Shenandoah Valley," 1893; "The Fries Rebellion," 1899; "Doylestown, Old and New," 1904; and a revised edition of the "History of Bucks County," 1905. All of these publications are considered the best authorities on the subjects treated, and most of them now bring in the market double and treble their original subscription price. General Davis was president of the Bucks County Historical Society almost from its organization, and its success as an organization is largely due to his untiring efforts in its behalf. Nearly his whole time since his retirement from editorial labors in 1900, as well as a large part of his time prior, was spent in its rooms and in its service, and hundreds of books, pamphlets and curios on its shelves are of his contribution. The highest ambition of his later years was to live to see the society successfully installed in its handsome new building, for which it was largely indebted to his untiring zeal in that behalf.

General Davis was married, June 24, 1856, to Anna Carpenter, daughter of Jacob Carpenter, of Brooklyn, New York, and of their seven children, three survived: Jacob C., of Doylestown, in the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company; Margaret Sprague, wife of Captain Samuel A. W. Patterson, of the United States Marine Corps, son of

ness and value that a new interest attaches to the romantic career of the adventurers who discovered it, and I trust that you will publish your valuable work." Thomas A. Janvier, author of the "Mexican Guide," and an extensive contributor to Spanish-American literature, in a letter to the general says: "Your history is one of the most scholarly and thoroughly satisfying works in the whole range of Spanish-American literature. It has the charm of style of the old chroniclers, and much of their charm of quaintness, with an exactness that is not, in all cases, an old chronicler's characteristic."

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Rear Admiral Thomas H. Patterson, United States Navy, and grandson of Commodore Daniel T. Patterson, United States Navy, who commanded the naval forces at the battle of New Orleans, 1865; and Eleanor Hart, who resided with her father.

General Davis was a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; a member of the Aztec Club; Survivors of the Mexican War; of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution; Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, Philadelphia; the American Historical Association and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and a member and one of the founders of the Historical Society of New Mexico. He died December 26, 1910, aged ninety years and five months.

SIEBERT, Christian,

Financier, Man of Affairs.

It is impossible to recall the Pittsburgh of the latter half of the nineteenth century without summoning before our retrospective vision the figure of one of the men most closely associated with that period of the city's history—the late Christian Siebert. During his long residence in Pittsburgh, Mr. Siebert was closely and influentially identified with her leading interests and was always numbered among her foremost citizens.

John Siebert, son of William Siebert, and founder of the American branch of the family, was born in Siebertshausen of Kreis Rodenburgh, near Hesse Kassel city, Germany, and on June 4, 1836, embarked in a sailing vessel for the United States, landing in Baltimore, September 3, whence he made his way with his sons, Christian and William, to Pittsburgh. They made the journey in Conestoga wagons and by the portage railroad and canal, accompanied by a number of others, and arrived in Pittsburgh, Octo-

ber 3, 1836. On October 7 they began work on the Espy farm, and during the next three years the father and two sons became farmers in what was later known as Baldwin township, Allegheny county, and the father was for the remainder of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. John Siebert was twice married. His first wife bore him one child, Barthel, who was born in 1811, and eventually became a resident of Ross township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He was but six months old when his mother died and he did not know until after the family came to the United States that he was not the son of his stepmother, who was, in fact, his mother's cousin. She was Annie Kunigunde, born in Berbera, Germany, daughter of George Krapp. After her marriage to John Siebert she became the mother of the following children: William; one who died in infancy; George, who settled in Millvale borough, Allegheny county, married Christina Manns; Christian, see forward; another son, William; Susan, wife of Adam Brown; Paul; Elizabeth, died young; Barbara Elizabeth, who married, in Philadelphia, John Devitt, her death occurred May 9, 1916; Barnard, died young; Sarah, wife of William Pfusch; and John, of Pittsburgh. John Siebert, the founder of the family in America, died in Pittsburgh in 1852, and his wife died in 1854.

Christian Siebert, son of John and Annie Kunigunde (Krapp) Siebert, was born in August, 1820, in Germany, and when sixteen years of age came to America with his father and brother, William. Christian Siebert engaged in the dairy business in Shaler township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a farm, which is still in the possession of the family. Subsequently he went into the shoe business, having a store and also a factory for shoes, in which he em-

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employed forty workmen. Still later he engaged in the leather trade on Penn avenue near Eleventh street. The firm was Siebert & Berg, and they continued the business with great success until 1885 when Mr. Siebert retired. He was at the same time engaged in the feed business, having established the firm of Siebert & Keil, from which he withdrew in 1880. Thenceforth he was extensively engaged in real estate, from which he accumulated a large fortune.

Christian Siebert was one of the founders and incorporators of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh, and was one of its directors from its formation to the time of his death. He also took an active part in furthering the erection of the Ewalt or Forty-third street bridge, leading to Millvale borough, across the Allegheny river. This was built in 1868, and Mr. Siebert was treasurer of the company from its inception to the time of his death. He was one of the incorporators and founders of the Germania Savings Bank, and a director from its organization until his death. He was also one of the originators of the Allemannia Fire Insurance Company, and for the remainder of his life a director and large stockholder, and was also one of the incorporators of the German Fire Insurance Company, of which he was a director for many years.

In politics Mr. Siebert was a staunch Republican, and for a number of years represented the Eighteenth ward of Pittsburgh in the City Council. His interest in all forms of philanthropic enterprise was keen and helpful, and his private charities were numerous. He was a member and treasurer for a time of the United German Evangelical Church (corner Smithfield street and Sixth avenue), and later of the Grace Reformed Church; and from its organization, in 1868, of St. Paul's Reformed Church of Pittsburgh,

served as one of its elders. He was one of the prime movers in the erection of the church edifice, and was one of the promoters and for several years the treasurer of St. Paul's Orphan Home of Butler, Butler county, Pennsylvania, later removed to Greenville, Pennsylvania. Mr. Siebert was a fine mathematician and wrote English and German readily.

Mr. Siebert married Margaret Madeline Graessel, who was born in Alsace, France, and after her mother's death was brought to this country and reared by an aunt. The children of Christian and Margaret Madeline (Graessel) Siebert were: P. William, whose biography and portrait follow in this work; Robert, died young; Charles Theodore, died March 7, 1905; Clara Wilhelmina, wife of William Steinmeyer, of Pittsburgh; Mathilda M., now deceased, who was the wife of J. B. Carson; John C., deceased; Elmer E.; Sarah, died young.

The death of Christian Siebert, which occurred in Pittsburgh, June 10, 1893, deprived that city of one of her pioneers, and a man whose life, both as business man and citizen, was free from the slightest blemish. His was a life of quiet force, high-minded endeavor and large benevolence, a life that left the world better than he found it.

SIEBERT, P. William,

Public Official, Civil War Veteran.

P. William Siebert, eldest child of Christian and Magdalena M. (Gruenagel) Siebert, was born January 25, 1849, in Shaler township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on the old Siebert homestead, and received his preparatory education in the schools of the old Ninth now Second Ward, Pittsburgh, also attending the University of Western Pennsylvania (now University of Pittsburgh) and Wither-

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spoon Institute, in Butler, Pennsylvania. Upon the completion of his education he desired to enlist in the army, the Civil War being then in progress, but on account of his youth his father withheld his consent. The son thereupon ran away from home and enlisted, in company with others of his acquaintance from Pittsburgh. This occurred three times, his father each time objecting and causing him to be sent home. On the last occasion the father followed him to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he had enlisted in the Gordon battery, and, using a *habeas corpus* proceeding against him, compelled him to return once more, after having served fourteen months. Finally, however, the father relented and decided that if his son was so full of patriotism he might become a real soldier. He therefore sent him to West Chester, Pennsylvania, where he served two years in the Military School, and was made a captain. Later he identified himself with the Duquesne Grays, of Pittsburgh, of which he was a member for five years, becoming commander of Company B.

After the close of the Civil War P. William Siebert was for eight years in partnership with his father in the leather business, after which he became book-keeper for the Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, serving two years and a half, and then accepted the position of cashier for the Transverse Street Railway Company. He was connected with his father in the Ewalt bridge enterprise, and after the death of his father succeeded him as treasurer, which position he held for many years. In 1874 he was elected councilman from the Eighteenth Ward, and after his removal to the Seventeenth Ward was elected to represent that ward, remaining in the council until 1887, and during his term of office was a member of both branches. In 1886 he was elected

chief clerk of the county commissioners, which position he retained fifteen years, and from 1901 until 1916 had charge of the deed registry office for Allegheny county.

Mr. Siebert is a man of genial personality, and belongs to various fraternal organizations, among them being the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum and the Heptasophs, and for a number of years he was supreme ruler of the Royal Society of Goodfellows. Politically he is affiliated with the Republican party. He is a member of the Young Men's Republican Tariff Club, and one of the incorporators of the Colonial Republican Club and treasurer of it. He was one of the incorporators of St. Paul's Reformed Church, has been for many years a member of the consistory and chairman of the board, and is the only one of the original number now surviving. He also helped to incorporate St. Paul's Orphan Home (of the Reformed Church) of Butler, Butler county, now Greenville, Pennsylvania. For nine years he was a director of the Orphans' Home at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Mr. Siebert married, October 8, 1874, Sarah, daughter of Charles and Catherine O'Brien, of Burlington, Iowa, and they have had children: William C.; John Franklin, deceased; Paul T.; George E.; and Sarah M.

Mr. Siebert is a man of strong domestic tastes and affections, and delights to gather his friends around him. The countenance of Mr. Siebert bears the imprint of the leading characteristics of the race from which he sprang—vigor of intellect, originality of thought, aggressiveness and indomitable perseverance. It also shows him for what all know him to be—a man of strong attachments, a kindly disposition and an earnest, loyal nature. Of him it may truly be said that he is the worthy son of a most worthy father.

PEARY, Robert E.,**Explorer, Discoverer of North Pole.**

Rear-Admiral Robert Edwin Peary was born May 6, 1854, in Cresson, Pennsylvania, son of Charles N. and Mary (Wiley) Peary. When he was quite young his parents removed to Maine, where he attended the public schools, later entering the United States Naval Academy, from which he was graduated in 1881. Entering the navy, he had important assignments—as assistant engineer on the Nicaragua ship canal, 1884-85; as engineer in charge of surveys on same; and while engaged in this work he invented a useful rolling-lock gate for canals.

He early became interested in the subject of Arctic exploration, and made a close and exhaustive study of the work of explorers. In 1886 he applied for leave of absence, and, this being granted, in July, with a single companion, he set out for Greenland, and made a reconnoissance of the inland ice-gap east of Disco Bay. He made two journeys into the interior, and his observation satisfied him that the interior of Greenland was covered with an uninterrupted cap of ice which in the north was coextensive with the land, and that the snow which covered the ice afforded to men accustomed to snow shoes, the easiest and safest route to the northern terminus of the island. On returning home in the autumn, Peary communicated his conclusions to various scientific societies, and by which they were received with confidence. In 1891 the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, enabled him to organize and command an expedition to attempt the location of the northern terminus of Greenland. With a small and carefully selected party, including his wife, he left New York on the steam-whaler "Kite," June 6, 1891, and in three weeks reached God-

haven on June 29th and on July 24th reached McCormick Bay, where it was proposed to establish winter quarters, approximate latitude seventy-seven degrees forty-three seconds north. During the voyage Lieutenant Peary had his leg broken, but was so well attended by his physician and his wife that he was not long incapacitated. The winter camp was established at Cape Cleveland, near to several Eskimo settlements and an abundance of reindeer and other game. A small party of scientific men, headed by Professor Angelo Heilprin, accompanied Lieutenant Peary to Cape Cleveland, then returning in the "Kite" to St. John's, Newfoundland. When Lieutenant Peary and Professor Heilprin parted, it was proposed by the former to spend the remainder of the summer season of 1891 laying in a store of meat, collecting, surveying, making reconnoissances of the inland ice, and, if the season were favorable and Lieutenant Peary's recovery complete, in establishing an advance depot of supplies near the southern angle of Humboldt glacier. The winter of 1891-92 was to be spent in fitting sledges, clothing and traveling equipment, and in snowshoe and ski practice. In the spring of 1892 four or five of the party were to start over the inland ice to Humboldt glacier with full sledges, leaving one or two in charge of the winter quarters. If favorable progress was made the party would go on from Humboldt glacier to the head of Petermann fjord. Here a second depot was to be established and two or three of the party, with full sledges, were to push on, the others returning with light sledges to Cape Cleveland. The advance party were to push on from Petermann fjord to the head of Sherard Osborne fjord, establish a depot there; thence to the head of De Long fjord, establish a depot; thence to the northern terminus of Greenland. This

point reached and determined, the advance was to retrace its steps to Cape Cleveland, taking up its various depots, and seize the first opportunity to return home.

Lieutenant Peary discovered and named Melville Land and Heilprin Land, lying beyond Greenland; determined the insularity of Greenland, for which he received the Cullom medal of the American Geographic Society, the Patron's medal of Royal Geographic Society, London, and the medal of Royal Scottish Geographic Society, Edinburgh. He made another Arctic voyage, 1893-95; made a thorough study of the tribe of Arctic Highlanders; discovered in 1894 Iron Mountain (first heard of by Ross, 1818), which proved to be three meteorites, one of them weighing ninety tons (the largest known to exist); made summer voyages in 1896-97, bringing the Cape York meteorites to the United States; was commander of the Arctic expedition under the auspices of the Peary Arctic Club of New York, 1898-1902; rounded the northern extremity of Greenland Archipelago, the last of the great Arctic land groups; named a northern cape, the most northerly land in the world, Cape Morris K. Jesup; attained highest north in Western Hemisphere. He sailed north again, July, 1905, in the steamship "Roosevelt," especially built by the Peary Arctic Club, returning in October, 1906, having reached the "highest north." He started on his eighth Arctic expedition in July, 1908, on the "Roosevelt," proceeding northward to Kane Basin, through Robeson Channel, establishing a winter base at Cape Sheridan, September 5, 1908; left Cape Sheridan for Cape Columbia, February 15, 1909, in five detachments; the detachments were sent back one after another, the fourth, in command of Captain Bartlett, leaving Peary near the eighty-eighth par-

allel; from here with one member of his crew and four Eskimos, he made the final dash of one hundred and thirty miles to the pole in five days, which was reached April 6, 1909, and spent thirty hours at and beyond the pole. The journey from Cape Columbia to the pole was made in twenty-seven marches, and the return trip to Cape Columbia was made in sixteen marches. He was promoted to rank of rear-admiral, and given the thanks of Congress by special act, March 3, 1911. He received the splendid gold medals of the National Geographic Society, Washington; Royal Geographic Society, London; Philadelphia Geographic Society, and Peary Arctic Club; Hubbard gold medal, National Geographic Society; Culver gold medal, Chicago Geographic Society; Kane gold medal, Philadelphia Geographic Society; Daly and Cullom gold medals, American Geographic Society; gold medals of Imperial German, Austrian and Hungarian societies; Royal, Royal Scottish, Italian and Belgium societies; Swiss, Paris, Marseilles, Normandy, and City of Paris. He was president of the American Geographic Society, 1903; president of the Eighth International Geographic Congress, Washington, 1904; honorary vice-president of the Ninth International Geographic Congress, Geneva, 1908, and of the Tenth at Rome, 1913; president of the Explorers Club; United States government delegate to the International Polar Commission, Rome, 1913. He was made grand officer of the Legion of Honor by the President of France, 1913. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; honorary member of the Philadelphia Geographic Society, American Alpine Club, National Geographic Society, Museum of Natural History, New York Chamber of Commerce, and all principal home and foreign geographic societies.

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He is the author of: "Northward Over the Great Ice," 1898; "Nearest the Pole," 1907; "The North Pole," 1910, and is a contributor to geographic journals and popular magazines.

NEEB, Harry A.,

Publisher, Corporation Official.

Harry Adolph Neeb, president of the Neeb-Hirsh Publishing Company, publishers of the "Volksblatt and Freiheits Freund," is a true type of the progressive, well-balanced twentieth century business man. Mr. Neeb is officially identified with a number the leading industrial corporations of Pittsburgh, and is also intimately associated with her essential interests as a municipality.

Harry Adolph Neeb was born April 9, 1850, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and is a son of the late John Louis and Amanda Malvina (Allison) Neeb. A biography and portrait of John Louis Neeb appears elsewhere in this work. Harry A. Neeb received his preparatory education in the schools of his native city, passing thence to the University of Western Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. He began his business career in the newspaper office of his father, rising step by step and becoming thoroughly familiar with every department of the establishment. Now, as president of the corporation, he ably conducts as an inherited trust the large concern, maintaining it on a firm basis, enlarging its facilities and extending its scope.

With the business of his city Mr. Neeb is very widely connected. He is treasurer and director of the American Vanadium Company; treasurer and director of the Flannery Bolt Company; vice-president and director of the Standard Chemical Company; director of the Vanadium Chemical Company, and also director of the Vanadium Metals Company. With

these companies Mr. Neeb has been identified since their inception. The Vanadium concerns are the exploiters of the wonderful metal which enters so largely in the production of the highest grades of steel, and so universally accepted as the standard material wherever a fine, tough steel is desired. The American Vanadium Company have the largest known deposit of vanadium in the world, situated in Peru, South America. The Standard Chemical Company is producer of that marvelous metal, radium, producing in 1913, three-fourths of the world's entire production. In these various positions of trust and responsibility Mr. Neeb has conclusively proven his possession of a marked executive ability, a far-sighted perception of the wants of the different organizations, and a judgment well-nigh infallible in regard to their financial policy.

In all matters relative to the city's welfare Mr. Neeb has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest, aiding always to the utmost of his power any movement which tends to further public progress and good government. He adheres to the Republican party, but office-seeking is foreign to his nature, and he prefers, moreover, to concentrate his energies on the faithful discharge of his various trusts and responsibilities. He belongs to the Academy of Science and Art, and is a member of the German, Duquesne, Automobile and Press clubs. He is one of the managers of the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary.

Identified as he is with vital business interests of Pittsburgh, Mr. Neeb has the personality which naturally belongs to a man capable of attaining and holding the position which he has now occupied for many years. A sense of justice pervades all his dealings and he is a man who wins friends easily and holds them long.

Mr. Neeb married, August 22, 1904, Ida M., daughter of John B. and Catherine

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(Neeb) Ingham, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Neeb is a member of various clubs, among them the Tuesday Musical Club, and both she and her husband are prominent in the social life of the city.

For more than three-quarters of a century the name of Neeb has been inseparably and eminently associated with the journalistic interests of Pittsburgh, and Harry A. Neeb, while maintaining its prestige in the newspaper world, has increased it in the realms of commerce and manufacture, proving himself a worthy successor of his distinguished father, and a truly representative business man of Pittsburgh.

SHIPLEY, Samuel R.,

Man of Large Affairs.

To one of Philadelphia's financiers, who at his death was the honored and capable head of one of the greatest of the city's business institutions, whose position in the social life of that place was likewise assured and secure, this sketch is dedicated, with the respectful regard due to one whose position in the lines of human endeavor in which none but the strongest survive commanded the admiration of the most worthy of his colleagues. It is peculiarly fitting that the fruits of Mr. Shipley's labors should have been achieved in the main in Philadelphia, for it is with that place that the name has been associated from the time of the arrival of the American ancestor of the name, William, who settled there about 1750, and it is there that the family home has since been.

William Shipley was a member of an old family of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, England, the progenitors of which had been early converts to the faith of George Fox, William adhering to the Society of Friends after his immigration to Ameri-

ca. Another branch of the family was founded in this country almost simultaneously with that of which William was the head, by an uncle who was among the earliest settlers of Wilmington, Delaware, whose line continued, Joseph Shipley, prominent in mercantile circles, being a later representative in Philadelphia. In the city of his adoption William Shipley found her whom he made the mother of his family—Margaret Marles, born in Philadelphia.

From William, the line to Samuel Richards is through Thomas Shipley, son of William and Margaret (Marles) Shipley, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 4th month 2, 1784, who there died 9th month 17, 1836. Although he was not suffered to live out the span of life usually allotted to man, the dominant note of his business life was industry, and by diligent application to his tasks he amassed a considerable fortune when a young man, and in his middle age was able to devote much of his time to humanitarian projects, his sympathies with those placed in less happy situations and the victims of unhappy circumstance inducing him to many charitable and benevolent enterprises. These were often conducted by private investigation and personal work, many eleemosynary institutions also knowing his generous patronage. On all subjects relating to the public and national welfare he took a firm and decided stand, maintaining that such a course was as much the duty of a good citizen as the casting of his ballot, and as an advocate of the anti-slavery cause was known far and wide, holding for many years prior to his death the presidency of the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery. He made his views on human bondage public in no uncertain terms, and in his denunciation of such a system was inspired and elo-

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quent, his home often offering hospitality to men of fame on two continents who were actively in sympathy with the cause of which he was so sturdy a sponsor. While he labored for a nation-wide emancipation, he seized with avidity every opportunity to aid individuals in their flight from compulsory servitude, and was the object of the cordial dislike of those whose business it was to see that such refugees were apprehended and returned to their former condition. Mr. Shipley was a prominent member of the "Underground Railway" system, which was later perfected to a much greater degree. Had he been spared to be a witness of the War between the States (his age would not have permitted him to be a participant) he would have been torn by conflicting emotions, for his love for his fellow men was the force prompting him in his fight for their freedom, and that such emancipation could only result from sanguinary strife would have struck horror to his soul. But that he would eventually, with a prayer for those to be sacrificed in the struggle, have championed the anti-slavery cause to the bitter end, is undoubted, in spite of the awful cost, for he believed man's equality with man to be the foundation of true civilization and progress. He married, 12th month 14, 1826, Lydia Richards, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 4th month 29, 1789, a descendant of John Sharpless and his wife Jane, natives of England who founded their family in Pennsylvania. Lydia Shipley died at the home of her son, Samuel R. Shipley, in East Bradford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where she had long resided after the death of her husband, who preceded her to the grave forty-nine years. At her death she was ninety-seven years of age, and had excellent recollections of persons and events that to us of the twentieth

century seem to belong to the mists of history, such as George Washington in the days when he was frequently seen on the streets of Philadelphia. During her married life she was the constant companion of her husband, claiming with him a share in many of his benevolent labors for the betterment of humanity and the uplift of individuals, her faculties retaining their pristine clearness until the hour of her death. It was not only the marvelous mentality of the good lady that won and held so many friends, but the sweetness of her nature, her quaint Quaker speech, the many indefinable graces that age so seldom retains, and the bright cheeriness of her daily life, all made a separate and individual appeal, binding to her as willing slaves all who knew her. Never was gentler mistress, and her smile was more than recompense for any service. She was twice married, her first husband being Daniel Elliott. By her marriage with Thomas Shipley she was the mother of three children: Hannah Elliott, married Joel Bean, of San Jose, California; Catherine Morris, married Murray Shipley, of Cincinnati, Ohio; and Samuel Richards, of whom further.

Samuel Richards, only son of Thomas and Lydia (Richards) Shipley, the eldest of his parents' three children, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1828, died April 22, 1908. He obtained his scholastic training at the Westtown Friends' Boarding School, which he attended for five years, leaving that institution at the age of fourteen years to enter upon his business career, which, begun in early youth, in his maturity was rewarded with the most prosperous of success and renown, his course in business leading him to the best of material things and placing him high among men of affairs in his city. He entered the dry goods field

for his first experience, and became thoroughly familiar with that line, in 1852 becoming a member of the firm of C. W. Churchman & Company, commission merchants and importers of dry goods. In the five years of his connection with that firm he speedily assumed many of the most important of the duties of the partnership, carrying them all to a conclusion full of satisfaction to him and beneficial to the interests of the company. He made several trips to Europe as purchasing agent for that concern, his discerning foresight saving to the treasury of the firm many dollars. After retiring from that company he became senior partner of Shipley, Hazard & Hutchinson, commission merchants engaged in the sale of goods manufactured in Philadelphia. In 1864 he made his final farewell to the mercantile world, leaving behind him a record of active usefulness during which he had made stable the firms with which he had been connected, and had laid firm the foundation of his future fortune. His name, mentioned in connection with a deal of any nature, was ever ample proof of the soundness of the venture and the firmness of its financial footing. The year after his retirement from the firm of Shipley, Hazard & Hutchinson, he was elected president of the Provident Life and Trust Company, an institution then in its infancy, and by successive reelection held that office until he resigned in 1906. What was the success of his direction of its affairs is eloquently spoken by the present financial standing of that great corporation, which handles yearly millions of dollars. Into the upbuilding of that company he put the best of his energies, the most strenuous of his toil, the best of his strong intellect, and the greatest part of his time, building with care and prudence the enormous business that to-day stands as a

testimonial of the excellence of his work. His recognized high ability made his services much in demand as advisor to institutions of finance, and from the time of its organization he was a director of the Central National Bank, an institution with a creditable record, and was treasurer of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

All Philadelphians are familiar with the facts of his career mentioned above, with the record of the trained, able financier, but the chapter that is unknown to all but his closest friends reveals the true character of the man, hidden under the mask of the successful man of business. Heredity had played its part in transmitting to him the traits strong in his father, and although the innate modesty of his nature caused him to shun publicity or open acclaim, his contributions to charitable institutions and his many private benevolences were the means of much good, and to him was due the credit for many donations given anonymously. In his passing there was lost to Philadelphia one of the most staunchly upright of her sons, one who gave much to the city in both labor and of his means, to whose reputation all of his name and race can point with the most sincere pride, an American gentleman of a type all too infrequent. The other institutions to which Mr. Shipley lent his aid in the capacity of director were the United Gas Improvement Company, the Franklin Real Estate Company, the American Railways Company, and the National Security Company, of New York, holding, too, a position on the board of trustees of the Philadelphia Belt Line Railways Company and he was one of the reorganizers of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. To social enjoyments he was able to give part of his leisure hours and held membership in the Union League, the Art Club, and the Penn Club, all of Philadelphia. In the preservation

James F. Smith



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James J. Luer

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of public and private records he was an interested participant, and for many years was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.

He married, at Orange Meeting, Philadelphia, 9th month 10, 1851, Anna Shinn, born in that city 10th month 26, 1826, died 4th month 28, 1888, daughter of Earl and Sarah (Comfort) Shinn. His second wife, whom he married 4th month 15, 1890, was Agnes Gillespie, daughter of William D. Evans, of Pottstown, Pennsylvania. Children of the first marriage of Samuel R. Shipley: 1. Susan G., born 11th month 18, 1852; married, June, 1913, Edward Boyd Allinson, of Haverford, Pennsylvania. 2. Anna, born 9th month 24, 1854, died 6th month 26, 1884; married Samuel Henry Troth, of Philadelphia, and had one son, John Theodore. Children of the second marriage of Samuel R. Shipley: Mary Mallet Prevost, and Agnes Dorothy.

DUER, J. J.,

Manufacturer.

Among well known Pittsburgh manufacturers is J. J. Duer, president and general manager of the Duer Spring and Manufacturing Company, and one of the upholders of the reputation of the Iron City.

Josiah Allen Duer, father of Josiah J. Duer, was born August 31, 1817, died December 12, 1889. He married, March 27, 1845, Martha Glendenning, born February 25, 1824, and died August 1, 1904, and they had children: Catherine H., married Andrew Moore; William P., married Emma R. McElory; John G., married Martha Long; Mary E., married Josiah Long; Jonathan, married Susan Ludwig; Margaret E., unmarried; Jeremiah B., married Olive Summerhill; and Josiah James, see below.

Josiah James Duer, son of Josiah Allen and Martha (Glendenning) Duer, was born near Murrys ville, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1864. (Although Mr. Duer was named Josiah James Duer, he has always signed himself James J. Duer.) He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and also in the Laird Institute of the same place. He then assisted his father in the management of the home farm until he had attained his majority, when he started out in the world to establish himself. His first occupation was that of teaching, but he soon abandoned this in favor of a mercantile life. He held a position for a time in a general store in Murrys ville, and from thence went to East End, Pittsburgh, where he commenced a grocery business. He sold this after a time very profitably and accepted a position with Carnegie Brothers & Company. He resigned this at the end of five years, and for some years was connected with various other iron and steel manufacturing concerns. He then became the secretary and treasurer of the American Spiral Spring and Manufacturing Company, later disposing of his interests in this company. On October 1, 1905, he organized the J. J. Duer Spring Works, and commenced operations at Twenty-sixth street and Liberty avenue, Pittsburgh. This concern was incorporated December 31, 1906, under the name of the Duer Spring and Manufacturing Company, with offices and works at McKees Rocks. The success of this undertaking has been due in the main to the aggressiveness and executive ability of Mr. Duer, whose business interests are of a most important nature, demanding the services of one whose ability is of a superior order, whose well balanced forces are prepared for any emergency and who has a ready and rapid understanding of any problem which may be presented for solution.

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Mr. Duer is a Republican in politics, but has never held office. As a public-spirited citizen, he is always ready to give practical aid to any movement which in his judgment would advance the public welfare. Although he has been and is far too busy a man to take any active part in politics, no man is more keenly alive to the affairs of the city. He is a member of the Homewood Presbyterian Church, the Railway Club of Pittsburgh, Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, secretary of the Ohio Valley General Hospital, and Leetonia Lodge, No. 401, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a man of large nature, deliberate in the formation of plans, thorough, upright, clear-headed and generous in his benefactions to charity.

Mr. Duer married, May 14, 1890, at Murrysville, Pennsylvania, Miss Elenora Thompson, born September 21, 1865, at President, Venango county, Pennsylvania, daughter of William McLain and Susanna (Haslett) Thompson, and granddaughter of Margaret (Hays) Thompson, who was a cousin of General Alexander Hays. Susanna (Haslett) Thompson was a daughter of James Haslett, whose father and one brother were the only survivors of the Haslett family which was massacred by the Indians at their settlement near the present site of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Duer have had children: Lenna R., wife of Robert E. Long; and Carrie G., unmarried.

Mr. Duer is one of the men to whom years mean accomplishment—who count the passing of time by deeds not by days. He is now in the prime of life and his past promises a brilliant future.

WILTBANK, William White,

Civil War Veteran, Lawyer, Jurist.

A member of the Philadelphia bar from 1866 and a successful practicing lawyer at that bar until 1896, from that date until

his death, seventeen years later, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Wiltbank won high standing in both branches of the profession to which half a century of his life was earnestly and entirely devoted. Prior to his admission to the bar he had served his State and country on the battle fields of the Civil War, retiring at the close of the war with the rank of major. No less valuable were his services in the social and educational life of the city that gave him birth. While the law to him was as his very life and ever his great and greatest interest, he fulfilled all of the requirements of the well-born, learned and patriotic citizen, supporting with his pen and presence the scientific institutions of the city and her social and patriotic societies. He filled to the fullest measure the places in life to which he was called, and passed from mortal view with honor unsullied and with his name enrolled high among the distinguished judges who have graced the Pennsylvania bench.

Heredity must be credited with furnishing Judge Wiltbank with the ambition, energy, and mental graces that were the mainsprings of his successful life—son of a clergyman, grandson of a clergyman, and the great-grandson of a judge, all on the paternal side; while on the maternal side his great-grandfather was Bishop William White, the first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, and his maternal grandfather was General William MacPherson, a distinguished Revolutionary officer. From this comingling of judicial, ministerial, and warrior blood, descendants of three nations, sprang William White Wiltbank, whose life showed how strongly the marked traits of his honored sires had influenced it.

Tracing the paternal line to its fountain-head in America, Judge Wiltbank arrived at Hermanus Wiltbank, who

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came to New Amsterdam, evidently from Holland, in 1650, and in 1664 or 1665 sailed thence to the Capes of the Delaware, antedating William Penn seventeen years or more. In 1669 he was appointed the first high sheriff of what is now Sussex county, Delaware, where he also acquired other high official distinction and many acres of land. When William Penn sailed up the Delaware in the "Welcome," Hermanus Wiltbank was living at Whorekill, the present town of Lewes, Delaware, and no doubt gazed with interest on the little ship as she passed. He was then holding the office of justice, and on November 2, 1682, was one of the six men who by invitation of Penn met him at Newcastle. He held office under Penn as he had under the Duke of York, but notwithstanding this he became naturalized and legally a subject of England, March 27, 1683, at a court held in Sussex county, Delaware. This honored, able and upright man, one of the founders of the State of Delaware, died in 1683, having filled most of the important public offices then existing in that colony. He left a widow and three sons, the line of descent to Judge William W. Wiltbank being through Isaac, presumably the youngest, believed to have been born after the settlement at Lewes, Delaware.

Isaac Wiltbank resided at Lewes all of his life. He made his will March 19, 1708, and died between that date and April 20 following. His wife Elizabeth was a daughter of Samuel Gray, who settled in Sussex county before 1683, was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, 1684, and later also was a member of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania. Isaac Wiltbank left sons: Samuel, Isaac, and Cornelius.

Cornelius Wiltbank became a leading man of Sussex county, serving as coroner in 1730, high sheriff in 1734 and in 1740,

his grandfather, Hermanus, having held that office a half century earlier. He died in May, 1741. He married Comfort, daughter of John Rhoads, who survived him with children: John, Mary, and Elizabeth.

Judge John Wiltbank, great-grandfather of Judge William W. Wiltbank, was born at Lewes, Delaware, in 1731, and there lived until his death, July 10, 1792. He, like his forbears, held high official position and was one of the foremost men of his community. He was a justice of the peace, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1776, a member of the State Council (senate), member of the Sussex County Committee of Safety, 1776, and in 1777 resigned from the council, having been elected Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Sussex county. He was a trustee of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church and of Bethel Methodist Episcopal, and was a warm friend of both church and school. He married Mary, daughter of Woodman Stockley, of a prominent Delaware family. Children: Cornelius, James, Mary, John, and Elizabeth.

Rev. James Wiltbank, second son of Judge John Wiltbank, was born at Lewes, Delaware, January 30, 1774, died in Philadelphia, March 19, 1842. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1788, and in 1791 was graduated M. A. Soon after graduation he became a divinity student and on March 1, 1795, was ordained a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop William White. In the same year he became rector of St. Peter's parish at Lewes, there remaining until 1809, also during this period serving as principal of Lewes Academy. During the period of 1809 to 1816 he served the churches of All Saints, at Lower Dublin; Trinity, at Oxford; and St.

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Thomas', at Whitemarsh, all near Philadelphia. From 1822 to 1825 he was rector of St. Thomas's, Philadelphia, and from 1825 to 1829 was rector of St. Matthew's, in Philadelphia. During the period of 1814 to 1830 he was head master of the University Grammar School, Philadelphia, and on September 30, 1833, he was appointed a chaplain of the United States navy, but resigned October 12, same year. On February 27, 1837, he was again appointed chaplain in the navy, and held that post until his death in 1842. During his term as chaplain he visited Russia in company with George M. Dallas, United States Minister to St. Petersburg. His ministerial life covered nearly half a century, and was a life of willing sacrifice, arduous service, and faithful harvest. For many years his home was in Philadelphia, and during his later years was on Chestnut street, near Ninth street.

Rev. James Wiltbank married, October 23, 1799, Mary, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Paynter) White, granddaughter of Ambrose and Elizabeth (Ratcliffe) White, and great-granddaughter of Rev. Wrixham White and his wife, Anna Kollock. Mary (White) Wiltbank was born July 12, 1783, died June 8, 1838. Of her thirteen children, six only arrived at mature age: Eliza, married Thomas Robins, of Philadelphia; Mary, married Arthur Rich, M. D., of Baltimore, Maryland; John, an eminent physician of Philadelphia, who died September 11, 1860; Peter White, a merchant; Ambrose White, associated with his brother Peter in business in Philadelphia until his death; Edwin Wilson, of whom further.

Rev. Edwin Wilson Wiltbank, son of Rev. James Wiltbank, was born in Philadelphia, October 15, 1814, died in Newport, Kentucky, in 1854. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, his father's *alma mater*, and was graduated M. A.,

class of 1832. He decided upon the profession of law and began study, also serving in 1833-34 as secretary of the Law Academy. But his plans underwent sudden change, and instead of the law he studied divinity, preparing himself for the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal church. On July 9, 1837, he was ordained deacon, and on February 3, 1839, was ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church, receiving both sacraments from the hands of Rt. Rev. Henry U. Onderdonk, Bishop of Pennsylvania. He later accepted a call to a professorship in one of the leading colleges of Kentucky, but death overtook him while he was yet a comparatively young man.

Rev. Edwin W. Wiltbank married, March 29, 1838, Elizabeth, daughter of General William and Elizabeth (White) MacPherson, the latter a daughter of Bishop William White, of the Protestant Episcopal church, a trustee of the College of Philadelphia (now the University of Pennsylvania) over sixty-two years, one of the founders of the Episcopal Academy, and on February 4, 1787, was consecrated bishop in Lambeth Chapel, England, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Previously he had been rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's, of Philadelphia; and was chaplain of the Continental Congress from 1777 until its removal to Washington in 1801. Bishop White married Mary, daughter of Captain Henry Harrison, of Lancastershire, England, one of the wardens of Christ Church, Philadelphia, and a one-time mayor of this city. Bishop White was a son of Colonel Thomas White, born in London in 1704, who came to Maryland in 1720 and became a distinguished citizen of that colony. Elizabeth White, daughter of the Bishop, who was born in 1776, married General William MacPherson, who on the breaking out of the Revolutionary War was an adjutant in the Sixteenth

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Regiment of the English army in this country. He refused to fight against the colonies and was allowed to resign, but not to sell his commission. He was well acquainted with General Washington, who appointed him to the rank of major. He continued in the patriot army until peace was declared, and after the war held several important political offices, including that of surveyor of the port of Philadelphia and that of naval officer of the port. In the war with France he was commissioned brigadier-general of the United States army. Elizabeth (White) MacPherson died in 1830, leaving two daughters: Esther, who married Dr. Thomas Harris, surgeon-general of the United States navy; and Elizabeth, who married Rev. Edwin Wilson Wiltbank, of previous mention. She was born July 7, 1806, died February 22, 1891. Children: Elizabeth White; William White, of further mention; Mary White, married Rev. Charles A. L. Richards, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church of New England; George Harrison, who adopted the surname of Macpherson, and resides in Germantown, Philadelphia.

Judge William White Wiltbank, eldest son of Rev. Edwin Wilson and Elizabeth (MacPherson) Wiltbank, was born March 27, 1840, died in Philadelphia, January 23, 1914. He was educated under private tutors, and when a young man began the study of law under the preceptorship of Eli K. Price and Edward Waln. This study carried him to the Civil War period, when his patriotism led him to enlist, and from 1862 until 1865 he was fighting the battles of his country, associated with that splendid division of the Union forces, the Army of the Potomac. He resumed legal study after the war and in 1866 was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He at once began prac-

tice in Philadelphia and became one of the noted lawyers of the Philadelphia bar, continuing in private practice for thirty years. He was learned in the law, devoted to his profession, and gave it his close, undivided attention. In December, 1896, he was appointed by Governor Hastings to a judgeship and from that date until his death "wore the ermine." At the time of his death he was a judge of Common Pleas Court No. 2 of Philadelphia, and was regarded by his judicial brethren, the members of the bar, and by the public, as one of Pennsylvania's most distinguished jurists. He was a member of several legal societies, and for many years his able pen contributed to the literature of his profession as well as to the magazines and papers. He was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; member of the Archeological Society of the University of Pennsylvania; member of the Franklin Institute; member of the Contemporary Club and the Public Education Society. By virtue of his military rank he belonged to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and was prominent in that organization. His clubs were the Legal, Rittenhouse, University, and Penn. He was a member of the commission for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States, and in 1868 received from Trinity College the degree of Master of Arts. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and for twenty-five years a vestryman of Christ Church.

His military career was as creditable as his later years in the law. He enlisted in September, 1862, just after the battle of Antietam, rose through the intermediate ranks to that of captain, receiving his commission to the latter rank after the battle of Fredericksburg, where his service was gallant and meritorious. In 1864

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he was engaged in inspection service, served as aide on the staffs of Generals Ord and Crouch, and was mustered out at the close of the war with the rank of major, having won distinction as one of the brave officers of the Army of the Potomac.

Judge Wiltbank married (first) April 10, 1863, Edith Anna, died March 23, 1893, daughter of Hon. Ferree Brinton, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He married (second) Frances De Lancey Welsh, daughter of Samuel and a niece of John Welsh, one time United States Minister to England. She died February 25, 1908. Children, all by first marriage: Esther Macpherson, deceased, married George M. Thompson; William Macpherson, born October 25, 1869, died July 10, 1895. He was a graduate LL. B. of Harvard Law School, class of 1893, admitted to the Philadelphia bar October 11, 1893. He married Josephine A. Bachelder, who survives him, a resident of Little Boar's Head, New Hampshire; Gertrude, married Sharswood Brinton, of Philadelphia; Marian Ferree, died February 6, 1914.

KINNEAR, James W.,

Lawyer, Corporation Official.

Prominent among attorneys and business men of Pittsburgh is James W. Kinnear, head of the well-known law firm of Kinnear, McCloskey & Best, who has been for more than a quarter of a century a resident of Pittsburgh, and is known not only as a leader of his profession, but also for his active identification with the essential interests of his home city.

William Kinnear, grandfather of James W. Kinnear, was a pioneer of Venango county, Pennsylvania, removing, in the early part of the nineteenth century, from Juniata county, and purchasing, from Cornplanter, the chief of the Seneca Indians, a tract of land now included within

the limits of Oil City. At the mouth of Oil creek, the present site of the business part of Oil City, he built the first furnace of that vicinity, and in other ways did much toward promoting the growth and advancement of the place. In the latter part of his life he removed to Tidioute, Warren county, Pennsylvania, where some of his descendants are still living.

(II) James, son of William Kinnear, was born January 22, 1814, in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, and married Jeannette Parshall, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Goucher) Parshall. James Kinnear was a millwright, lumberman and oil operator of Warren county, Pennsylvania.

(III) James Wesley, son of James and Jeannette (Parshall) Kinnear, was born August 2, 1859, in Tidioute, Warren county, Pennsylvania, and received his primary education in the public schools of his native village, passing thence to the high school and graduating in 1878. He then entered Allegheny College, receiving from that institution in 1882 the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1885 that of Master of Arts. Subsequently he registered as a law student with the firm of Brown & Stone, of Warren, Pennsylvania, and after spending a year in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, was admitted in 1885 to practice law in Warren. After spending two years in general practice, Mr. Kinnear came in 1887 to Pittsburgh, and rapidly built up an extensive civil practice in the county, State and Federal courts.

During the past ten or fifteen years Mr. Kinnear has devoted most of his time to a number of large manufacturing corporations, which he represented as attorney. In this way he became identified with these companies, and now holds executive positions in a number of them, his career thus being diverted into industrial



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James W. Kinnear



James H. K. K. K.

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lines. He is attorney for the Firth-Sterling Steel Company, the Western Savings and Deposit Bank, the Keystone National Bank, and many other companies of Pittsburgh. He is vice-president of the Washington Steel and Ordnance Company, Washington, District of Columbia; director of the Pittsburgh Cold Rolled Steel Company; director of the Wolf-Tongue Mining Company; director of the Chemical Products Company; director of the Firth-Sterling Steel Company; director of the Keystone National Bank; director of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; and president of the American Fuse Company. In all concerns relative to the city's welfare, Mr. Kinnear ever manifests a deep and sincere interest, giving substantial aid to any project which he deems calculated to further good. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, but his professional work and business enterprises have so occupied his time that he has ever refused to become a candidate for office, although frequently urged to do so.

While at college, Mr. Kinnear was prominent in literary circles, and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Phi Gamma Delta fraternities. In 1894 he was appointed a trustee of his *alma mater*. He is an official member of the Emory Methodist Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh. He has given much time and attention to the Sunday school work, and is now the teacher of an adult Bible class numbering over four hundred. He is also a member of the executive committee of the World's Sunday School Association, the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association, and the Allegheny County Sunday School Association.

Mr. Kinnear married, May 12, 1886, Edith M., daughter of John S. and Hannah (Robertson) Rich, of Oil City, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Rich was a well-known oil operator. Mr. and Mrs. Kin-

near are the parents of three children: Jeannette; Esther; and James Wesley, Jr., born March 8, 1898.

James W. Kinnear is a man who has touched life at many points. By his career as a lawyer he has added to the prestige of the Pittsburgh bar, and his work as a manufacturer, financier and aggressive man of affairs is crystallized in the present prosperity of his city.

SCHENCK, Frederick G.,

Soldier, Man of Ability.

Frederick G. Schenck, grandfather of Frederick E. Schenck (see preceding sketch), was a wealthy merchant of Glatz, Silesia, Germany, conducting a general merchandise business which had been established by his great-grandfather. About 1823 Mr. Schenck retired from business and removed to Dresden.

Frederick G. Schenck, son of Frederick G. Schenck, was born June 2, 1815, in Glatz, Silesia, Germany, and was eight years old when his parents removed to Dresden. In that city he attended school, afterward entering an agricultural college from which he graduated in his nineteenth year. In 1834 he emigrated to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh, and working for a season on a farm as farmhand, in order to acquire practical experience in American farming.

In 1835 the United States government called for volunteers for the army, and Mr. Schenck enlisted and was appointed orderly sergeant. His company received orders from Washington to proceed to Texas to check the Mexican invasion, but on reaching New Orleans their orders were countermanded, General Sam Houston, who was commander-in-chief, having driven out the Mexicans. While in New Orleans, Sergeant Schenck nursed in a hospital, having acquired an interest in medicine from his brother, who was a

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physician. His company was then ordered to Florida, where there was an uprising of the Seminole Indians under Osceola, and one day, while at some distance from camp on a hunting expedition, he and two companions were attacked by a party of Indians. Sergeant Schenck, who was in a dense thicket, was not discovered by the savages, and remained in concealment until nightfall, when he hastened back to camp and reported the killing and scalping of his comrades. When his company was mustered out of service he went to Pittsburgh, and soon after obtained a situation in a general store in Columbiana, Ohio. He was soon discovered to be a man of unusual education, having command of three languages—German, English and French—and was requested to teach them in the school, which he did. During his stay in Columbiana he frequently visited Pittsburgh, but as there were no railroads and no direct stage communications between the two places the trip had to be made on horseback.

About 1840, Mr. Schenck received notice that his father had died in Germany, and he was requested to return home and get his inheritance. When he came back from Europe he purchased a farm of one hundred and seventy acres on the Washington turnpike, five miles from Pittsburgh, where Greentree borough is now situated. It was part of the tract of land which had been purchased from the Indians by Joseph Henry for a gallon of whiskey. Mr. Schenck lived on the farm until about 1864, when he sold it and moved to the city of Pittsburgh. At that time an old friend of his, Ferdinand Folz, was appointed internal revenue collector for the district, and Mr. Schenck was appointed chief bookkeeper of the collector's office, a position which he retained during the collectorships of William Little and Thomas Davis, when, his

health failing, he was obliged to resign. He was an extraordinarily good penman, and the United States Revenue Office in Washington paid him the high compliment of stating that his reports were the neatest and most efficient which they received. During the Civil War a number of his German friends organized the Koerner's Guard, and he was elected first lieutenant of that company. He affiliated with Solomon's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittsburgh, was elected twice in succession to the chair, and for a number of years served as secretary.

Mr. Schenck married, before returning to Germany to receive his inheritance, Helena, daughter of Henry von Olnhausen, and they became the parents of two children: Frederick Edmund, mentioned below; and Helen, who became the wife of William Edward Stieren, a biography of whom appears in this work. Mr. Schenck died at his home on the bluff, October 7, 1878, survived by his wife and his son and daughter.

SCHENCK, Frederick E.,

Business Man.

Few men now actively engaged in business can look back upon a longer record than has fallen to the lot of Frederick Edmund Schenck, of the well-known Demmler & Schenck Company. For upward of fifty years Mr. Schenck has been identified with the business and financial interests of Pittsburgh, and during that entire period has been numbered among her respected citizens.

Frederick Edmund Schenck was born June 2, 1844, on the old homestead in Scott township, Allegheny county, and is a son of Frederick G. and Helena (von Olnhausen) Schenck. A biography of Mr. Schenck, who has been many years deceased, precedes this narrative.

The preparatory education of Frederick

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Edmund Schenck was obtained in the public schools of Pittsburgh and during the period of his attendance he lived in that city in the home of his aunt. After leaving the public schools he took a general business course in Duff's Commercial College.

The first employment of Mr. Schenck was as a bookkeeper in the tin establishment of A. Doreflinger and he afterward served in the tin business conducted by the late J. H. Demmler. About this time he turned his attention to finance and in 1863 was elected a clerk in the Third National Bank of Pittsburgh. Working his way up with characteristic energy and perseverance, he found himself, at the end of six years, in the position of teller. He was then elected cashier of the Fifth Avenue Bank and this responsible position he retained for seven years. At the end of that time he resigned in order to become a partner of E. W. Demmler, a son and successor of J. H. Demmler. This was in 1876 and for forty years thereafter the business of the firm flourished, steadily gathering strength and scope. This prosperous condition was due in no small measure to the clear-headedness, forethought and wisely aggressive methods advocated and enforced by Mr. Schenck. In 1906 the firm was incorporated as the Demmler & Schenck Company, and under that name is still conducting an extensive business.

To politics, Mr. Schenck has never given any greater amount of attention than is always expected of every good citizen, but he has ever been alert to every opportunity of improving conditions in his home city. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, having attained to the thirty-second degree. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He attends the Second Presbyterian Church.

To attempt at this late day to inform his fellow citizens what manner of man Mr. Schenck is would undoubtedly be deemed by them presumptuous inasmuch as they know him far better than any biographer could possibly do. He is a man with whom they like to do business and whom they rejoice to have for a friend and neighbor. In the same manner they would receive an attempted description of his personal appearance. Three generations have known his kindly face and met his cordial greeting and they require no information on the subject. What they do desire is that the coming generation may also know the countenance of their friend, but for this they must depend on the pencil of the artist.

Mr. Schenck married, November 23, 1870, Julia M., daughter of J. H. and Barbara (Breitenstein) Demmler, and they became the parents of the following children: Matilda; Frederick G.; Stella L., widow of Paul Bright; Harry D.; Edward J.; and Albert W. Mrs. Schenck is a true wife and mother, the sympathetic sharer of her husband's joys and sorrows and the presiding genius of the home where he spends his happiest hours.

The chief strength of a city lies not so much in her giants of commerce and finance as in the men who compose the rank and file of her business army. These are the men who maintain in the community a high average of executive ability and commercial integrity as well as financial honor, and who, each standing in his place and doing his best, constitute the foundation of solid civic prosperity. Frederick Edmund Schenck is one of these men and his record of more than fifty years convincingly bears out our assertion. There can be no better wish for Pittsburgh than the aspiration that the coming years may bring to her many more of this invaluable class of citizens.

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FALK, Leon,

Corporation Official.

Among Pittsburgh business men of large vision is Leon Falk, president and director of the Duquesne Reduction Company, and officially connected with numerous other industrial corporations.

Leon Falk was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1869, son of the late Charles and Sarah (Sanders) Falk. His education was received in the public schools of Irwin, Pennsylvania, and upon its completion he entered the employ of a manufacturing concern in New York City, where he remained for four years. Returning to Pittsburgh in 1893, Mr. Falk was one of those active in the formation of the Duquesne Reduction Company, and became its president, which office, with that of director, he still holds. In addition to his official capacity in this corporation, Mr. Falk has been active in the organization of various other industrial concerns, among them being the Crown Chemical Company, of which he is president and director; the Falk Company, of which he is president and director; vice-president and director of the Pittsburgh Waste Company; director of the Phillips Sheet and Tin Plate Company; director of the Knox Pressed and Welded Steel Company; and a director of the newly-organized Edgewater Steel Company. Mr. Falk is of the type of American who succeeds because he mingles with the clear, American brain, the dogged tenacity of purpose and the indefatigability to stick everlastingly at what he undertakes.

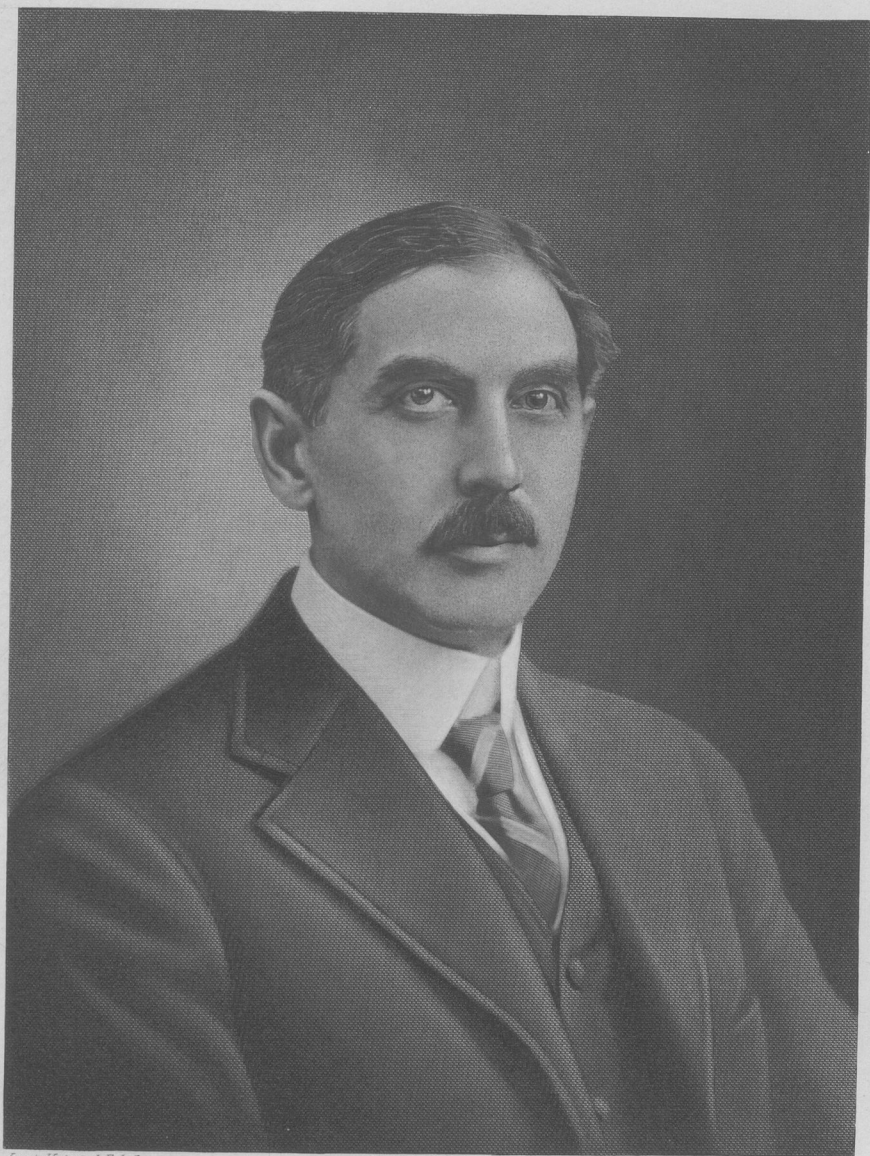
In politics Mr. Falk is a Republican, and no one takes a more earnest interest in the welfare of his community, but from active participation in the affairs of the organization he holds himself resolutely aloof, preferring to devote his undivided attention and best energies to the faithful

discharge of his important business responsibilities. He is a member of the Westmoreland Country Club and the Concordia Club.

As a true citizen, Mr. Falk is always ready to give practical aid to any movement which he believes will advance the public welfare. The educational, charitable and religious interests have all profited by his support and coöperation. In memory of his loved wife he built the Falk Memorial, which is conducted under the management of the Rodef Shalom Congregation, the aim of which is to train the youth of the city both in physical and spiritual life and the wonderful success which has attended it has emphatically shown its worth. It embraces gymnasiums, swimming pools, reading rooms—in fact, all forms of sport and study. Mr. Falk is treasurer of the Federated Jewish Charities, holding this office since the formation of this philanthropic society.

Mr. Falk married, October 19, 1900, Miss Fanny Edel, of Richmond, Virginia, and they were the parents of the following children: Leon, Jr., born September 23, 1901; and Marjorie, born August 1, 1904. A man of strong domestic affections, Mr. Falk ever found in his home the source of his highest happiness, one of his greatest pleasures being the exercise of hospitality. She who was the presiding genius of his fireside passed away April 1, 1910.

The countenance of Mr. Falk is that of a man of deep convictions and great force of character, energy and intensity being strongly stamped on his features. As a progressive business man he is regarded as a safe adviser, his enterprise being tempered by a wise conservatism, and for the same reason his influence is potent in all boards upon which he serves. His nature is most kindly and companionable, and his manners, while dignified, are warmly genial. The number of his



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Leon Falk

friends is legion and the success he has gained is not to be measured by financial prosperity alone, but by the gentle amenities and congenial associations that go to satisfy man's kaleidoscopic nature.

CUMING, John Knill,

Manufacturer, Financier.

Descendant of a line of hardy sea captains and noted shipbuilders who for seven generations built England's "bulwarks of oak" and carried her flag to every sea, John Knill Cuming, in the United States, the land of his adoption, and in Philadelphia, the city of his choice, won reputation as a financier, business man and citizen in keeping with the best traditions of the honored name he bore.

He was born in Plymouth, Devonshire, England, December 23, 1830, and died at the home of his son-in-law, A. J. DeCamp, Tenth street and Oak Lane, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1915, son of John Ford and Susan (Angel) Cuming. His education began in England, and was completed in Canadian schools, his father coming to Canada with his family. The father, a ship captain and master of his vessel, was at sea a great deal, and was often accompanied by his son, but, at the age of twelve years, the latter was left fatherless with life's battle to fight not for himself alone, but from an early age the support of his sister and two brothers was partly dependent upon his earnings. Shortly after his father's death, he came to the United States, locating in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1851, where he worked at various occupations and became thoroughly familiar with shoe manufacture. In 1855, being then twenty-five years of age, he began business as a shoe manufacturer, and at about the same time was married. He was quite successful, but after several years his health failed. He

then closed out his Boston business and with his wife and children went to Caracas, Venezuela, there establishing and conducting a prosperous shoe manufacturing business and regaining his health in that balmy clime.

He remained in Caracas five years, then returned to the United States, first locating in Boston, and later in Pennsylvania in the autumn of 1865. He bought a farm at what is now Gwynedd, eighteen miles from Philadelphia, and spent several years in its management. But the lure of the business world and of the city won him from the farm, and he returned to Philadelphia to engage in the manufacture of morocco leather with a partner whom he later bought out. He then formed a partnership with James W. Patterson, with whom he continued in prosperous association for ten years, then selling out his manufacturing interests to his partner. His connection with the banking institutions of Philadelphia covered a period of about twenty-five years. He organized the Tenth National Bank of Philadelphia and the Columbia Avenue Trust Company, was president and director of both for about twenty-five years, and was the only president of the Columbia Trust Company prior to the beginning of the term of the present incumbent. Both institutions prospered under his executive management, and he was considered one of the able financiers of the city. For twenty-three years he was a member of the board of directors of Girard College, and served as chairman of important boards and committees.

Mr. Cuming took an active part in public affairs and served in the Select Council from the Twenty-ninth Ward. He was first elected to fill out an unexpired term, then was reelected to succeed himself for a full term. He was also a member of the Committee of One Hundred, and took a prominent part in

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its work for better civic government. He was a member of the Masonic order, the New England Society, the Union League and the Columbia Club.

A man of forceful character and commanding presence, big mentally and big physically, Mr. Cuming even when an octogenarian preserved all his powers of mind and body. Courteous, kindly-hearted and precise, he was a fine specimen of the old-school gentleman. He was very proud of his family, and when grandchildren were added he experienced again the joy the lives of his own children had afforded him.

Mr. Cuming married Mary A. Newell, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Angel) Newell, her mother, Mary Angel, a cousin of Mr. Cuming's mother, Susan Angel. Five children were born to John K. and Mary A. Cuming: Mary Newell, married A. J. DeCamp, of Philadelphia, and has four children, (Mary Adelaide, John Cuming, Andrew Neville, and Gladys Poinsette); Charles Edward, died aged six years; John Ford, died at the age of two years; Edward Ford, a banker of Philadelphia, is living; Clara M., married H. I. Benson, of Philadelphia, and has two children—Edward and Marian Cuming.

CHRISTY, Marshall A.,

Patent Law Expert.

Marshall Andrews Christy, of the law firm of Christy & Christy, has long been recognized as the leader of the Allegheny county bar in cases involving the practice of patent law. Mr. Christy has thus far been a lifelong resident of Pittsburgh and is identified not with her professional interests alone, but with all the elements which are most essential to her best welfare and truest progress.

Marshall Andrews Christy was born January 12, 1871, in the beautiful suburb

of Sewickley, and is descended from ancestors who were among the early settlers of New England. A record of the Christy family is to be found elsewhere in this work. Marshall Andrews Christy received his classical education at Princeton University and was fitted for his profession by two years' study at the Harvard Law School. In 1895 he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar. Immediately after his admission to the bar, Mr. Christy entered the office of his father, Mr. George Harvey Christy, now deceased, who had practiced law in Pittsburgh for many years, confining his attention mainly to patent law, in which he had built up a large practice and obtained a wide reputation. Since the death of his father in the year 1909, Mr. Christy has been at the head of the firm which succeeded to his practice, composed of his brother and himself.

From the outset of his career Mr. Christy has been successful. He has directed special attention to the subject of patent law, with the result that he became in this particular one of the leading practitioners at the Allegheny county bar. The peculiar wisdom of the successful practitioner of patent law has been fully exemplified in Mr. Christy's method. He has always made it a rule to examine to the smallest detail the many laws bearing on the numerous principles involved in patents. By this means he has been enabled to exercise what we have spoken of as the "peculiar wisdom" of attorneys of his class—the wisdom of effecting a compromise in cases where it was apparent that a long period of litigation was otherwise inevitable. It is to his success in preventing law suits hardly less than in winning them that he owes his high standing at the bar and the implicit confidence with which he is regarded by the community.



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Marshall A. Christy

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As a citizen Mr. Christy has always taken a keen and active interest in affairs both local and national, and he has never failed in due regard for the amenities of social life. Professionally he is as well known in other great cities of the East as he is in Pittsburgh. His appearance and personality need no description. They are those of the lawyer and the gentleman.

Mr. Christy married Irene Butler McVey, and they are the parents of two daughters: Sarah Marshall and Annie Huntington. Mr. and Mrs. Christy have a charming suburban home in Edgeworth and are active and popular socially. Mr. Christy belongs to the Pittsburgh, Edgeworth and Allegheny Country clubs, and Mrs. Christy, a woman of culture and of most attractive personality, is a member of the last-named organization.

Mr. Christy's position at the bar has long been assured, but the many years of activity which in all probability lie before him, involve possibilities of expansion and elevation which the present vaguely but unmistakably indicates.

FREEMAN, Albert Thomas,

Business Man.

Son of a Baptist clergyman, a university graduate and a post-graduate, trained for a professional life, Mr. Freeman in his twenty-sixth year met John B. Stetson, who was so favorably impressed with the young man that from that meeting dates the death of a professional and the birth of a business man. In 1900 Mr. Freeman came to the Stetson organization as an office assistant, and from the first showed such marked ability that Mr. Stetson allowed him to gravitate to where he belonged. The man who can shoulder burdens is always needed, and Mr. Freeman exhibited a fine aptitude

for taking care of difficult and complex propositions that needed adjustment. He possessed the "Stetson" spirit in every particular, and became the practical general manager of the Stetson business. This Stetson spirit embraces a great deal. It is a spirit of brotherhood, a striving to make the best, better, and regards business as opportunity, not mere opportunity to make money, but also the opportunity to educate, bless, uplift and add to the joys of living.

Albert T. Freeman was born in Penfield, Monroe county, New York, December 24, 1874, son of Rev. Andrew L. and Margaret (Bingham) Freeman, one of a family of nine children. He obtained his early education in the public schools, prepared at high school and Cook Academy, then entered the University of Rochester, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1895. He then pursued post-graduate courses at the University of Chicago and Johns Hopkins University. Completing his university courses, he had begun teaching in 1900, when he met John B. Stetson, a meeting which changed in a twinkling the entire course of his life. They were mutually attracted, and when Mr. Stetson offered him a position in his Philadelphia office the offer was accepted. He fitted into the organization at once, and during the fifteen years that have elapsed he has served in many capacities—acting treasurer, treasurer, vice-president and general manager, a man to be depended on, a man to be trusted, a man for any emergency for any position. Thoroughly in sympathy with the spirit of the organization. President Cummings once said: "Blessed is that man who has found some one to do his work," and Mr. Freeman was in his mind.

Mr. Freeman is a member of the Manufacturers', the Old York Road Country

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and the Plymouth Country clubs; the Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, and in politics is a Republican.

He married, in Washington, on June 22, 1904, Grace, daughter of Chauncey and Alice McCulloch, and has a daughter, Alice Gertrude Freeman, born March 13, 1907.

DARE, Arthur, A. M., M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon, Author, Inventor.

Dr. Arthur Dare, whose name is familiar to the readers of scientific publications and also as the inventor of several instruments which have proven of the utmost value in the advancement of the study of the blood, as a clinical routine, was born in Plattsburg, New York, December 24, 1869. Upon his graduation from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1890, he began practice at No. 1419 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and at once became a clinical assistant in the out-patient departments of Jefferson Hospital, changing from one department to another and gaining experience in the various branches of medicine and surgery. He eventually adopted internal medicine and diagnosis as his specialty. After long experience in the medical department he was appointed Demonstrator of Physical Diagnosis to the sophomore classes and later Demonstrator of Medicine to the junior and senior classes of Jefferson Medical College and held similar clinics at the Philadelphia General Hospital (Blockley).

In 1900 Dr. Dare devised and perfected an instrument known later as the Dare hemoglobinometer; this instrument was introduced to the medical profession by an article published in the "Philadelphia Medical Journal," September 22, 1900, and the "Johns Hopkins Bulletin," de-

scribing "A New Hemoglobinometer for the Examination of Undiluted Blood;" subsequently by demonstrations and papers read before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore and by a monograph widely distributed to physicians, comparing the relative merits of non-dilution methods and those employing the dilution of the blood with artificial serums. The advantages of the instrument were at once recognized by naval surgeons as being the most satisfactory method available on board ship, as the examination is not influenced by sea motion. It is the standard hemoglobinometer of the army and is very widely employed in the hospitals and laboratories and by reason of the simple technique and the extremely short time required to make an examination, which need not exceed two minutes, has advanced enormously the routine study of the blood in the private practice of physicians.

Dr. Dare then turned his attention to the study of the chemistry of the blood and in 1903 demonstrated a new instrument for the determination of the alkalinity of the blood at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore and later before the Pathological Society of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. The new method of hemo-alkalimetry substituted the spectroscope for the uncertain method of determining the reaction by color indicators, as litmus, etc. "The spectroscope is an indicator of such delicacy that it can show the presence of sodium in the sun ninety-five million miles from this planet." By means of this extremely accurate instrument he was able to demonstrate that a marked relation existed between the alkalinity of normal blood and the color index; in health that they run altogether parallel, that in disease this relation is altered.



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Arthur Dae

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His paper (read at the Johns Hopkins University, April 6, 1903), "A New Method of Hemo-Alkalimetry and a New Hemo-Alkalimeter," gave a chart showing the characteristic changes in certain pathological conditions studied. Dr. Dare occupied the position as physician to the hospital and teacher of medicine to Jefferson College until taken ill with typhoid fever. This illness necessitated entire suspension of the practice of medicine for two years. During this period while rebuilding his constitution in the Adirondacks, he began the study of acoustics and in 1908 was granted United States letters patent for sound transmitting devices. This was preliminary to a device for silencing or rendering inaudible the speaker's voice when conversing over the electric telephone: the coherence of speech is destroyed to the outside of the instrument into which the operator converses, while the conversation is heard naturally over the line at the distal end. This device is practically perfected and promises a marked advance in telephony.

Dr. Dare has been engaged in active practice and scientific medical research since his return to Philadelphia in the fall of 1907. His profession constitutes the paramount interest in his life. He recognizes the fact that herein is his opportunity for doing good to his fellowmen and while he is not without that laudable ambition for success which is the stimulus for all business endeavor, he has at the same time given freely of his professional service and talent for the benefit of mankind.

KNEELAND, Edward,

Corporation Official, Financier.

Edward Kneeland, treasurer and director of the United Engineering and Foundry Company, is one of those quiet, force-

ful business men who have done so much to build up and maintain the industrial and commercial prestige of Pittsburgh.

D. C. Kneeland, father of Edward Kneeland, was born in Vermont, where his education was received, and where for some years he followed the business of druggist. He came to Pittsburgh in 1840, by way of the old canal, and first secured employment as a nailer in one of the factories of the city. After a time he opened a drug store, and it was while thus engaged that he became interested in paper-box manufacture. He eventually relinquished the drug business, and devoted his entire time to the box business, his firm name being the D. C. Kneeland Box Company. Mr. Kneeland's eyesight failing after a time, he retired from business some years before his death, which occurred in January, 1889. In politics he was a Republican, and his religious affiliations were with the Episcopal church. Mr. Kneeland married (first) a Miss Williamson, and they were the parents of the following children: Charles; Adelaide; Serapta; Theodore; and Norman, who died in infancy. Mr. Kneeland married (second) Miss Elizabeth Walker, born in England, and they were the parents of children: Annie, wife of J. H. Purdy, of Pittsburgh; James, married, of Pittsburgh; Mary, married F. M. Purdy, of Pittsburgh; and Edward, of whom below. Mrs. Elizabeth (Walker) Kneeland's death occurred in Pittsburgh, in March, 1890.

Edward Kneeland, second son and youngest child of D. C. and Elizabeth (Walker) Kneeland, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1857. His education was received in the schools of the Second and Third Wards of his native city, after which he found employment in the wholesale millinery house of J. V. Thompson. He then entered his father's box factory for a time, but left

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this to find employment with an insurance firm, which he left in turn to go with the Lewis & Rossiter Foundry and Machinery Company. He next returned to his father's business for a few years, and then became connected with the firm of J. L. Lewis Company, and remained with this concern until 1891.

In 1891 Mr. Kneeland, in association with Isaac W. Frank (whose biography and portrait are elsewhere in this work), established the Frank-Kneeland Machinery Company, of which he became secretary, treasurer and director. These offices Mr. Kneeland held until 1901, when the Frank-Kneeland Machinery Company was merged into the United Engineering and Foundry Company, at which time he became treasurer and director of this latter enterprise. Mr. Kneeland is familiar with the many departments of this great concern, and much of its present proportions are the result of his foresight and wisely directed aggressiveness. Mr. Kneeland is also a director of the Phillips Sheet & Tin Plate Company, and was for some years a director of the Republic Bank Note Company, the Duquesne Steel Foundry Company, and the Bank of Pittsburgh National Association, and the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.

In the charitable and philanthropic institutions of his city Mr. Kneeland takes an interest, giving to this work as much time as his business duties will allow. He is one of the directors of the Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh. Of social nature, he belongs to various clubs, among them being the Duquesne Club and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Oakmont Country Club. He attends the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church. His political affiliations are with the Republicans, but he has never held office.

One distinctive feature of Mr. Kneeland's personality, and one which un-

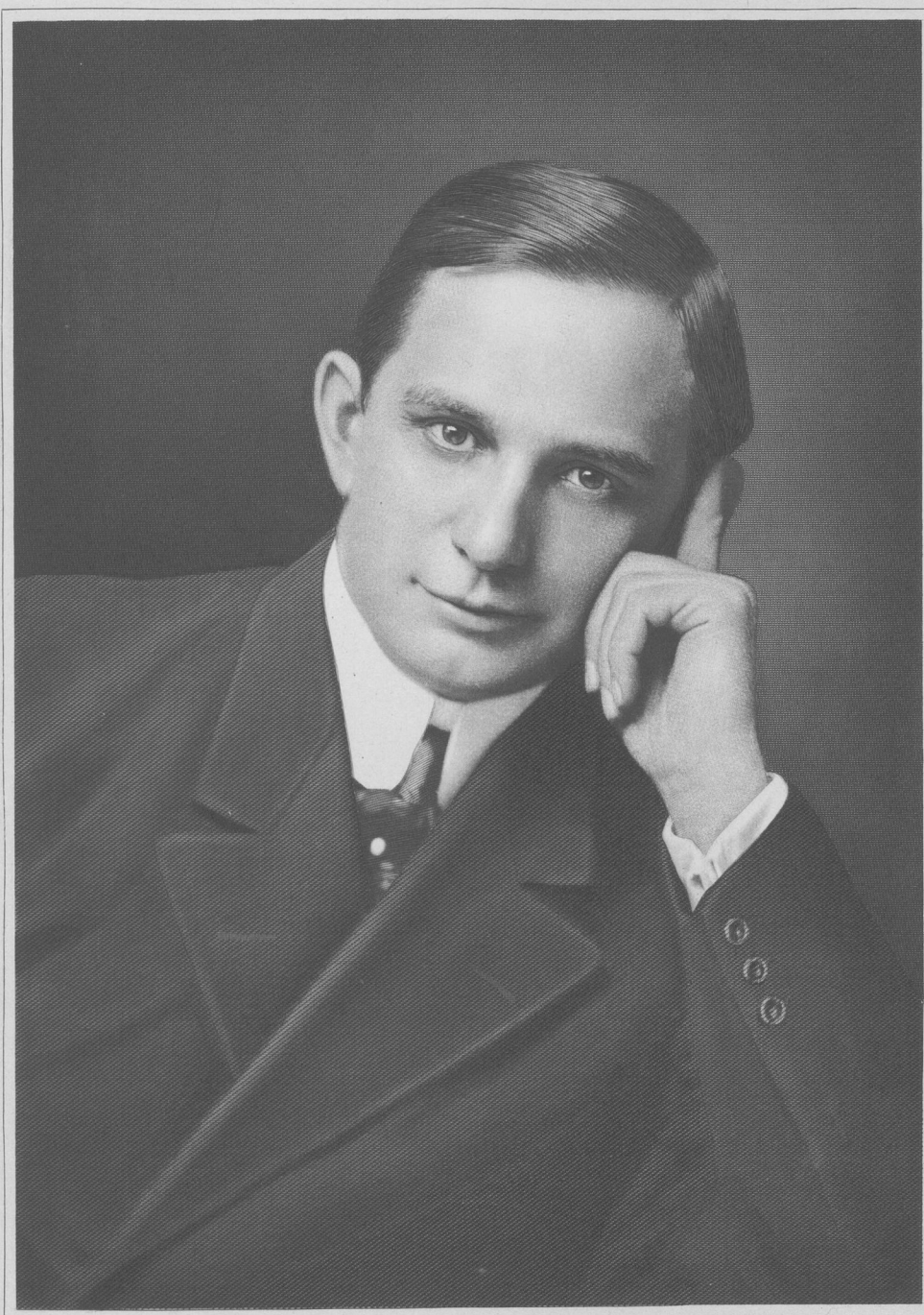
doubtedly has had much to do with his success, is his capacity for hard work. In the course of each day he accomplishes much more than the average man is capable of and that without seeming fatigue or excitement. His general appearance, his expression, his manner and the glance of his eyes are all indicative of quiet power, and also of a kindliness and good will which has drawn to him many warm and loyal friends.

Mr. Kneeland married, December 8, 1885, in Pittsburgh, Miss Elizabeth Vickers, daughter of George and Annie (Taylor) Brooks, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of the following children: 1. Herbert D., born in Tarentum, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1887; educated in the Liberty schools of Pittsburgh, at Shadyside Academy, and graduate of Cornell University, 1910, with degree of Civil Engineer; now assistant manager of the Frank-Kneeland Machine Company, of the United Engineering and Foundry Company. 2. Bessie Allison, educated in Pittsburgh schools, at Miss Mitchell's School, and at Briar Cliff School, New York State; married, June, 1914, Thomas D. Rodgers, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of a daughter, Mary Eleanor. 3. Malcolm Chase, born in Pittsburgh, August 7, 1891, educated in Pittsburgh schools, at Shadyside Academy; graduated from Cornell University, class of 1913; with United Engineering and Foundry Company as a metallurgist, and assistant manager of one of its plants.

CHANDLER, Percy M.,

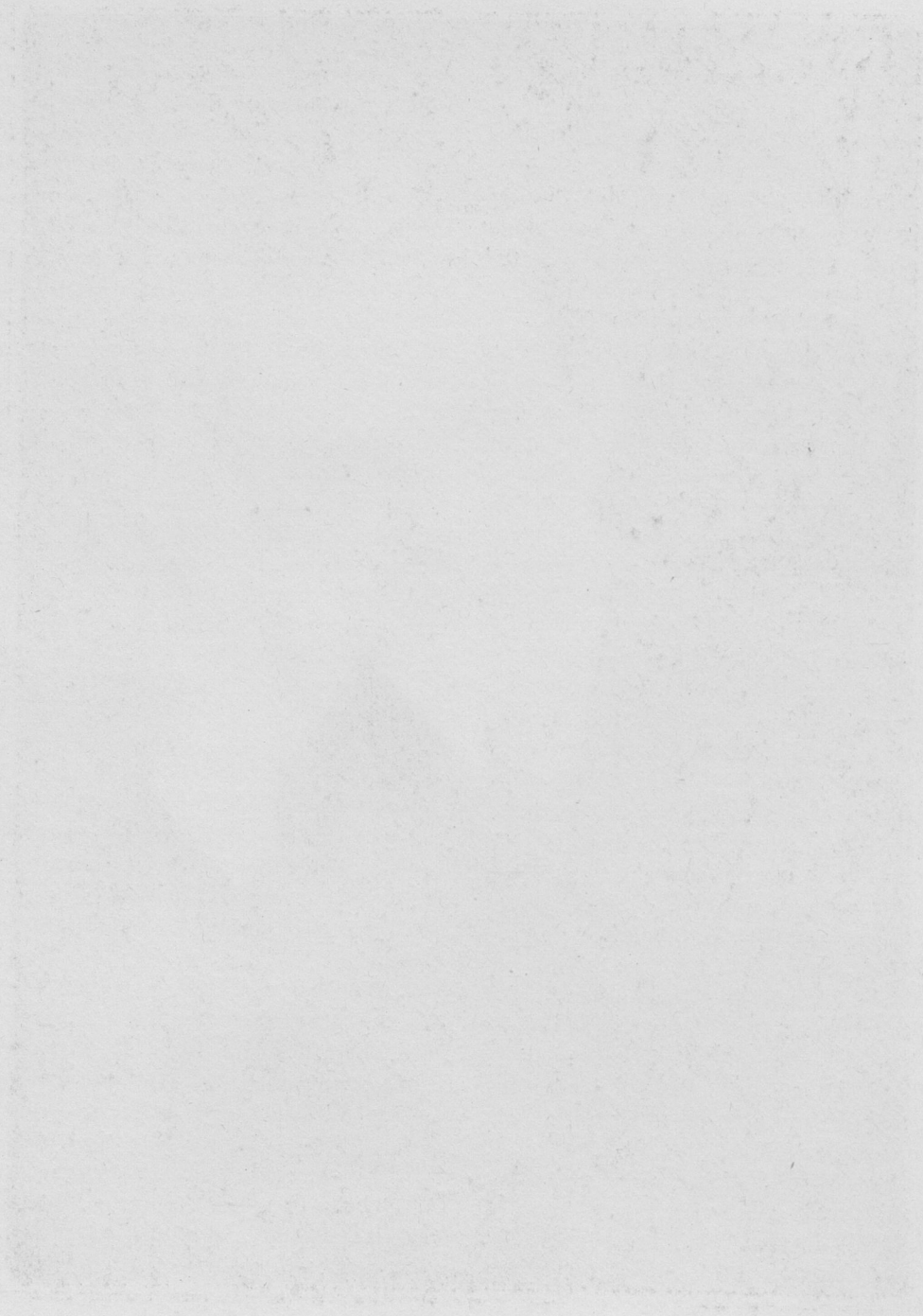
Banker and Broker.

Educated for the law and regularly admitted to the Philadelphia bar, Mr. Chandler before beginning practice abandoned the idea of a professional career and instead has devoted himself to finan-



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Alfred Knickerbocker



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cial concerns. What the professional world lost has been the gain of the business world, and while Mr. Chandler's position as a financier is an honored one, it would be interesting to know whether had he followed the profession for which he prepared a similar result would not have been attained. He is of honored Pennsylvania lineage, his ancestors members of the Society of Friends.

Percy M. Chandler was born in Philadelphia, February 6, 1873, the son of John W. and Almira (Taylor) Chandler. He was educated at Friends High School, and when first entering business life became an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Later deciding upon the profession of law he prepared and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He did not, however, practice, but in partnership with his brother organized in 1899 the firm of Chandler Brothers & Company, bankers and brokers. He continued a member of that firm until January 1, 1914, and during that period became connected with varied activities in different localities, mainly public utilities. On January 1, 1914, he incorporated the bond investment business of Chandler & Company, Incorporated, and of the latter company he is president.

As a financier and business man Mr. Chandler has proved that he found his true sphere, and in the various corporations which he serves as chief executive or director his abilities have been fully demonstrated. He is president and director of the Securities Corporation General, the Kentucky Securities Corporation, the Kentucky Traction & Terminal Company, the Pennsylvania Lighting Company, and Chandler & Company, Incorporated. In addition to the executive management of the foregoing corporations he is a director of the J. G. White Management Company, the Fort Wayne and Northern Indiana Traction

Company, the United Fireman's Insurance Company, the Virginia Railway & Power Company, Chandler, Wilbor & Company, Incorporated, and of the St. Lawrence Pulp & Lumber Corporation.

While keenly alive to the importance of the business responsibilities he has assumed in the management of the corporations named Mr. Chandler is interested as well in the social obligations of life, and is a well known popular clubman, belonging to the Philadelphia clubs, Union League, Racquet, Art, Philadelphia Country, Whitmarsh Valley Country; Huntington Valley Country, Pickering Hunt, and to the New York City clubs, Bankers, Railroad and Recess. He is also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and other organizations varied in character. He is a Republican in politics, and in religious faith a Friend.

HALF, Rudolph S.,

Business Man.

Rudolph S. Half, partner in the firm of Felix Half & Brother, is one of those quiet, forceful business men who have done so much to build up and maintain the industrial and commercial prestige of Pittsburgh.

Rudolph S. Half was born in Athens, Ohio, March 25, 1870, son of Isaac and Eva (Selig) Half. He was educated in public and private schools of Athens and later of Philadelphia. After the completion of his education, Mr. Half was engaged with his father in the manufacturing of furniture in Ohio, until 1897, when he came to Pittsburgh, and became one of the organizers of the wholesale furniture and rug business of Felix Half & Brother. By dint of much business ability and great energy, Mr. Half has caused this concern to expand to large proportions, and it is now one of the leaders in its line.

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A man of much public spirit, Mr. Half is interested in all that tends to improve Pittsburgh. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and the Credit Men's Association of Pittsburgh. He is a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Rodef Shalom Temple.

One very distinctive feature of Mr. Half's personality, and one which undoubtedly has had much to do with his success, is his capacity for hard work. In the course of each day he accomplishes much more than the average man is capable of and that without seeming fatigue or excitement. His general appearance, his expression, his manner and the glance of his eyes are all indicative of quiet power and also of a kindliness and good will which has drawn around him many warm and loyal friends. In politics Mr. Half is a Republican, but has never held office.

Mr. Half married (first) December 10, 1902, Miss Millie, daughter of Emanuel and Rosalie (Scheyer) Schweizer, of Pittsburgh, and they were the parents of children: Ivan, born December 11, 1903, and Ernest, born December 4, 1906. Mrs. Half's death occurred March 9, 1908, and Mr. Half married (second) September 6, 1909, Clara, sister of his first wife, and they have had a child, Richard Samuel, born November 27, 1911. The Half home in the East End, Pittsburgh, is the seat of a gracious hospitality.

Rudolph S. Half is one of those men whose aggressiveness exerts a more dominating influence than is fully realized even by those who most appreciate it. Working without friction and without display he has aided and promoted at different times, not only the business interests of Pittsburgh, but other elements essential to her true prosperity, and his work, unostentatious though it is, has a very real and permanent value.

MUMMELTHEY, Ferdinand,

Manufacturer.

Among the solid business men of the city of Pittsburgh must be numbered F. Mummelthey, general superintendent and director of the Graham Nut Company.

Ferdinand Mummelthey was born in Halle a Saale, Saxony, Germany, October 1, 1855, son of William and Wilhelmina (Zander) Mummelthey. His education was received in the schools of his part of the country and at a polytechnical school, after which he was employed on railroads in Germany for some years. In December, 1885, Mr. Mummelthey came to America, locating in Chicago, where he entered the employ of the McCormick Reaper Company, and remained with them for twenty years, serving in capacities from foreman to superintendent.

In 1905 Mr. Mummelthey came to Pittsburgh and purchased an interest in the Graham Nut Company, becoming general superintendent and director, which offices he is holding at the present time. He has entire charge of the output of this large concern, is thoroughly familiar with every department, and much of its present proportions are the result of his astute foresight and wisely directed aggressiveness.

In politics Mr. Mummelthey is a Republican, but has never held office. He is active in the affairs of the Lutheran church, of which he is a member, and has been a trustee and member of the council for some years. He is a Mason, and has attained to the Shrine. He still holds membership in St. Bernard Commandery and Medina Temple, Chicago. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 1090, of Coraopolis, Pennsylvania, and is also a life member of the Americus Republican Club. His general appearance, his expression, his manner and the glance of his



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F. Munuelley



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eyes are all indicative of quiet power and also of a kindliness and good will which has drawn around him a group of warmly attached friends.

Mr. Mummelthey married, in June, 1877, Miss Theresa, daughter of Thomas Hohmann, of Ober Ursel-on-the-Rhine, Germany, and they were the parents of three children—two sons who died in early life, and a daughter, Eva, now deceased, who became the wife of Ignatz Spiridon, and they were the parents of a daughter, Georgetta, now the wife of George Swope, of Coroapolis, Pennsylvania. Mr. Swope was born in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, and is connected with the Duquesne Foundry; he and his wife are the parents of a son, Frederick Mummelthey Swope, born August 20, 1916.

Mr. Mummelthey is one of those men whose quiet force exerts a more dominating influence than is fully realized even by those who most appreciate it. Working without friction and without display he has aided and promoted at different times, not only the business interests of his city, but the other elements essential to her true prosperity, and his work, unostentatious though it is, has a very real and permanent value.

SCRANTON, George W.,

Leading Founder of a Great City.

The first and foremost of the builders of the important City of Scranton, were the Scranton brothers—Colonel George W. and Selden T.; and Joseph H., their cousin. To Colonel George W. Scranton the credit is given of having been the pioneer or founder of the city whose name it bears. In point of fact, his brother Selden was as much, if not more, responsible for the first coming of the Scrantons as George, for it was through the marriage of Selden with the daughter of Wil-

liam Henry that the latter came into contact with the firm of G. W. & S. T. Scranton, iron manufacturers, at Oxford, New Jersey, and induced them to come to this point. In all the fateful work of those days of beginnings Selden was as active as George, and as persistent and self-sacrificing.

Colonel George W. Scranton possessed a rare quality of leadership, a personal magnetism which by common consent placed him always at the head. It could have been said of him as was said of the old Scotch clansman: "Where the McGregor sat was the head of the table." This judgment of the masses of his own day was made and acquiesced in because the leadership was there. Furthermore, Colonel Scranton was not only a great leader of men, but a man of farseeing vision. He saw in the future and builded for a great Scranton. It has been said that from a business point of view his life was not a great success, because he died comparatively poor. But these fail to realize that he died before the harvest came. He had sown and planted most liberally, but none of the planting or sowing had yet ripened. Only one of the enterprises he had helped to found was fairly on its feet when death claimed him. For all his years of intense labor and sacrifice—and this sacrifice was really his life—he reaped practically nothing. He was, for example, one of the largest stockholders of the Lackawanna railroad, and at a time when it might almost have been said that the more stock one owned the poorer he was. When he died it was barely worth twenty-five cents on the dollar, and no market for it at that. The subsequent value of that remarkable stock tells what might have been for him had he lived to reap of his planting. Those of his colleagues in that planting who lived until the harvest came were amply re-

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warded. The two brothers, George and Selden, gave the best years of their lives to the dark building days of their city—barely twenty years in the case of Colonel Scranton, and a couple of years less in the case of Selden, the former passing into "the better life," the latter moving to Oxford, New Jersey. On the other hand, Joseph H. Scranton, who came four years later than his cousins, lived and was conspicuously active in all that made for the growth of the city until 1872, a period of upwards of twenty-six years. Whilst he lived in Scranton but six years longer than his cousin George, he came four years later, hence his life covers a period later by eleven years, and includes a full decade of the years of the greatest growth. Colonel Scranton saw only the beginnings; Joseph lived to see a city of seventy thousand people. He therefore impressed his personality upon its growth to a much greater degree than either of his colleagues, hence his career will be longer remembered. To this trio of Scrantons the city undoubtedly owes its name, its beginnings, and much of its growth and prosperity.

Colonel George Whitfield Scranton was born at Madison, Connecticut, May 23, 1811, and died at Scranton, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1861. Had he lived two months longer, plus one day, he would have reached his fiftieth birthday. He was married to Miss Jane Hiles, of Belvidere, New Jersey, January 21, 1835. Three children were born to them who grew up in Scranton: William H., James S. and Elizabeth.

The pioneer work of Colonel Scranton in the building of the city has already been given. It remains here to speak of his relations to the religious, social and civic beginnings and growth of the young community. He was no less a leader in all these than in the material growth. It

is said the Pilgrim Fathers first built a church, then a school house. The Scrantons were of that same sturdy New England stock, and we therefore find the church and the school house at the forefront of their building. All three, with their wives, were active participants in the organization of the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton. Colonel Scranton was one of the organizers and most active workers of the Young Men's Christian Association. In politics he had been an ardent follower of Henry Clay—a Whig; but on the formation of the Republican party he became at once a leader in its ranks, though not "a politician" in its modern sense. The county of Luzerne then embodied the present Lackawanna county in its limits, and was in politics overwhelmingly Democratic, yet Colonel Scranton, almost against his will, was nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in 1858, and was elected by a handsome majority. In 1860 he was re-elected by an increased majority, but died before his second term expired.

GRAY, Charles W.,

Manufacturer.

Among aggressive young business men of Pittsburgh, is Charles W. Gray, secretary, treasurer and director of the Graham Nut Company, and active in all that tends toward the improvement of his home city.

Charles Windrim Gray was born on Ninth street, Pittsburgh, September 4, 1874. He received his education in public and private schools of Pittsburgh, and later attended Park Institute. At sixteen years of age he began his business career as an employee of Park Brother & Company, and later was with Captain William B. Rodgers, then in the coal business, remaining in this last-named position for nine years, rising to be manager of one



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Isaac Gray



Chas. A. Bryson.

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of the firm's branch coal yards. He then accepted the position of secretary and treasurer with the Pearson Manufacturing Company, which he held until 1906, when he withdrew to become assistant secretary and director of the Graham Nut Company. In 1914 Mr. Gray was made secretary and treasurer of this latter company, which he holds to the present time. Biographies and portraits of Albert Graham and his sons appear elsewhere in this work.

In politics Mr. Gray affiliates with the Republican party, but has never held office. Fraternally he is a member of the several Masonic bodies; and Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Of social nature, he is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Automobile Club, and the Fellows Club. He is also a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Gray married, June 24, 1914, in Pittsburgh, Edith C. Milligan, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are socially popular, and reside in the East End, Pittsburgh.

BRYSON, Charles R.,

Ironmaster, Inventor.

If selfmade men are, as has been well said, the glory of the Republic, they are preëminently so of Pittsburgh, and conspicuous among those of them who to-day march in the vanguard of progress is Charles Richard Bryson, president and general manager of the Electro Steel Company, and an inventor of international reputation.

John Bryson, of Scotch-Irish descent, and whose parents were Scotch Presbyterians of Edinburgh, Scotland, grandfather of Charles Richard Bryson, was of County Antrim, Ireland, and about 1830 emigrated to the United States, settling

in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he followed agricultural pursuits. He married, in Ireland, Mary Houston, by whom he was accompanied when he came to seek his fortune in the New World.

Charles Houston Bryson, son of John and Mary (Houston) Bryson, was born April 14, 1828, in County Antrim, Ireland, and received his education in Pittsburgh, later becoming identified with the Ohara Glass Company. He served during the Mexican War as a member of the "Jackson Blues" of Pittsburgh, sent from Vera Cruz to Mexico City under General Scott, enlisting when he was seventeen years of age, and also fought all through the Civil War, first as captain of Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and later as private in the Sixth Heavy Artillery of West Virginia, participating in the battles of Bull Run, Gettysburg, Malvern Hill, Sailor Creek, Fair Oaks, and many others. He was a member of Post No. 41, Grand Army of the Republic, of the Lawrenceville district, Pittsburgh. Mr. Bryson married, April 15, 1852, in the old Sixth United Presbyterian Church on Seventh avenue, Pittsburgh, Isabel, daughter of James and Catherine (Bisel) Cuddy, of that city. Mr. Cuddy, who drove on one of the old stage lines in Pittsburgh, was early left an orphan, being born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. At the early age of thirty-five Mr. Cuddy died, and was survived many years by his widow, who passed away in Pittsburgh, aged seventy-four years. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bryson: John, died very young; James, unmarried, in the retail shoe business in Chicago; Charles, the first, died early; Katherine, married A. H. Leslie, superintendent of the Allegheny county workhouse, and died August, 1879; Lillie, wife of M. K. Ebbert, a retired business man, and mother of one

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son, Raymond O., who is connected with the Carnegie Steel Company, and married Gertrude Thompson; and Charles Richard, mentioned below. Mr. Bryson died September 18, 1902, in Toledo, Ohio, and Mrs. Bryson is still living. The name of Charles Houston Bryson is an honored one in the city of which he was an almost lifelong resident.

Charles Richard, son of Charles Houston and Isabel (Cuddy) Bryson, was born March 28, 1865, on the South Side, Pittsburgh, and received his education in the public schools of that neighborhood and the Lawrenceville district. He began his business career in the rolling mills, learning the business thoroughly and spending about seventeen years in all with the Oliver mills, the Jones & Laughlin mills, the H. Lloyd mills and the Brown & Company mills. By tireless industry, good business sense, and above all, strict adherence to principle, he worked his way up step by step to the position of general superintendent of the Montour rolling mills. In 1906 he became identified with Markt & Hammacher, of New York, importers and exporters of iron and steel, taking charge of their steel department. This very responsible position he filled with distinguished success until 1910, when he resigned in order to become vice-president of the newly incorporated Electro Steel Company. In 1911 he succeeded C. W. A. Hammacher as president and general manager, and his record since then has formed part of the history of the steel industry in Pittsburgh.

Not only as a business man but also as an inventor, has Mr. Bryson earned his title to remembrance in the annals of his native city. The Electro Steel Company, as general importers and exporters of iron and steel, control metallurgical patents covering processes of manufacture of special grades of steel and these patents are the invention of the president.

In any list of men of constructive genius the name of Charles Richard Bryson would be accorded a high place, for he is one of those whose success has resulted in world-wide celebrity.

The political allegiance of Mr. Bryson is given to the Republican party, but, beyond the degree of interest and attention demanded of every good citizen, he takes no active part in public affairs. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and belongs to the Press Club, the Americus Club and the Stanton Heights Golf Club, also the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Automobile Club, being an enthusiastic motorist. He was at one time identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church.

The predominant impression conveyed by Mr. Bryson's personality is that of quiet determination combined with great aggressiveness, the whole clothed with the attractiveness of a genial disposition and polished manners. Every line of his well-cut, clean-shaven face, every glance of his keen, kindly eyes, shows him to belong to a type which cannot be too often repeated inasmuch as it is one which constitutes the bulwark of all great cities—the truly selfmade man of broad gauge, the man who has seen and who has done. Like all such men, he is widely and wisely charitable, making it a part of his work to see that both his time and money, in due proportion, are bestowed in a manner that will conduce to the improvement and development of his city. Thoroughly dependable in every relation of life, his success is due primarily to his fidelity, common sense and adaptability, and he says, moreover,—words which should be an inspiration and encouragement to the rising generation—that, with these any boy can succeed. Surely, this should be especially laid to heart by all young Pittsburghers.

On November 30, 1886, Mr. Bryson

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married Hannah, daughter of Edmond and Harriet (Onian) Scott, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of one daughter, Harriet, who is now the wife of B. C. Howell. Mr. Howell is connected with the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, and he and his wife have two children: Beatrice, born October 15, 1910; and Burton, born February 28, 1914. Concentrating as he does all of his energies on his business, Mr. Bryson's entire devotion, apart from that, is given to his home and his home relations. That these are of the happiest his success bears witness, for it is from the atmosphere of affection and serenity to be found in perfection only at his own fireside that every man of noteworthy achievements derives the strength to make his work of value to the world.

Mr. Bryson was recently called upon to make one of those decisions that are required from a man but once in a lifetime. The following extract from a Pittsburgh paper, of February 16, 1915, explains what it was:

Charles R. Bryson, president and general manager of the Electro Steel Company, Inc., to-day stated that it was his company which had refused to bid for the order of 1,000,000 three-inch drop forge shells for the British government. The shells were to cost \$4 each. Mr. Bryson said: "We were asked by the Foreign Trade Commission to bid. Our company refused to even consider the contract, for reasons of humanity. We don't think that warring countries should be encouraged. As long as they are able to purchase supplies of this nature the war will continue."

The following editorial appeared in the "Los Angeles Express" of February 19, 1915:

"A Cheering Example.—To the Electro Steel Company of Pittsburgh, a growing manufacturing firm in the western part of Pennsylvania, congratulations and felicitations, for it has set an example by which this and other nations well might profit. Offered by the British government a contract for \$450,000 worth of drop-forge shells, the company declined the order.

In explanation of this action, the company's president, Charles E. Bryson, said: "We think warring nations should not be encouraged. As long as they are able to purchase supplies of this nature the war will continue."

All honor to the Electro Steel Company! Greed does not dominate it. Conscience and humanity govern its policies. Profits are desirable, and it is not to be doubted that great profits are to be made in the manufacture of munitions of war, but there are some profits so tainted in the very source from which they are derived that it would seem even avarice would turn from them. They are the price of human blood. The coins wherein they are reckoned are comparable alone to the thirty pieces of silver the conscience-stricken Judas flung upon the ground beneath his gallows tree.

We place the Electro Steel Company at the head of the roll of honor of American corporations. Its conduct is an inspiration to every man and woman who hopes for better and nobler things.

Who shall say after this that Americans place pecuniary profit before principle? This action of the company of which Mr. Bryson is president is one of the things that fix a man's place in history. In the history of Pittsburgh as connected with the world-changing war now in progress; the place of Charles Richard Bryson will be that of a man who set high above all other considerations the honor of his country and the welfare of humanity.

HIRSHFIELD, Benjamin L.,

Lawyer, Corporation Official.

Prominent among those lawyers who have achieved prominence in the Pittsburgh district is Benjamin L. Hirshfield, who for a number of years has been practicing in the courts of Allegheny county.

Benjamin Lewis Hirshfield was born January 23, 1873, in Wheeling, West Virginia, the son of Henry and Lina (Berg) Hirshfield. His education was received in the public and private schools of his section, and he was graduated from the

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Steubenville High School, Steubenville, Ohio, with the class of 1891. Entering Princeton University, Mr. Hirshfield was graduated with the class of 1895, with the degree of A. B.; and was graduated from the Pittsburgh Law School in June, 1897, he having registered as a law student with the law firm of Weil & Thorp, September 16, 1895. Mr. Hirshfield was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county September 18, 1897, and immediately began practice in Pittsburgh.

As a citizen with high ideas of good government and civic virtue, Mr. Hirshfield stands in the front rank. A Republican in politics, he takes a lively interest in that phase of politics which makes for the highest good of the community. Unostentatiously charitable, no good work done in the name of philanthropy or religion seeks his aid in vain. He is socially popular, and holds membership in various clubs, including the Concordia and Westmoreland Country clubs. He is also a member of the Masonic order, an active member of St. John's Lodge, No. 219. Mr. Hirshfield was one of the organizers of the Washington Trust Company, and has been one of its directors since its incorporation. He is also treasurer and director of the Blaw Steel Construction Company, and interested in various other financial and manufacturing concerns.

SAUL, John E.,

Clergyman, Printer, Borough Official.

In John Elmer Saul we find one who has never regarded life from a narrow or contracted standpoint, or felt that all things were wrong which were at variance with his ideas and purposes. He has recognized the call for self-sacrificing service, the duties of citizenship and the obligations to his fellowmen, and in these connections his ideas have taken a practical turn which have found expression in

helpful aid to many movements for individual and for public good.

John Elmer Saul was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1871, the son of Ephraim G. and Marie R. S. (Haberacker) Saul. The first settler by the name of Saul to come to America seems to have been Samuel Saul, who came from Alsace-Lorraine in 1716. He came alone, leaving his family in the Fatherland, until he could establish a home for them. Some years later he returned to visit his family. He again came to America, and died some time later before he could prepare a home or bring his family to the New World. Later his widow, not hearing from him, decided to come to America, and brought with her three sons, Johann Nicholas, Christian and Hans Leonard.

Johann Nicholas Saul was married after he had been in America about thirteen years, and a son was born, Nicholas, who when twenty-five years of age married Rosina Hartman, on March 9, 1792. This union was blessed with six children, as follows: Salome, Samuel, John, Jacob, Hannah, and Esther. The oldest son, Samuel, enlisted in the United States navy, at Harrisburg, and never was married, and his death and burial are unknown. Salome was married to Jacob Rothermel; John to Sarah Greenawald; Jacob to Margaret Stoudt; Hannah to John Rubrecht; and Esther to Peter Rothermel. John and Jacob spent all their lives on the old homestead and kept their parents until their death. The father, Nicholas, died April 9, 1823, aged fifty-six years; the mother, Mary Rosina, passed away June 1, 1843, aged eighty years. After their death, Jacob bought ten acres of land from the old homestead and built a house on it in 1844, living there all his life. He died July 12, 1890, aged eighty-eight years.

John Saul, who lived on the old home-



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J. Elmer Saul

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stead, died December 4, 1867, aged sixty-eight years. He was the father of these children: William G., Daniel G., John G., Jacob, Elizabeth, Simon G., Elias G., Sarah Ann; Ephraim G., the first, who died in his fifth year, and Ephraim G., the second, who was the father of John Elmer Saul, the subject of this sketch.

John Elmer Saul was educated in the public schools of his native county, and at the age of twelve years his parents moved from Berks county, Pennsylvania, to Chester county, Pennsylvania, and located at Byers Station, where his father served as station agent for the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, and also cultivated a farm in the vicinity of Byers Station, Chester county. Here we find John Elmer at the age of fifteen years, his father's teamster, driving a four-horse team engaged in hauling for the graphite mines located near Byers Station, Chester county. While still in his "teens" he became an apprentice in the planing mill at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and later went to Reading, Pennsylvania, and was engaged as foreman in a hosiery mill, where he remained for the period of one year, when he entered Bucknell Academy in the fall of 1891, and later the university, graduating from that institution in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

John Elmer Saul was one of the youths who "worked his way through college." He was ordained to the ministry in the First Baptist Church in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, in 1898, and at once became pastor of the Wiconisco church, where he officiated for two and one-half years and in connection with his work as pastor taught the grammar school for six months, filling out an unexpired term at the request of the school board, when he was called to Norristown, Pennsylvania, as associate pastor of the First Baptist Church, with duties on a mission field in

the east end of Norristown. After serving in that capacity for eleven months he organized the mission into what is now the Olivet Baptist Church, and became its pastor in 1901, serving a total of two and one-half years, when he resigned and entered the printing business, but has always supplied pulpits whenever called, and his services are in almost constant demand. He preached regularly at Valley Forge Baptist Church for a period of three years.

In 1904 Mr. Saul was elected councilman of the borough of Norristown, from the Ninth Ward, and served for four years. In 1913 he was elected burgess of Norristown for the term of four years, on the Washington party ticket. Mr. Saul's administration has been one of reform and uplift. He was the instigator of the "Tabernacle Movement" which was instrumental in securing the Rev. W. E. Biederwolf, evangelist, and his party, who conducted a great religious campaign in Norristown, where some three thousand five hundred "hit the trail" and promised to lead Christian lives.

Mr. Saul married, December 21, 1893, Miss Nellie E. Shamp, a native of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and daughter of James W. C. and Sarah E. (Lawrence) Shamp. They have the following children: Raymond E., born December 3, 1899, at Wiconisco, Pennsylvania; Ruth M., born November 8, 1903; Frances E., born November 11, 1907; Hellen Alice, born May 30, 1915.

Mr. Saul has served as moderator of the Central Union Baptist Association, and has been one of the trustee for the last eight years, serving as secretary of the board of trustees. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Norristown Lodge, No. 430; Patriotic Order Sons of America, Camp No. 502; Norristown Encampment, No. 37; president and organizer of the Saul Family Reunion Association, and

has been a conspicuous factor in civic movements in Norristown, serving on the board of the Chamber of Commerce and the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Saul launched out in the printing business with practically no capital, but backed by the devotion and encouragement of a proved helpmate, his wife. He employs five hands, and is building up a substantial business. To-day in the very prime of life, he stands strong in the consciousness of years already well spent, and strong to plan and perform in the future.

McCLURE, John J.,

Financier, Man of Affairs.

The McClures have been residents of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, for about three-quarters of a century, and three generations have been prominent in the business life of the city of Chester. The first of this branch to settle in Delaware county was John (2), son of John (1) and Sarah (Oliver) McClure, natives and lifelong residents of County Donegal, Ireland.

John (2) McClure was born in County Donegal, in the year 1816. He was educated in the public schools, and learned the trade of carpenter. At the age of twenty-four years he came to the United States and for several years was in railroad employ in bridge building and construction work, holding authority over others and prospering. He was thrifty, and ere long was the owner of fifty-five acres of improved land in Chichester township, Chester county. Here he made his home until 1877, when he moved to the city of Chester. He was interested in public affairs, and during his residence in Chester was engaged in several enterprises. He was a Republican in politics, but never took active part in official life. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian,

belonging to the Second Church of Chester. He died in Chester in the year 1896. He married (first) July 22, 1852, Fannie M., died February 6, 1870, daughter of James Williams, of Philadelphia. He married (second) in 1877, Anna, daughter of Daniel Likens, of Delaware county. Children by first marriage: John C.; William J., see forward; Oliver C.; George W.; John A.; Robert G.; and David B.

William J. McClure was born in Chichester township, Delaware county, in June, 1854, died in Chester, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1907. He was educated in the public schools of Chester and at Chester Academy, being a graduate of the latter institution. He also took a full course in a business college, and began business life as a clerk in a grocery store. Soon, however, he left the store and for one year was an employee of John B. Roach in his shipyard at Chester. On January 1, 1874, he opened a small cigar store in Chester, which he later enlarged and developed until it was the largest wholesale tobacco store in the city. He also became interested officially and otherwise with several important Chester business enterprises. He was president of the Consumers' Ice Company; president of the Delaware County Subway Company; secretary and treasurer of the Chester Brewing Company; director of the Delaware County Trust Company, and Delaware County National Bank, and director of the Chester Shipping Company, continuing in active business until his death. He was an ardent Republican, and was one of the leaders of his party. When the office of comptroller was created, Mr. McClure was the first elected incumbent of that office, and the only candidate for office that ever carried every voting precinct in the city. He was a member of the Republican State Committee, and was one of the trusted advisers of the State leaders in matters affecting Delaware county. He



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John D. Lewis

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was the head of the city organization for several years and had a large personal following. Among the well-known semi-political organizations of his day was the McClure Gun Club, named in his honor. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Knights of the Eagle; and of various political clubs and organizations. He married, June 21, 1877, Sabina, daughter of James McClay. Children: Fannie M. and William J. (2), both deceased, and John J., see forward.

John J. McClure was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1886. He was educated in the public schools of Chester, Swarthmore Preparatory School, whence he was graduated, class of 1905, and spent two years in Swarthmore College. His college career was interrupted by the death of his father, John J. being the only living son, he became the head of the family and at once assumed charge of the large business interests of the estate. Although with little practical business experience, he rapidly developed a strong business capacity, and was quickly advanced to positions of great responsibility and trust. He is secretary and treasurer of the Chester Brewing Company, elected in September, 1907, and in charge of their business; secretary and treasurer of Chester Construction and Contracting Company; is largely interested in the W. J. McClure Company; director of the Consumers' Ice Company; director of the Delaware County Subway Company, until its sale to the Bell Telephone Company; director of the First National Bank of Chester, elected in February, 1908; elected director of the Cambridge Trust Company in June, 1913; and has other business interests of lesser note.

Mr. McClure is a Republican, and has taken active part in the political life of Chester. He is very popular and particu-

larly strong with the voters, his endorsement of a candidate having in the past proved almost a guarantee of election. In 1907 a division in the ranks of the Republican party found Mr. McClure supporting the reform candidate, the result being the defeat of the regular Republican organization ticket. In the mayoralty contest of 1911 in Chester, one of the bitterest and hardest fought political contests of recent years, he supported the candidacy of William Ward, Jr., the regular Republican candidate, who was elected. Mr. McClure has asked no political office for himself, but has proved a tower of strength to his friends, and has earned a prominent position among the leaders of his party. He is exceedingly fond of travel and in his recreation periods seeks some of the interesting parts of the United States for exploration. He has visited about every point of unusual interest in the United States, and in 1906 made an extended tour of Continental Europe and the British Isles, and in 1914 visited Africa, Egypt and the Holy Land.

He stands high in the Masonic order, holding life membership in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree, and Lulu Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia. He is also a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. The family home in Chester is on Twentieth street and Providence avenue. In 1916 Mr. McClure bought the Robert W. Downing estate in Wallingford, Pennsylvania, and has reconstructed it with the purpose of making it his home.

On January 20, 1914, he married Gertrude Walker Holmes, of Pittsburgh. On January 6, 1915, the first child was born, John McClure; on March 4, 1916, the second was born, William J. McClure.

CAKE, Joseph L.,

Coal Operator, Financier.

Since 1866 Mr. Cake has been a resident of Pittston, Pennsylvania, and has won his way to high position among the successful coal operators of the Wyoming Valley. With the exception of two years spent in the south, his residence has been continuous, and since 1882 his time and energy have been largely devoted to the opening and development of the Clear Spring coal mines, although he has other large corporate interests.

He is a descendant of two of the old and prominent families of South New Jersey, son of Joseph P. and Anna E. (Blackman) Cake. Joseph P. Cake was born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, and was there educated, but in early life he located at Port Republic, Atlantic county, New Jersey. There he engaged in mercantile operations, maintained a large general store in Port Republic, and owned large areas of timber land. During the era of shipbuilding, ere the available timber of that region was exhausted, he owned a shipyard and built many vessels which were employed in the coasting trade. He was a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a man of great prominence in his community.

Joseph L. Cake was born at Port Republic, New Jersey, September 24, 1847. He prepared in the public schools, then entered Pennington Seminary, an institution maintained by the Methodist Episcopal church at Pennington, New Jersey, and ever a very popular school with that denomination. From Pennington he entered Philadelphia Polytechnic Institute, completing the course in 1866. The same year he located at Pittston, Pennsylvania, forming a connection with the West Pittston Coal Company, with whom he remained for two years. The succeeding

ten years were spent in the service of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, a period during which he became thoroughly familiar with the detail of coal mining and mine operation from an engineering standpoint.

He next secured a contract from the Bound Brook Railroad Company, now a part of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, for the construction of a division of their road, a contract which he completed in sixteen months. He then spent two years in North Carolina, engaged in mining and engineering work, after which he returned to Pittston, where he has since resided. In 1882, in association with A. McI. DeWitt, he opened the Clear Spring Coal Mine, a property which he has most successfully developed and profitably operated. He was also for a time manager of the Stevens Coal Company, which was later absorbed by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company.

With the years, Mr. Cake has acquired large business interests and holds official relation with several important corporations. He is vice-president of the First National Bank of Pittston; a director of the Anthracite Trust Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania; treasurer and general manager of the Stonewall Iron Company of Rock Run, Alabama; vice-president of the Raub Coal Company of Luzerne, Pennsylvania; and until its sale in 1916, was vice-president of the Citizens' Illuminating Company of Pittston. From 1902 until 1912 Mr. Cake was a member of and represented the individual operators and their interests before the Anthracite Commission at their meetings in Philadelphia and New York, rendering important service. He is one of the energetic, progressive men of his section, and has borne an important part in its development. He is a member of the Masonic order, and an attendant of the First



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J. Boyle

Methodist Episcopal Church of West Pittston, which he serves as trustee and treasurer. As a memorial to his daughter, Mrs. Ann E. (Cake) Davenport, he presented to the church a building to be used for Sunday school purposes. He is a man of friendly disposition, open-hearted and sympathetic, a man universally respected and highly esteemed.

Mr. Cake married, September 24, 1868, S. Helena, daughter of Joseph B. and Sarah (Thompson) Cramer, of Burlington county, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Cake are the parents of a daughter and a son: Ann Eliza, the deceased wife of A. Livingston Davenport, born November 1, 1870, married January 30, 1896, died June 26, 1904, leaving two children—Helene and Joseph C. Davenport; J. Paul, born December 27, 1880, now a resident of West Pittston, married, June 3, 1908, Harriet Nichols Wade.

BOYLE, Rt. Rev. J.,

Roman Catholic Prelate.

The Rt. Rev. John Boyle, of Johnstown, vicar-general of the diocese of Altoona and domestic prelate of the pontifical household, was born October 22, 1846, in court near Milford, County Donegal, Ireland, and received his education in the schools of his birthplace.

At the age of eighteen he came to the United States and entered St. Michael's Seminary, Pittsburgh, where he studied for the priesthood. On February 2, 1872, he was ordained by the Rt. Rev. Michael Dominec, bishop of the diocese of Pittsburgh, and for three years thereafter served as assistant of St. Paul's Cathedral. He was sent to Ebensburg, where he remained in charge for six years as pastor of the Church of the Holy Name, and in August, 1880, he was appointed to take charge of the congregation of St.

Patrick's Church, Gallitzin, where he remained until March, 1891. During his residence at that place, chiefly through his instrumentality, a brick church was built at a cost of \$75,000, and a convent and school erected. He also, while at Gallitzin, caused a church to be built at Delaney, Pennsylvania.

In March, 1891, he was transferred to Johnstown, as head of the congregation of St. John's Church, which was then worshipping in a temporary frame structure which had been erected after the destruction of the church by the memorable Johnstown flood. The year of his arrival a new school house was built, followed a few years later by the erection of a convent, and in 1894 was laid the cornerstone of the present magnificent church, the total cost of which amounted to \$85,000. He built a school house in Moxham, secured land there for parochial buildings, and also acquired property in East Cone-maugh. A new graveyard was purchased at Geistown. Amid the stress of these multiplied labors, Dr. Boyle yet found time to give to every movement having for its object the moral and social welfare of the community, a due share of attention and support, manifesting in the temperance cause an especially active interest.

In 1898 he was appointed vicar forane of the eastern part of the diocese of Pittsburgh, and was a member of the bishop's council and one of the examiners of the junior clergy, and in 1901, when the new diocese of Altoona was formed, was made its first vicar-general.

In July, 1905, Dr. Boyle received from Pope Pius the Tenth the appointment of domestic prelate of the pontifical household. The ceremony of his investiture, which was held at St. John's Church, was of a most impressive character, the papal brief being read in Latin and English by

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the Rt. Rev. Prothonotary Apostolic Joseph Suht, of SS. Peter's and Paul's Church, East End, Pittsburgh, and an eloquent sermon being preached by the Rev. Matthew Smith, assistant pastor of the Sacred Heart Church, Altoona. The sermon was followed by a solemn pontifical mass, with the Rt. Rev. Eugene A. Garvey, bishop of the diocese, as celebrant. The services were held Sunday, November 12, 1905, and were attended by a large concourse of citizens, including representatives of other churches and parishes, among whom were many of Dr. Boyle's former parishioners. It was felt, not only by those present but by everyone familiar with the personality and work of Dr. Boyle, that the high honor conferred upon him was but a fitting recognition of his long and faithful pastoral ministration, and of his steadfast loyalty and untiring zeal in the service of the church to which he allowed allegiance.

In the early part of 1901, Dr. Boyle sought temporary relaxation from the severity of his labors in a visit to his old home in Ireland. Before returning to this country he extended his travels to the continent, sojourning in France, Switzerland, and Italy. He then passed over to Asia, lingering for a time with the sacred associations of Palestine, and thence sought, as the final point in his wanderings, the land of the Pharaohs and the Pyramids. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Monsignor Boyle in June, 1907, by the faculty of Mt. St. Mary's College. In the history of the institution this honor has rarely been conferred except upon its graduates.

POTTER, John E.,

Realty Factor, Financier.

Anyone wishing to discover how long John E. Potter, president of the Potter Title and Trust Company, has been a

factor in the business world of Pittsburgh, will be obliged to search the directories of the last twenty-eight. During that period Mr. Potter has become thoroughly identified with the various interests, financial and otherwise, of the Pittsburgh district, and is known as one of the successful men of affairs of Western Pennsylvania.

John E. Potter was born May 24, 1863, in Baltimore, Maryland, and is a son of Rev. James H. and Sybil A. (Stevens) Potter. Mr. Potter's maternal grandfather, Ephraim Stevens, fought in the battle of Bunker Hill, and enlisted three times during the Revolutionary War. In 1888, being then in early manhood, John E. Potter came to Pittsburgh and founded the title business later carried on by the Potter Abstract Company until it was taken over by the Potter Title and Trust Company. Mr. Potter has been the president of this institution since its incorporation in 1902.

In other financial institutions of the metropolis, Mr. Potter has long taken an active interest, having also official connections in different parts of Western Pennsylvania. He is vice-president of the First National Bank of Finleyville, and a director of the Citizens' Deposit and Trust Company of Sharpsburg. The Westmoreland county street railway is an enterprise which has engaged much of his attention, and he has now been for some time president of the company.

While his political duties are never neglected, Mr. Potter never loses sight of the fact that these are not the only obligations of a truly public-spirited citizen. In the educational and philanthropic institutions of his community he takes an earnest and helpful interest, serving as a trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital, and treasurer and member of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania Associa-



John E. Power



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James C. Pryor

tion for the Blind. For many years he has been actively identified with the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, being its treasurer, and is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is one of the directors of the Civic Club, and belongs to the Duquesne and Stanton Heights clubs and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

It needs but a glance at Mr. Potter's countenance to become convinced that he is a man of strong convictions and much quiet force of character. The multiplicity of his interests shows him to be possessed of breadth of mind and liberality of sentiment and despite the reserve which his expression indicates his dark eyes speak the language of friendship and fidelity. He has shown himself, in every relation of life, a man to trust implicitly.

John E. Potter is one of the men who helped to guide and safeguard the business interests of Pittsburgh through the closing years of the nineteenth century and who have successfully performed the same office during the initial period of the twentieth. May this city be so fortunate as to retain their services for many years!

Mr. Potter married Millie Gertrude, daughter of Eugene A. and Susan (Johnson) Cool, on May 19, 1896. One child living, William Eugene Potter.

BOYCE, James C.,

Lawyer, Honored Citizen.

The reservoir of Pittsburgh's brain power has always been found in the strength of her bench and bar, and conspicuous among the counsellors whose learning and ability so nobly maintained, during the latter decades of the nineteenth century and the opening years of the twentieth, the prestige of the legal profession in the Iron City, was the late James C. Boyce, numbered for nearly a

score of years among her most brilliant practitioners and leading citizens. Mr. Boyce's record was in all respects one of the most notable in the legal annals of Allegheny county, and should never be suffered to pass into oblivion.

Merrick Boyce, father of James C. Boyce, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to the United States, settling in Bangor, Maine. He was tailor by trade, and married Ruth Dyer. Their children were: James C., mentioned below; Ella, wife of the late David Kirk, of Pittsburgh, whose biography and portrait appear elsewhere in this work (volume three); and Henry, of New York.

James C., son of Merrick and Ruth (Dyer) Boyce, was born October 7, 1839, at Bangor, Maine, and received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native town, passing thence to Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts. His legal preceptor was Abraham Sanborn, of Bangor, Maine, and on November 19, 1860, he was admitted to the bar in the city of New York.

For some time thereafter the young lawyer practiced his profession in the metropolis, gaining experience and giving evidence of the talents which were to ripen with the lapse of years. During the oil excitement he removed to Venango county, Pennsylvania, where on April 8, 1872, he was admitted to the bar. He remained there for a number of years, gradually building up a lucrative and extensive practice in the two counties of Venango and McKean. In the course of time the demands of his large clientele caused his removal to Pittsburgh, and on April 29, 1890, he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county. He at once rose into prominence among its leaders, both for legal knowledge and skill and for eloquence in presenting cases to the courts. He was counsel for many large corpora-

tions, among them the Oil Well Supply Company, which he represented for more than twenty-five years. Throughout Pennsylvania he was known as one of the State's greatest lawyers.

As a citizen with exalted ideals of good government and civic virtue, Mr. Boyce stood in the front rank, and no project which, in his judgment, tended to further these ends, lacked his hearty coöperation and support. A Democrat in politics, office-seeking was foreign to his nature, but while living near Bradford he was induced to accept the position of school director, and served as president of the board of school directors for many years. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, so quietly were his benefactions bestowed that their full number was known to none except the recipients.

The personality of Mr. Boyce was that of a man of luminous and vigorous intellect, a ripe scholar, a brilliant writer, and a graceful and effective speaker. His summing up of the situation was always masterly and the logic of his argument convincing, but above all was his conviction of the righteousness of the cause he pleaded. He was, indeed, a man to lean upon—a man upon whom men leaned, trusting to his keen vision, his ability and courage, and, more than all, to his rock-ribbed integrity. His eyes, keen and piercing, were also deeply thoughtful—the eyes of the thinker and observer. His manner, dignified, courteous and invariably expressive of consideration for others, gave assurance of a genial nature and a chivalrous sense of honor. He was a man that drew men to him and the number of his friends was legion.

Mr. Boyce married Rebecca, daughter of James and Catherine Murray, and they became the parents of one son, John Welch Boyce, a prominent physician of

Pittsburgh—his daughter, Ella Ruth Boyce, is head of the Kintergarten of Pittsburgh. Mr. Boyce was a man of strong domestic tastes and affection. He delighted in the exercise of hospitality and was, as all who were ever privileged to be his guests can testify, an incomparable host.

On January 31, 1907, this gifted and lovable man passed away, deeply and sincerely mourned by all classes of the community. All felt that the legal profession had lost one of its most brilliant luminaries and that Pittsburgh had been deprived of one of her most eminent and valued citizens.

"The Bar of Pittsburgh," it has been truly said, "has grown in lustre with the passing years," but from no record does it derive a purer radiance than from that of James C. Boyce, high-minded advocate and noble gentleman.

SMITH, Cameron C.,

Manufacturer, Corporation Official.

Pittsburgh is a beacon of industrial progress. The reason of this is not far to seek. It is found in the fact that her chief citizens are men who work with far-sighted sagacity, who discern not only present accomplishment, but also future results—men of the type of Cameron C. Smith, president of the Union Steel Casting Company, and for a number of years a power in the business circles of Pittsburgh, and closely and prominently identified with all her best interests.

Cameron C. Smith was born in Clinton township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1861, son of Joseph S. and Mary A. (Watson) Smith. He attended the district schools of the neighborhood until he was fifteen years of age, and then was enrolled as a student at the old Third Ward school in Allegheny City (now the



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Cameron C. Smith.



Edward Thompson

Northside, Pittsburgh) for one year, after which he completed his education at Waynesburg College. During his college life he taught school and worked at farming a part of each year to earn the money necessary to complete his education. When through college he studied shorthand, and secured a position as stenographer in the office of Wilson Walker & Company, iron manufacturers. He was employed by them ten years, during which time it was merged into the Carnegie, Phipps & Company, and that into the Carnegie Steel Company.

In 1893 Mr. Smith left the employ of the Carnegie Steel Company and took a position with the Reliance Steel Casting Company, a concern engaged in a smaller business. He continued there six years and then withdrew, organized the Union Steel Casting Company, built their plant, and became head of this concern. This company was organized in 1899, with a capital of \$62,500, but has now grown to the large sum of \$2,500,000, and is the most successful plant of its kind in the country at the present time. Mr. Smith was secretary and general manager of the concern for the first year of its existence, and in 1900 was elected president, which office he holds at the present time. This company may truly be called the child of Mr. Smith's brain, originating, as it did, in his enterprise and constructive genius.

It should be said, in enumerating the causes of Mr. Smith's success, that he combines with an exceptional degree of ability, personal qualities that insure him the respect of all with whom he comes in contact—especially that of his employees, who have always shown a devotion to his interests rarely accorded to the employer. One of the most potent factors in his success has been his insight into human nature, which has enabled him to choose the right man to superintend the different

departments of his concern. He has the clear-cut face, calmly observant glance and friendly expression which show at once the able business man and the kindly gentleman. Beneath this quiet exterior there is, however, great determination, and in business transactions he gives evidence of a nature which constantly seeks in action an outlet for its energy. Mr. Smith is vice-president and director of the Duncan Land and Improvement Company, treasurer and director of the Frisco Tunnell Company, and director of the Potter Title and Trust Company.

Mr. Smith married, May 26, 1902, Maud Forsaith, daughter of James and Sophia (Parker) Forsaith, of Etna, Pennsylvania. Mr. Smith is a member of many of the leading engineering societies of the country, the more prominent clubs of Pittsburgh, and is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Pennsylvania Society. In politics he is Republican, but has never held office.

Mr. Smith belongs to that class of Pittsburgh business men to whom the city owes, in large measure, the commanding position which she holds in the commercial and manufacturing world at the present day. But Pittsburgh is indebted to her business men for much more than present prosperity. In the years to come the metropolis of Pennsylvania will be, to a great degree, what men of the type of Cameron C. Smith have made her. In building up the Pittsburgh of to-day they have laid the foundation of the Pittsburgh of the future.

THOMPSON, Edward,

Manufacturer.

Among the well-known and aggressive manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh is Edward Thompson, president and general manager of the firm of Thompson & Company.

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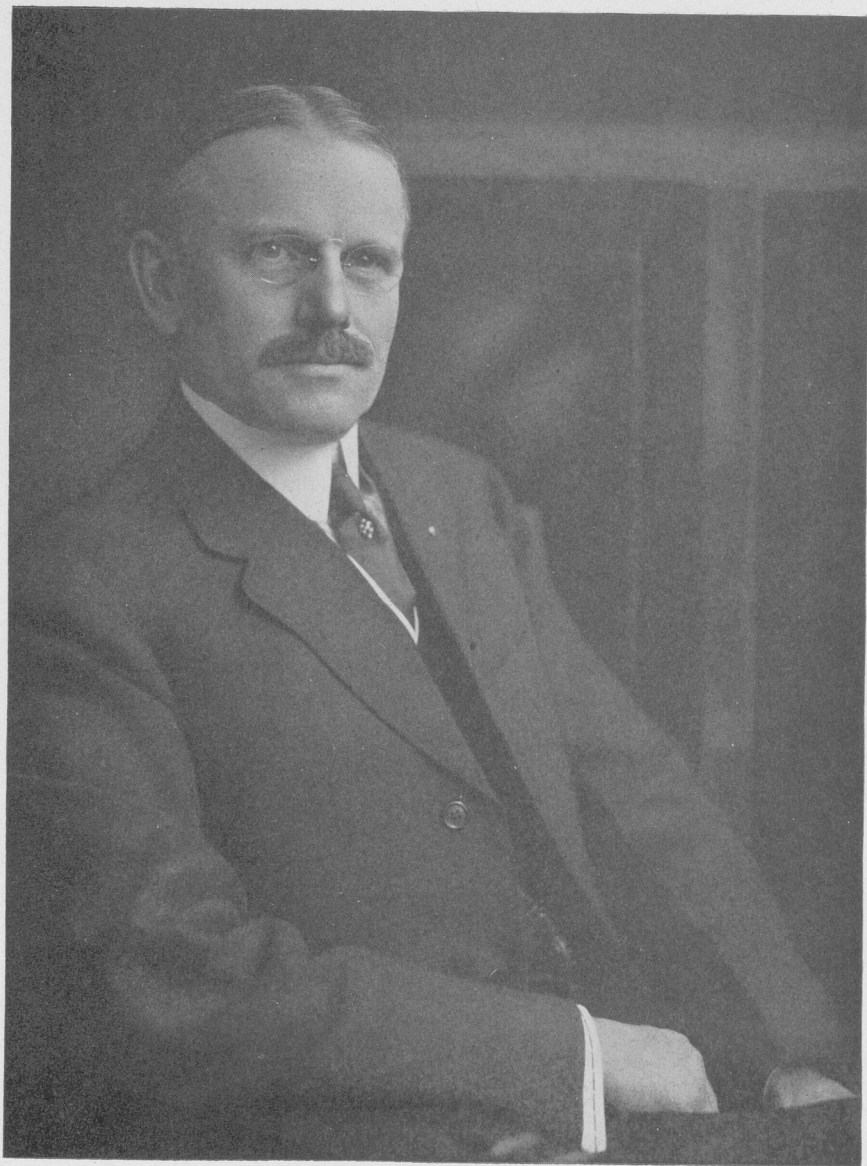
John Thompson, father of Edward Thompson, was born in Shepherdstown, Virginia, April 1, 1827, son of Andrew and Nancy (McCoy) Thompson. He came to Pittsburgh at the age of seven years, receiving his education in the schools of that city, and early entered business life. For many years he was active in the linseed oil manufacturing business, under the firm name of Thompson & Lyons, retiring in 1907. Mr. Thompson was director and president for many years of the old First National Bank of Allegheny, director of the Ben Franklin Fire Insurance Company, and director and treasurer of the Uniondale Cemetery. He is a member of the First United Presbyterian Church of the Northside, and was for some years its treasurer. In politics he has been a Republican, but has never held office. Mr. Thompson married, in 1851, Miss Mary, daughter of William and Rachel McBrier. Mrs. Thompson was of the old McBrier family, well known in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania; her death occurred February 13, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson were the parents of twelve children, of whom Edward (see below) was the sixth son.

Edward Thompson was born in Allegheny City (now Northside, Pittsburgh), April 19, 1860, son of John and Mary (McBrier) Thompson. He received his education in the public schools of his city and at the University of Western Pennsylvania (now University of Pittsburgh). Upon the completion of his education, Mr. Thompson went into business with his father, in the manufacture of linseed oil, the firm being the first established (in 1847) linseed oil plant west of the Allegheny Mountains. Later, in 1900, the firm began to manufacture paints in connection with their linseed oil business. In the course of time Mr. Thompson succeeded to the presidency of the firm,

which office, together with that of general manager, he holds at present. The Thompson concern has its offices on the Northside, and the excellence of its products has made its name known throughout the country. Mr. Thompson is thoroughly familiar with every department of the concern, and how much of its present proportions are the results of his astute foresight and wisely directed aggressiveness can be fully known to none but his associates.

One distinctive feature of Mr. Thompson's personality, and one which undoubtedly has had much to do with his success, is his capacity for hard work. In the course of a day he accomplishes much more than the average man is capable of, and that without seeming fatigue or excitement. His general appearance, his expression, his manner and the glance of his eyes, are all indicative of quiet power, and also of a kindliness and good will which has drawn to him many warm and loyal friends. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Paint Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and is past president of the Pittsburgh Paint, Oil and Varnish Club, is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and other commercial and social organizations. In politics Mr. Thompson affiliates with the Republicans, but has never held office. His church is the North Presbyterian, of which he is treasurer of the session fund.

Mr. Thompson married, October 18, 1887, Miss Laura, daughter of Vincent Pickering and Anna Isabella (Chance) McCulley, of Philadelphia. Vincent P. McCulley was descended from old Quaker stock of Southern Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of the following children: Marguerite; John Vincent, born September 19, 1893; Annabel; Doro-



Harry W. Neely.

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thy; and Edward King, born April 23, 1901.

The record of Edward Thompson is that of an able, aggressive business man and an upright, public-spirited citizen. He worthily represents one of the types most valued by his city—the high-minded manufacturer and business man.

NEELY, Harry W.,

Merchant, Financier.

Well-known among aggressive Pittsburgh business men is Harry W. Neely, vice-president, manager and director of the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company.

Harry Washington Neely was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1864, son of the late Robert B. and Jane Milholland (Cassady) Neely. Robert B. Neely was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1840, son of Watson and Anna (Bonner) Neely; he married, in June, 1863, Miss Jane Milholland, daughter of Hugh and Jane (Campbell) Cassady, of Pittsburgh. Robert B. Neely died in July, 1867.

Harry W. Neely received his education in the public schools of Pittsburgh, and at an early age entered the employ of the trimming firm of F. H. Eaton & Co. After some time with this firm he went with D. Stewart & Sons, and in 1884 entered the employ of Joseph Horne & Company as traveling salesman. In 1893, when the wholesale department of the Joseph Horne Company was organized as a separate company, under the name of the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company, Mr. Neely became vice-president, manager and director, which offices he holds at present.

In addition to the offices he holds in the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company, Mr. Neely is a director of the Third National Bank; director of the Republic Casualty

Company; director of the Chamber of Commerce for the past fourteen years; and a member of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pennsylvania Society in New York, Traffic Club, Field Club, and Rotary Club. In religion he is a member and vestryman of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. Politically he is classed with the Independents. Mr. Neely is a member of all Masonic bodies and the Shrine.

Mr. Neely married, September 6, 1889, Miss Mary Magdalene, daughter of Robert and Anne (Halpin) Stinson, of Pittsburgh. The Stinson family is originally of Dublin, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Neely are the parents of two daughters: 1. Helen Stinson, educated in Pittsburgh schools, at Thurston Preparatory School, and a graduate of Fairmount Seminary, Washington, D. C.; married, June 17, 1915, Raymond Gripp (son of the late John Gripp, whose portrait and biography appear elsewhere in this work), and they are the parents of a son, Harry Neely Gripp. 2. Anne Halpin, educated at Thurston Preparatory School, Pittsburgh.

HORNER, William S.,

Manufacturer.

"The solid men of Boston" is a time-worn, perhaps we should say, a time-honored phrase. "The solid men of Pittsburgh" is an expression as yet, we believe, unheard, perhaps for the reason that Pittsburgh business men, by the brilliancy of their achievements, have dazzled the world into temporary forgetfulness of the substantial foundations on which the city's prosperity stands secure. There is, however, a class of the business men of the metropolis who might justly be styled "solid men of Pittsburgh," inasmuch as, while not lacking in the qualities which

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most quickly attract the attention of the public, their leading traits are those which primarily insure permanance and stability. A conspicuous representative of this class is William Stewart Horner, president of W. S. Horner & Company, and officially connected with various other industrial and manufacturing concerns.

William Stewart Horner was born at West Newton, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1868, son of Gershon Blackburn and Lydia (Lawver) Horner. He received his education in the public schools of his section, and then learned the art of telegraphy. He then came to Pittsburgh, where he acquired a mastery of stenography, and secured a position as stenographer with an iron brokerage firm. He remained with this concern for three or four years, and in 1896 formed a partnership with the late Homer P. Goff, under the firm name of Goff, Horner & Company, acting as brokers and merchants in iron and steel. This partnership continued for twenty years, until the death of Mr. Goff, whereupon Mr. Horner bought the stock owned by Mr. Goff, and formed the firm of W. S. Horner & Company, of which he is the president.

During these years Mr. Horner had been active in various other enterprises, and in addition to the presidency of the above company, he is vice-president and director of the American Rolling Mill Company; and president and sole owner of the Pittsburgh Shovel Company, which was organized in 1905. He is also president of the National Association of Sheet and Tin Plate Manufacturers.

Manufacturing special grades of iron and steel sheets, plates and forgings, the American Rolling Mill Company, located at Middletown, Ohio, believes that high-grade products of any kind are the result

of a proper combination of high-grade human effort and of superior manufacturing facilities—that in the final analysis the human element is the controlling influence in the success or failure of industry. With that conviction fixed firmly in the minds of the management, the Company's "Mutual Interest Work" becomes a paramount issue. The company has done all in its power to elevate and make happy the lives of its employees, and for the past fifteen years there has been in Middletown, Ohio, where the plant of this company is located, one of the happiest, most prosperous and contented communities in existence. A practical example of fair play, of the Golden Rule in action, of a policy of mutual confidence and co-operation, has been demonstrated.

Into his life as a citizen, Mr. Horner carries the same principle of benevolent interest in his neighbors and fellow men. He is a member and trustee of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, and superintendent of its Sunday school; a director in the Young Men's Christian Association; member of the board of managers of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association; trustee of Allegheny College; and treasurer of the Elizabeth A. Bradley Children's Home; and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. A man of most genial personality, he is a member of the Duquesne Club, the Oakmont Country Club, the Pittsburgh Field Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and member and president of the Iron City Fishing Club. In politics he is a member of the Republican party, but has never allowed himself to accept office, preferring to concentrate his energies on business and philanthropic works. Mr. Horner is a Mason, member of Carnegie Lodge; a Knight Templar, Chartiers Commandery; and Crafton Blue Lodge.

A calm, strong, kindly face is that of



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W. J. Horner

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William S. Horner. Evidently a man of massive frame, his demeanor has the quiet dignity to be expected of one whose personality is at once forceful and unobtrusive. The results he obtains, while accomplished with little friction, are of sterling and enduring value. He is warm and constant in his attachments, and the number of his friends would defy computation.

Mr. Horner married, August 14, 1890, Miss Anne Mary, daughter of John L. and Mary (Bradley) Vaughan, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of the following children: Vaughan, born May, 1892; and Lucille. Mrs. Horner is active socially and in club and philanthropic circles, being a member of the Twentieth Century Club, Soho Baths Settlement and active in the work of the Young Women's Christian Association. The Horner home in the East End is the seat of a gracious hospitality, the entire Horner family being socially popular.

The foregoing is a very brief and extremely imperfect outline of the career thus far of William Stewart Horner. A more detailed account would, however, be almost if not quite superfluous, for the reason that his record of a quarter of a century and upward is now incorporated in the business annals of the Iron City. May it receive in the years to come, the addition of many more chapters!

FINDLEY, William Luther,

Lawyer.

A great-grandson of William Findley, distinguished with General Arthur St. Clair as the two most prominent figures of their day in Westmoreland county, which then included a great portion of Western Pennsylvania, William Luther Findley, of the New York City bar, has a strong claim to hereditary tendencies that

fit well with the profession to which he belongs.

William Findley, weaver, farmer, Congressman and author, was born in the North of Ireland in 1741, and he came to Pennsylvania in 1763. He achieved prominence as a soldier and statesman, while in the world of literature he is known as the author of at least two works of national repute. William Findley was a descendant of one of the old signers of the "Solemn League and Covenant" in Scotland, and another of his ancestors bore a prominent part in the memorable siege of Londonderry, Ireland. The family was thus Scotch-Irish, and sprang from those who under the persecution of James II. were compelled to seek shelter elsewhere. He was still a young man when he came to Pennsylvania, and made one of the famous Octoraro settlements. He here early brought himself to notice among the "New American Covenanters." While under his father's roof in Ireland he had the advantages of a larger library of books on church history and divinity than was possessed by many of his neighbors. He says that he "had also been taught to read the Bible, and that he had inclined to some books on ancient history." The evidence of his application and taste is seen in his subsequent writings, because it was impossible for him, for a length of time after he came to America, to devote himself studiously to literary pursuits. At the outbreak of the Revolution he took sides with his adopted country and entered the army. He rose to the rank of captain and is so designated in some of the old records. While at Octoraro he taught school for several terms. He removed to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased lands and was elected county commissioner for two terms of three years each. About the year 1782 he removed to Westmore-

land county, Pennsylvania, and bought a farm upon which he resided until his death. This farm, now a beautiful and valuable tract between Latrobe and St. Vincents, through which the Pennsylvania railroad passes, had then just been opened, and more than four-fifths of it was covered with bushes, vines and swamp growth. The community around him was Presbyterian in religious preference, and in a short time he was one of the chief members of that church body, a leading layman, and for many years an elder. Nor was he less prominent in politics. He was a born leader of men, and from the first not only had the confidence of the most substantial citizens of the district, but obtained and held an ascendancy over the common people that was relaxed only with his death. He refused a seat in the Assembly, but was sent as one of the council of censors. From that time, he says, until 1821, he never spent but one whole winter with his family. In the board of censors he voted invariably against the party which professed Federalism, and at all times upon the opposite side from General Arthur St. Clair, who sat as a censor from Philadelphia. This board sat from November 10, 1783, until the constitution of 1790 was adopted. Mr. Findley, with William Todd as colleague, represented Westmoreland county in the Constitutional Convention of 1789-90. In the convention he introduced a resolution which he hoped to become a law under the constitution, "to educate the poor gratis." He was a member of the supreme executive council and a member of the first State Legislature of Pennsylvania under the constitution of 1790. In 1791 he was elected to Congress from the Westmoreland district, and sat in the House until 1799, and then after an interval of two terms was reelected again, and again served from 1803 until 1817. Some

of his old friends said he would still be in Congress if he had lived. In Congress, some of his political enemies said he was inconsistent, but such was his tact that his constituents never found it out. He was a consummate politician, but something more than a "puller of threads and a disentangler of skeins." He helped to shape public opinion as much possibly as any other man in Western Pennsylvania in his day, and as a politician was more effective out of Congress than in it. He had a large personal acquaintance, and his manners were such as to make him a favorite in a democracy. Besides this, he had the sympathy and influence of the strongest church organization in the county at that time. The Scotch-Irish swore by William Findley.

He was opposed to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, but after its adoption took a firm stand in its support. His opposition to the constitution was solely because of the failure to include in its provisions the "Bill of Rights" which, from the days of King John, had been the bulwark of Anglo-Saxon liberties. As a member of the convention held in Philadelphia to decide what action should be taken by Pennsylvania upon the proposed constitution, Mr. Findley led the opposition to ratification, arguing that in abandoning the English constitution and adopting a new system of government, based upon a written instrument, the people would sacrifice these guarantees of personal liberty unless they were expressly stipulated in the new constitution. After a long and bitter contest, accompanied by many exciting and dramatic incidents, an agreement was reached to ratify, upon the express understanding that the constitution would be promptly amended to include the "Bill of Rights." This was done by the adoption of the first ten amendments to the constitution,

which were proposed to the States by the first Congress in 1789 and speedily ratified by the States. The endless litigation that has resulted from the floods of unjust, oppressive and confiscatory legislation by Congress and the States during the past century, has shown the soundness and wisdom of the position taken by Mr. Findley and his associates in the convention, and fully vindicated their action. Without the guarantee contained in the first ten amendments to the Federal Constitution, the courts of the United States would have been powerless to stem this tide of oppressive legislation, and the people would have been at the mercy of a partisan majority in every session of Congress, and in every State Legislature. To the farseeing and resolute men who perceived the danger and forced the submission of these amendments to the States the people owe a debt that can never be discharged. William Findley's chief claim to be remembered by his countrymen is that he was one of the determined and unyielding leaders who brought about this great result.

William Findley wrote and published a volume of "Observations," being a vindication of the American Constitution, and defending the blessings of religious liberty and toleration, against the illiberal strictures of the Rev. Samuel B. Wylie. He is somewhat prolix in the volume and at times a little tiresome, but he goes through a wide range, and supports the statements by numerous quotations from and references to the writers of church history, both modern and patristic, and and by texts from the Scriptures. His most important writing, however, was entitled "History of the Insurrection in the Four Western Counties of Pennsylvania, in the year MDCCXCIV," with a recital of the circumstances especially connected therewith and historical review

of the previous situation of the country, published in 1796. This history of the "Whiskey Insurrection" seems to give but a partial view of the matter and to be a justification of his own share in it, as he was without question one of the principal characters in that event. The work has been widely quoted by nearly every general and local historian who has written upon the subject. It is undoubtedly the most important and substantial one he wrote, and treating, as it did, of a political subject, and giving the view of one of the most active participants in that great civil disturbance, it could not but be a work to which attention would be drawn. It has been quoted and drawn upon by eminent legal and historical writers such as Wharton and Hildreth, while on the other hand it has been assailed with violence by political opponents of the author and was ridiculed by the New England Federalists. Touching all the criticisms and the attacks the book received, all of his adversaries are free to admit that he would not knowingly deviate from the truth, but they assert that his prejudices were strong and that his personal feelings biased his judgment. There was only one edition of the history published, and copies are now very scarce, the few extant being in the possession of various historical societies or in the State libraries. He published many articles in the "Farmers' Register" between 1799 and his death in 1821, under the *nom de plume* of Sidney;" also, in 1794, "A Review of the Funding System."

From the foregoing it will be seen that he was no idler, and a man of versatile thought and interest. He was present at every session of Congress, and when at home superintended his farm. He took a deep interest in Unity Church (Presbyterian), of which he was an elder. Some time before his death he built a large and

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substantial two-story brick residence, which is still standing, and situated on the west bank of Loyalhanna creek, in the town of Latrobe, a short distance south of the line of the Pennsylvania railroad. In this home he lived until old and infirm, when he removed to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Carothers, where he died. He is buried in the churchyard of Unity Church, where a plain gray stone marks the spot, bearing the following inscription:

The
Venerable
William Findley
Departed this Life
Apr 5 1821
In the 80th year
of his life.

He was a very large man and very tasteful in dress. At home he dressed in homespun, but on going out in fair weather wore a complete suit of white, with white hat, having a very broad brim, silk stockings and queue. In cold weather, his dress was the conventional "shadbelly" coat, long waistcoat, dark knee-breeches, long boots, but always the broad brimmed beaver hat. An old lady who passed her childhood in the family of William Findley has said that the periodical occasion of his going away to Congress was one of the greatest magnitude, not only in the family but in the neighborhood. He went of course on horseback, on a horse he used for that purpose only. For weeks before he started, arrangements were making; his horse was well housed and well conditioned, and an abundance of the finest linen was prepared for the use of the Congressman until he should return. On the day that had been fixed for his departure, all the neighbors came around to see him off, to lift their hats and say good-bye. The women part of the household would always be in commotion, for the journey at that day was

great, the distance long, and the good man would be away so long. He was twice married, his second wife being a widow, Mrs. Carothers, a beautiful woman and much younger than her husband. By the first wife he had three children: David, an officer in the regular army of the United States; Nellie, married a Carothers, a son of her father's second wife by her first husband; Mary, married John Black. By his second wife he had a son, John Findley.

John Findley, son of William Findley, was born at the homestead farm in Unity township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, near Latrobe, February 23, 1776, died December 9, 1855. He became a surveyor and a farmer. After his marriage he removed to Mercer county, Pennsylvania, near the present town of Mercer, which he surveyed and laid out. He was a man of probity, intelligence and high standing. He was appointed associate judge of Mercer county, and sat upon the bench for several years. He married Elizabeth Amberson, daughter of Lieutenant William Amberson, born in Pennsylvania, died in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in 1835. He was first lieutenant of the Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Line, commanded by Colonel Mackey during the year 1776-77. Lieutenant Amberson was deputy quartermaster-general in 1779, and served well the cause of independence. He married a daughter of Devreux Smith, a crown magistrate, and an early settler of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Smithfield street in that city is so named from the fact that it ran through a part of the Smith farm. Children: Rev. William Findley, mentioned below; David Findley, a farmer of Mercer county, Pennsylvania; Rev. John Findley, a minister of the United Presbyterian church; Patterson Findley, a farmer of Mercer county.

Rev. William Findley, D. D., son of

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John and Elizabeth (Amberson) Findley, was born February 4, 1808, died at Newcastle, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1886. After graduation from Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, he pursued studies in divinity at Princeton and Allegheny Theological seminaries and began his ministerial work in Butler county, Pennsylvania. He was actively engaged in the ministry until 1857, when he accepted appointment as Professor of Latin at Westminster College, occupying that chair until 1876. In that year he retired, although he filled pulpits occasionally until his death. He was a strong Abolitionist, but never took active part in politics. He married Elizabeth Cunningham, born January 20, 1819, daughter of Thomas S. Cunningham, of Mercer county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Findley survived her husband, and on January 20, 1909, celebrated her ninetieth birthday at New Wilmington, Pennsylvania. She died July 16, 1912. Children: Dorcas Findley, married Thomas Dobie, of Chesley, Ontario, Canada; Rev. James G. Findley, D. D., of Newburg, New York, married Mary Gormly; Elizabeth Findley, a missionary among the freedmen of the South, where she died in 1864; William L. Findley, mentioned below; Jane, deceased, married Robert B. Taggart, of East Palestine, Ohio; Grace Findley, married William E. Browne, of Newcastle, Pennsylvania; Emma, deceased, married Malcolm McConnell, of Newcastle, Pennsylvania; John T. Findley, of Pittsburgh, married Kate Oudry; Isabella Findley.

William Luther Findley, son of Rev. William and Elizabeth (Cunningham) Findley, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1843. After suitable preparation in good schools he entered Westminster College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1863. Circumstances and his own preference led him

to the study of law, preparation being made at the law school of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., his degree of Bachelor of Laws being awarded with the class of 1868. In preparing for his life work, Mr. Findley was aided by a study of the biographies of men of ancient and modern times and by diligent historical reading. Such study and reading has been characteristic of his entire life, and now, a veteran practitioner, he is no less a student than in his earlier life.

He began practice in New York City in 1869, and from that year has continued in active practice, ranking with the eminent men of his profession. From June, 1880, until February, 1898, he was assistant corporation counsel of New York City, his practice having been private since the latter date. He is a member of the various law associations; Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic; the Sons of the Revolution; Union League and Ardsley Club; is a Republican in politics; and a communicant of the Presbyterian church.

In 1863 he enlisted as a private in the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer troops and saw service until the muster out of the regiment.

Mr. Findley married, October 22, 1877, Carliebel Chase, daughter of Lucien B. and Julia A. Chase, granddaughter of John F. and Julia Delaplaine. Mrs. Findley died July 21, 1892, leaving three children: Chase D., Ethel Anna, and William Van Brunt Findley. On April 10, 1910, Ethel Anna was married to Lieutenant Bertram Walter, R. F. A., of the British army. At the outbreak of the great war in Europe in 1914, Mr. Walter, then a captain commanding a battery in the Royal Artillery, was sent to France, where for more than two years he was engaged in constant active service. For conspicuous gallantry on the field of

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action he was promoted to the rank of major of artillery and made a member of the Distinguished Service order. On the 16th of September, while executing an important movement with his battery in the battle on the Somme, he was struck by a shell and killed instantly.

William Van Brunt Findley graduated from Harvard University in 1908, and from Harvard Law School in 1911, and was admitted to the bar in New York in the same year. After travelling extensively in Europe and South America he engaged in business in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and became a resident of that city.

WALTER, George L.,

Man of Affairs, Financier.

Masterful and impressive figures as are, seen in retrospective vision, the old-time industrial magnates of the Pittsburgh district, they have left among their successors some who are their equals, both in ability and character. To this number belongs George L. Walter, president of the George L. Walter Lumber Company, and officially identified with a number of other important business concerns and financial institutions.

George Leonard Walter, son of Peter and Anna B. (Neiderheiser) Walter, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1854, and received his education in the public schools of Allegheny City (now Northside, Pittsburgh). In 1869 he entered the University of Western Pennsylvania (now University of Pittsburgh), leaving that institution the following spring to accept a position as messenger in the Workingman's Savings Bank. He remained with this institution for ten years, the last three years of which he acted in the capacity of cashier, being the youngest bank cashier in the State of Pennsylvania. Leaving the employ of

this bank, he came to Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and there formed a partnership with a Mr. Darragh, as Walter & Darragh, in the operation of a saw mill, which association lasted for six years. The system of floating logs from the forests down the rivers was then in use, and the saw mills on the lower waters did a thriving business. Later, when the saw mills invaded the regions of the lumber camps, the mills below automatically went out of business, and it was thus with that operated by Walter & Darragh. In 1885 Mr. Walter became a partner in the firm of Saint & Walter, owners of a planing mill, a connection that failing health compelled Mr. Saint to sever, Mr. Walter continuing in the same line alone, with much success. In 1895 the operation of this planing mill ceased, Mr. Walter forming the George L. Walter Lumber Company, of which he has since been president.

A man of much public spirit, Mr. Walter's services have been much in demand on boards of directors, and he is now president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Sharpsburg, an office he has held for the past eleven years; vice-president of the Ward Motor Vehicle Company; president of the Aspinwall Land Company, of which he was an organizer, which company promoted the town of Aspinwall; and director of the Ward Baking Company.

Although his official obligations take up much of his time, Mr. Walter has been active in politics, being affiliated with the Republicans, and has served as school director for three years; councilman for three years, and burgess of Sharpsburg for a term of three years; he also served on the county committee for a number of years, and is always ready to lend aid to anything that tends toward civic betterment. As a member of the board

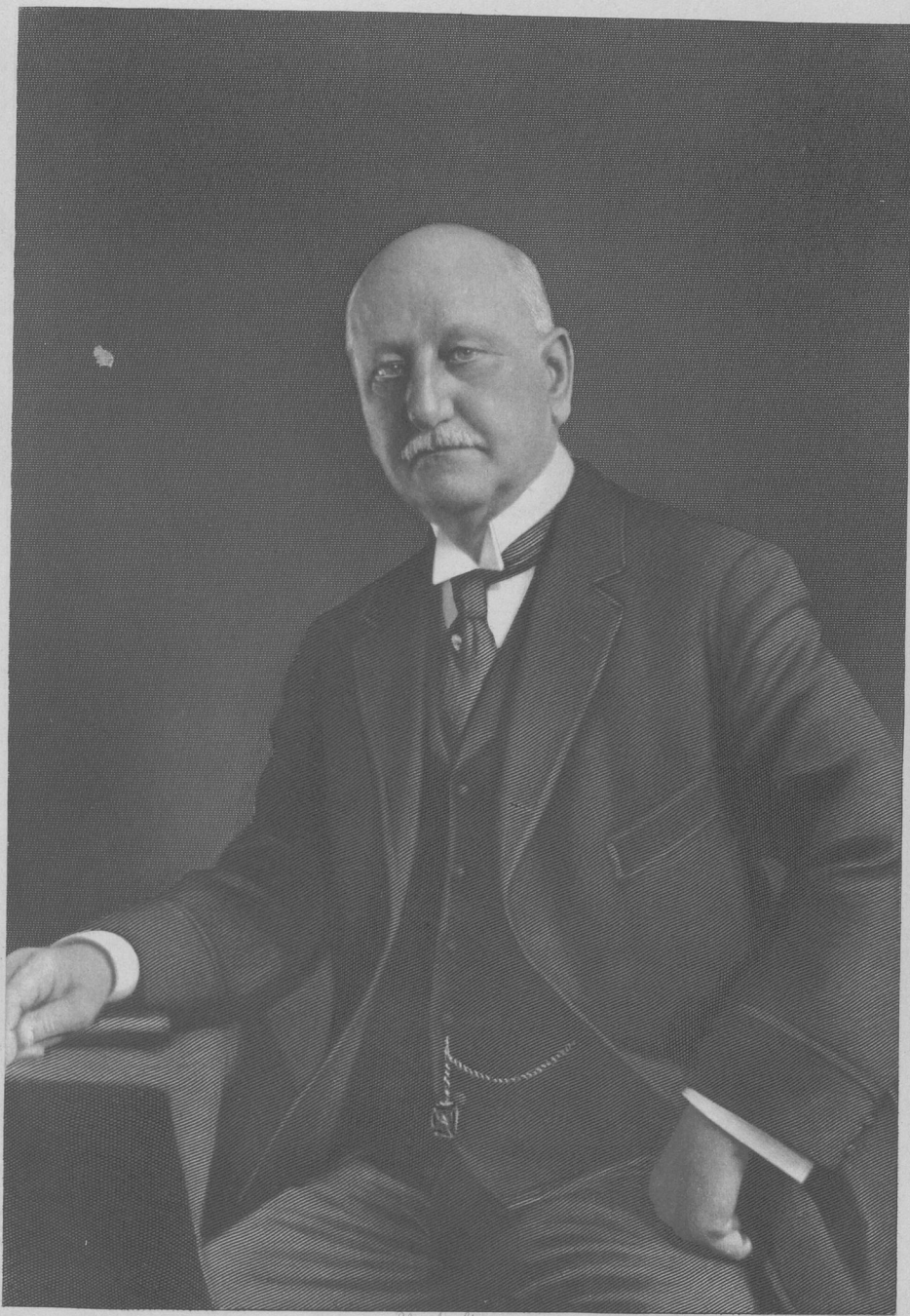


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Geo L. Carter



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Indie S. Morris.

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of managers of the Allegheny County Industrial Institute, Mr. Walter has figured largely in the formation of the policy and the direction of the works of that institution, and he is a member of the building committee of the same. For twenty years he was chairman of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian church, and while still being a trustee, he declined the chairmanship of that body. For nearly forty years he has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, holding the Shriner's and Templar's degrees. Of genial nature, Mr. Walter is a member of various clubs, among them being the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Pittsburgh Press Club.

Mr. Walter married, January 23, 1884, Miss Bella Sarah, daughter of the late William H. and Sarah A. (Guthrie) Kelly, of Saltsburg, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Walter's maternal grandparents were William and Mary (Hill) Guthrie, of Salem, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and her paternal grandparents were Samuel and Catherine (Hill) Kelly, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Walter are the parents of the following children: 1. George Leonard, junior, born January 28, 1889, graduate of Cornell University and graduate of Pittsburgh Law School, now practicing law in Pittsburgh; married, October 10, 1916, Miss Marie Fagan, daughter of Charles A. Fagan, of Pittsburgh. 2. Howard Kelly, born June 16, 1891, graduate of Cornell University, graduated with class of 1917, Harvard Law School.

The story of the life of George L. Walter is a story of honor. It is the record of the career of a high-minded man of affairs who has been "faithful in all things."

MORRIS, Frederic S.,

Surgeon, Hospital Official.

The twentieth century has been called "the Age of the Young Man," and in a

special sense this is true of the medical profession. Its ranks are largely recruited from men of the younger generation, and among those who in recent years have established themselves in Pittsburgh is Dr. Frederic S. Morris, whose work as a general surgeon is favorably known.

Frederic S. Morris was born September 5, 1881, in Greensburg, Indiana, and is a son of George W. and Dorothy (Kammerling) Morris. The boy graduated successively from public and high schools, and when the time came for him to choose a profession entered Hahnemann Medical College, graduating in 1904 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving for a time as interne in the Homœopathic Hospital, Pittsburgh, Dr. Morris applied himself to a course of post graduate work in the Medical School of the Boston University, and in 1906 began practice in Pittsburgh. From the first he devoted himself to general surgery, and his efforts have been attended with success. He is a member of the surgical staff of the Homœopathic Hospital.

Among the professional organizations to which Dr. Morris belongs are the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Association and the Allegheny County Homœopathic Medical Society, also the East End Doctors' Club. Politically Dr. Morris is a Republican, but takes no part in public affairs with the exception of voting like every other good citizen. He was formerly enrolled in the University Club, but withdrew in consequence of pressure of professional duties. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Morris married, April 6, 1910, Edith, daughter of Sebastian D. Holmes, of Lyons, New York. Mrs. Morris is a charming woman of culture and character and both she and her husband enjoy a high degree of social popularity. The mother of Dr. Morris, whose only child he

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is, is still living and has been a widow many years, her husband, who was a manufacturer of Cincinnati, having died when their son was quite young.

Thoroughly well read in his profession, alert, sagacious and in all things keeping step with the progress of the age, Dr. Morris looks and is a true type of the Pittsburgh surgeon of the present day.

TRIMBLE, Robert M.,

Architect, Superintending Builder.

Every great city is largely the creation of the architect and the fact that Pittsburgh is no exception to the rule is evident by the many noble structures of the city proper no less than by the princely residences of her beautiful suburbs. One of the architects who has been identified with the architectural development of Pittsburgh is Robert Maurice Trimble, who, within less than a score of years, has designed and superintended the erection of many of the business buildings and homes of the city and its vicinity.

Thomas Trimble, great-grandfather of Robert Maurice Trimble, was born in the North of Ireland, and came to America in 1790, settling first in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, moving from there in 1807 to Butler county, where he died in 1837. He had four daughters, and one son, Samuel, who was born about 1797, in Shippensburg, and who accompanied his father to Butler county. Samuel Trimble was married to Jane Beery, by whom he had two sons, Robert and William Foster. Jane Trimble died, and Mr. Trimble married Elizabeth Love, who bore him three sons and one daughter. Samuel Trimble died about 1855.

John Harvey, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Love) Trimble, was born in 1841, in Butler county, received his education in the local schools and was apprenticed

to Samuel Purvis, in the town of Butler, where he learned the trade of carpenter. During the Civil War he served for nine months in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Clarke. In 1871 he entered the contracting business in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, being connected with the firm of Trimble, McIntyre & Company. Later the style of the firm was changed to Trimble & Company, and consisted of William F. and John H. Trimble. In 1885 this firm was dissolved, John H. Trimble continuing in business under his own name. In 1891 he took his brother James into business with him and they conducted the contracting and building business under the name of John H. Trimble & Brother until Mr. Trimble's death. John H. Trimble was one of the prominent men of old Allegheny and was active in the civic and political life of his city. For seventeen years he served on the school board of the sixth ward, and later represented his ward for ten years in the city council. He was an elder in the Sixth United Presbyterian Church, and was active in its work and in all charitable enterprises. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Lavinia D. (Jack) McAllister. Mrs. Trimble was born in Pittsburgh in 1838. Mr. McAllister was born in 1788, in the North of Ireland, and died in 1870, in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, having been a man of some prominence in his generation. His wife, Lavinia D. Jack, was born in 1802, and was the daughter of James Jack, who did good service in the Revolutionary War as a lieutenant in the Cumberland county (Pennsylvania) militia. Mrs. McAllister died in 1886. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Trimble were the parents of three children—Anna McAllister; Robert Maurice, mentioned below; and Francis Herron, of Pittsburgh, who

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carries on his father's contracting business, he married Louise Evans and has three children. Mrs. John H. Trimble passed away in February, 1905, and the death of Mr. Trimble occurred in April, 1908.

Robert Maurice, son of John Harvey and Elizabeth (McAllister) Trimble, was born May 15, 1871, in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania (now North Side, Pittsburgh), and received his education in the schools of the sixth ward and at the Allegheny High School, afterward studying for a time at the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh.

On completing his course of study Mr. Trimble was with his father in the latter's contracting and building business until 1892, when he commenced the study of architecture, and for six years was associated with a Pittsburgh architect. In October, 1898, Mr. Trimble established himself in independent architectural practice, and has ever since been active in his chosen profession, having designed and erected many buildings of every type, including banks, churches, schools, hospitals, institutional buildings and residences. Among these are buildings for St. John's Hospital, the South Side Hospital, the Mount Pleasant Hospital; he also designed the St. Thomas Memorial Church of Oakmont, the Ben Avon Presbyterian Church, the Ben Avon United Presbyterian Church, the North Side Unitarian Church, the Lawrenceville Young Men's Christian Association building, the Sarah Heinz Settlement House, the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary, the Ben Avon High School, the Sixth Ward Manual Training School, etc. He is now building the Community House for the First United Presbyterian Church, North Side Pittsburgh, which when completed will be one of the largest and most com-

plete institutions of the kind in the country. Mr. Trimble has also erected a number of the fine private residences of Western Pennsylvania.

Like his father and grandfather, Mr. Trimble adheres to the Republican party, and never has he been found lacking in the public spirit characteristic of his family. For some time he has served as councilman in Ben Avon, the suburb in which he resides. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects and of the Ben Avon Country Club. He is an elder of the Emsworth United Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Trimble married, October 29, 1896, Sarah Latimer, daughter of William J. and Mary Hamill, of Allegheny. Mr. Hamill, who died on the 14th of September, 1915, was a well known business man of old Allegheny City. He and his wife came from the North of Ireland, and were members of the Eighth Street Reformed Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, and later of the Sixth United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny. Mr. and Mrs. Trimble are the parents of the following children: Robert Maurice, born August 15, 1897, educated at Ben Avon schools and high school, class of 1916; Mary Hamill, educated in Ben Avon schools and high school, class of 1916; William Hamill, born May 5, 1902, attending Ben Avon schools; and John Harvey, born June 3, 1907, also attending Ben Avon schools. Mrs. Trimble, who was educated in the public schools of Allegheny and at the Pennsylvania College for Women, is a member of the Pittsburgh College Club. She is a woman of much sweetness of nature and charm of manner, and both she and her husband are thoroughly devoted to the ties of home and family, delighting in the exercise of hospitality toward their many friends.

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SANES, K. I., M. D.,

Specialist, Hospital Official.

Pittsburgh has ever been rich in able and worthy representatives of the noble profession of medicine, and in the foremost rank of those who now maintain its prestige is Dr. K. I. Sanes, gynæcologist to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and a specialist of wide reputation. Dr. Sanes has been for nearly a quarter of a century a resident of Pittsburgh, and is prominently identified with a number of her leading and most essential interests.

Dr. K. I. Sanes was born November 13, 1871, at Suwalki, Russia, and is a son of Joseph and Sara (Appel) Sanes. His preparatory education was received in public schools and at a gymnasium in his native land, and in 1890 he came to the United States, proceeding immediately to Pittsburgh and entering the Western Pennsylvania University. In 1896 the medical department conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was then for two years an interne in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and in 1898 began practice in Pittsburgh. In 1899, 1900 and 1904 he took post-graduate courses in this country and abroad.

Since his return to the United States, Dr. Sanes has been continuously engaged in practice in Pittsburgh, and has long been in possession of a large and profitable clientele. In 1899-1900 he was assistant to the chair of obstetrics and gynæcology in the Pittsburgh Medical College, and from 1898 to 1900 held the position of assistant gynæcologist in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. Since 1901 he has been gynæcologist in the same institution. He is consultant in gynæcology and abdominal surgery to the Montefiore Hospital.

Dr. Sanes is one of the most prominent and busiest surgeons in Pittsburgh. He

is a member of his County, State and National Medical associations, a fellow of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynæcologists, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the American Association for the Study of Internal Secretions, a member of the American Hospital Association. He has contributed considerably to the literature of his profession, especially on gynæcological subjects.

In all things pertaining to the welfare of his home city, Dr. Sanes takes a keen and helpful interest, being especially earnest in his advocacy of all that makes for social betterment. Politically he is independent, supporting the man whom he thinks best fitted to discharge the duties of the office for which he is nominated. No good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his coöperation in vain, and in his work of this character he brings to bear the same discrimination and thoroughness which are manifest in his professional life. He belongs to the National Geographic Society, National Historical Society, the American Federation of Arts, and American Association for Advancement of Science. In his own city he is a member of the Academy of Science and Art of Pittsburgh, the Art Society of Pittsburgh, the Civic Club and the Equal Franchise Federation of Pittsburgh, the Juvenile Court Aid Society, the Associated Charities of Pittsburgh, the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, etc. His clubs are the Concordia Club and Westmoreland Country Club of Pittsburgh, and Hagerstown Country Club of Maryland. He is a Mason, and a member of the Rodeph Shalem Congregation.

The personality of Dr. Sanes is that of a man of great sagacity, quick perceptions, sound judgment and remarkable force and determination of character. His



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Oscar J. Taylor

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manner is quiet and dignified, courteous and genial.

Dr. Sanes receives from his adopted country honor richly merited. By his labors in the cause of medical science he has increased the debt of gratitude which the New World owes to the Old.

DOUGHERTY, Daniel,

Lawyer.

Daniel Dougherty was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1826. His father was a native of Ireland, and his mother of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of a soldier in the War of 1812, killed at the battle of Lake Erie.

Daniel Dougherty obtained his preliminary education in a school in Chester, Pennsylvania, and the knowledge thus obtained was supplemented by a course of study in a Friends' school in Philadelphia. Deciding upon the law as the profession best suited to his tastes and inclinations, he became a clerk in the office of William & Samuel Badger, lawyers, where he remained from 1844 to 1849, and in the latter named year was admitted to the bar. He became a noted lawyer and orator. He was a Democrat in politics, supported the administration in prosecuting the war against secession, and as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1880 nominated General Winfield Scott Hancock for President, and in 1888 placed Grover Cleveland in nomination. He removed to New York City in 1889, and continued the active practice of his profession. He delivered a notable address at the opening of the lay congress of the Roman Catholic church at Baltimore, Maryland, November 11, 1889, and was the recipient of the Laetare medal from Notre Dame University, a medal given only by permission of the Pope, and the highest honor that can be

bestowed on a Catholic layman by Notre Dame. He was an executor of the will of Edwin Forrest, a founder of the Union League Club, and a trustee of Forrest Home for Aged Actors. He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1892.

TAYLOR, Oscar Thomas,

Lawyer, Soldier of the Spanish War.

Colonel Oscar Thomas Taylor, former assistant district attorney of Allegheny county, is now in his fifteenth year of successful practice in Pittsburgh. In addition to his reputation as a lawyer, Colonel Taylor, as a veteran of the Spanish War, has the record of a gallant soldier.

The American branch of the Taylor family was transplanted in 1658 from Holland to New Amsterdam, province of New Netherland, now the City of New York, State of New York. The family are among the litigants in the famous suit in regard to the estate of Anneke Jans against the Trinity Church Corporation, which has now been pending in the courts of New York for about two centuries.

(I) Captain Oscar Taylor, grandfather of Colonel Oscar Thomas Taylor, was born in 1818, in Hackensack, New York, and at the age of fourteen went to New York City, where he was employed by an uncle, Nazareth B. Taylor, who was a hatter and furrier. Later Oscar Taylor became the proprietor of a large city contracting business in New York, being employed, in the fifties, to cut through Third and Eighth avenues. He was a Republican and during the Civil War gave striking proof of patriotism. In 1862 he equipped an entire cavalry company, including the furnishing of the horses, and donated the same to the United States Government, afterward going to the front

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as captain of the company. The company formed part of the Thirteenth Regiment, New York Volunteer Cavalry. Captain Taylor was one of the organizers of the Twenty-third street car line, New York City. He married Ellen Trout, and among their children was John Alonzo, mentioned below. Captain Taylor died December 4, 1895.

(II) John Alonzo Taylor, son of Captain Oscar and Ellen (Trout) Taylor, was born December 29, 1845, in New York City, where he received a common school education. He matriculated as a student in the College of the City of New York, but left college during the Civil War to enlist in the United States Navy. He served on the ship "Camellia," and on December 14, 1864, received an honorable discharge. For a time he was employed at Weehawken, New Jersey, by the firm of Tilford & Bostwick, pioneer oil operators, who in 1873 sent him to Titusville, Pennsylvania, as their buying agent. In 1878 he was transferred, in the same capacity, to Olean, New York, the firm having been merged in the Standard Oil Company. In 1885 Mr. Taylor went to Washington, Pennsylvania, as the general agent of the Southwestern Pennsylvania Pipe Line Company, part of the Standard Oil Company. In 1891 Mr. Taylor came to Pittsburgh as general agent of the aforesaid pipe line company, that of West Virginia known as the Eureka Pipe Line Company, and that in Southern Ohio known as the Macksburg Division of the Buckeye Pipe Line Company. This position he occupied until the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company, after which he was agent for the Eureka line. He was for many years interested in several oil producing companies outside of those controlled by the Standard Oil Company. In politics Mr. Taylor was a Republican and during his

residence in Olean (1880-81) held the office of supervisor. He was prominent in Masonic circles, affiliating with Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Pittsburgh Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Tancred Commandery, No. 48, Knights Templar. He was past master of Olean Lodge, No. 252, Free and Accepted Masons, and past master of Olean Council, No. 33, Royal and Select Masters. While at Olean he served for about six years as commander of Bayard Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Taylor married, May 12, 1869, Margaret, born February 12, 1846, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Cole) Simpson, of Staten Island, New York. Mr. Simpson was a carriage manufacturer, a descendant of Scottish ancestors, and came to the United States from Quebec, Canada, where his father had been given two thousand acres of land in recognition of his services in the War of 1812. The Cole family was of English extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were the parents of a son and a daughter: Oscar Thomas, mentioned below; and Lillian, wife of Isaac H. Milliken, of Aspinwall, Pennsylvania, special representative of the McConway-Torley Company. Mr. and Mrs. Milliken have two children: Clyde Walter and Florence. Mrs. Taylor passed away September 28, 1902, and the death of Mr. Taylor occurred December 13, 1912. He was an able and useful man.

(III) Colonel Oscar Thomas Taylor, son of John Alonzo and Margaret (Simpson) Taylor, was born February 10, 1870, in Brooklyn, New York, and received his education in the public schools of Titusville, Pennsylvania, and at Olean, New York, that is to say, his preparatory education, for he afterward entered Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1890 with

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the degree of Bachelor of Science. He next matriculated in the law department of the University of Buffalo, and in 1893 graduated as Bachelor of Laws. On March 30, 1894, he was admitted to the New York bar.

The early years of Colonel Taylor's professional career were passed in Buffalo, New York, where he built up a profitable practice. On November 5, 1903, he came to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, having been admitted on December 19, 1902, to the bar of Allegheny county. He is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association. He now has a large general practice. On July 5, 1912, he was appointed assistant district attorney of Allegheny county, serving until December 31, 1913. During his residence in Buffalo he was attorney for the Pan-American Exposition, serving from May 15, 1899, until his removal to Pittsburgh. It is worthy of note that his successes began during his period of preparation, inasmuch as he graduated "with honor" from Washington and Jefferson College and as first honor man from the Law School of the University of Buffalo.

The military record of Colonel Taylor dates back to the time of his residence in Buffalo, when he was captain of Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment, National Guard, State of New York. During the Spanish-American War he was commissioned, on July 6, 1898, as captain of Company G, Two Hundred and Second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and saw service in Cuba, being mustered out on April 15, 1899. On October 5, 1909, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Eighteenth Infantry, National Guard, State of Pennsylvania, being elected captain November 16 of the same year, and reelected November 16, 1914. His company was always one of the best in the regiment and in 1915 he

was second senior captain of the command. In May of that year he was promoted to the position of lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor and Commander-in-Chief M. G. Brumbaugh. As a prominent member of the United Spanish War Veterans, Colonel Taylor was elected, in 1912, commander-in-chief of that body, receiving the united backing of fifty-six camps of veterans in Pennsylvania and the support of a score of States. He had served in 1910 as department commander of the Pennsylvania organization. He is adjutant of the Soldiers' Civic League of Allegheny County and is a member of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Politically, Colonel Taylor is a Republican and his civic pride is equal to his military zeal. He belongs to the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and the Credit Men's Association of Pittsburgh. He is a member of the Duquesne Club. In December, 1910, he organized the Rotary Club, becoming its first president. He affiliates with Dallas Lodge, No. 508, Free and Accepted Masons, having joined all other Masonic bodies while a resident of Buffalo, but has not transferred his membership to Pittsburgh lodges. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the Moose, the Odd Fellows and the Arabian Lords of the American Desert. He is a member of the Unitarian church.

Colonel Taylor married, June 10, 1908, Mary Elise Calhoon, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they are the parents of four sons: John Calhoun, born July 18, 1909, in Pittsburgh; Thomas Simpson, born February 20, 1911, in Georgetown, Beaver county, Pennsylvania; Robert Stevenson, born October 10, 1914, in Pittsburgh; and Wil-

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liam Darrington, born October 16, 1916. Mrs. Taylor belongs to the Wellesley Club and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Both she and her husband are active in the social life of Pittsburgh.

(The Calhoon Line).

(I) Thomas S. Calhoon, born August 15, 1834, was a river man, owning and operating packets on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and was vice-president of the Pittsburgh & Cincinnati Packet Line. He married Harriet Amanda Calhoun (see Calhoun line), and their children were: Harriet Darrington, married Dr. William H. Ewing, of Pittsburgh; and Mary Elise, mentioned below. The death of Mr. Calhoon occurred April 3, 1910, at Georgetown, Beaver county, Pennsylvania.

(II) Mary Elise Calhoon, daughter of Thomas S. and Harriet Amanda (Calhoun) Calhoon, was educated at Beaver College and at Wellesley College, and is now the wife of Colonel Oscar Thomas Taylor, as stated above.

(The Calhoun Line).

(I) Andrew (?) Calhoun married Anna Maria Ford and their children were: Joseph, Alexander, Charles, mentioned below, and Mary Ann. Mr. Calhoun enlisted in the army during the War of 1812, probably from York county, Pennsylvania, and was either killed or died as a result of wounds received in battle. His widow, who married Adolph or Adolphus Rutter, probably of York, received a pension until her death, which occurred in the sixties, when she was about eighty-three years old.

(II) Charles Calhoun, son of Andrew (?) and Anna Maria (Ford) Calhoun, was born in 1803, in York, Pennsylvania, and married Harriet Rebecca Darrington Maxwell, widow of George Maxwell. She

was born 1793, in Baltimore, Maryland, died 1856, in Georgetown, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of one daughter: Harriet Amanda, mentioned below. Mr. Calhoun died in June, 1880, at Georgetown, Beaver county, Pennsylvania.

(III) Harriet Amanda Calhoun, born February 5, 1834, at Burgettstown, Pennsylvania, died October 21, 1913, at Georgetown, Pennsylvania, was the daughter of Charles and Harriet Rebecca (Darrington-Maxwell) Calhoun. She married Thomas S. Calhoon (see Calhoon line).

(The Stevenson Line).

(I) James Stevenson came in 1777 to Pennsylvania and enlisted at Chester in a regiment commanded by Colonel Evans. He was promoted to the rank of orderly sergeant, and was captured near Philadelphia by Cornwallis' army. After an imprisonment of nine months he was exchanged in New York. After the war Mr. Stevenson lived in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he held the office of collector of fines. His first wife was Hannah (Bull) Stevenson, sister of Colonel John Bull, of the Continental army, and among their ten children was Thomas, mentioned below. In 1808 Mr. Stevenson moved to Poland, Trumbull county, Ohio, where he died in 1834.

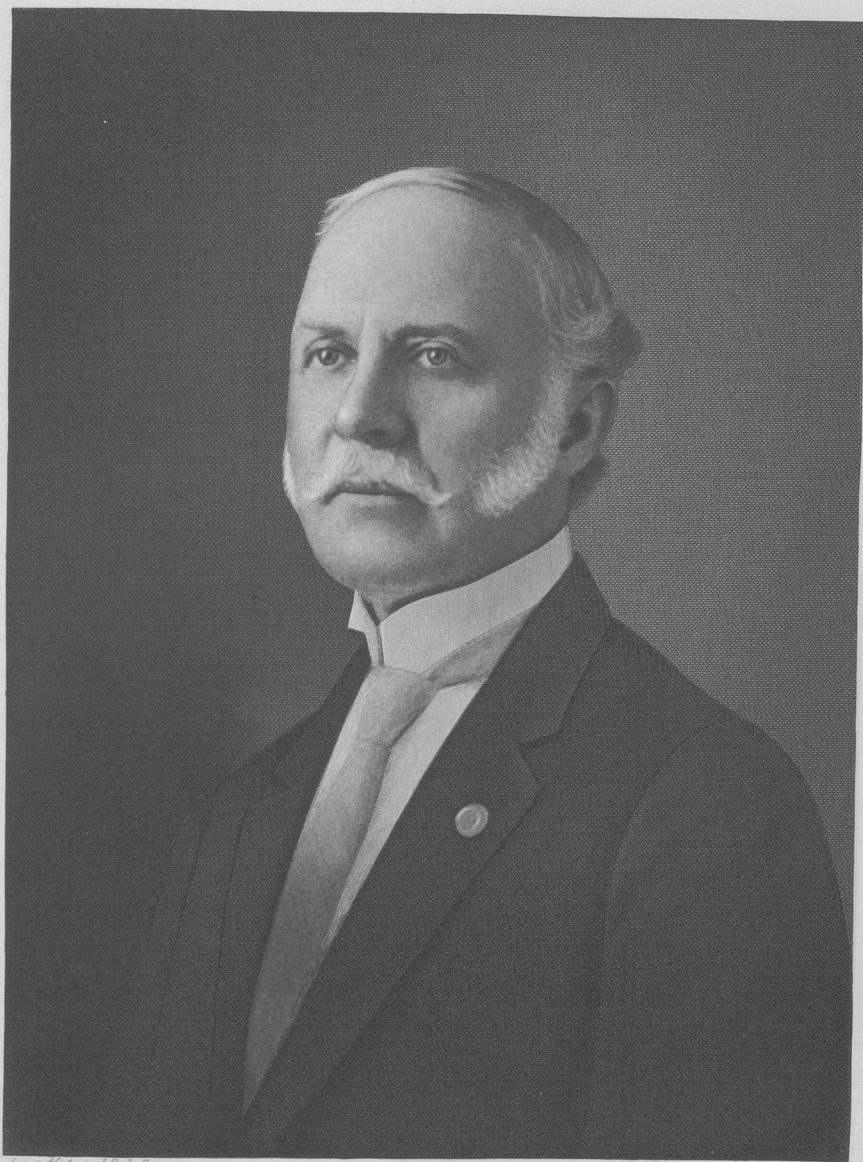
(II) Thomas Stevenson, son of James and Hannah (Bull) Stevenson, married Jane Smith, and a daughter Nancy was numbered among their ten children.

(III) Nancy Stevenson, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Smith) Stevenson, became the wife of John Calhoon and among their eight children was a son, Thomas S. (see Calhoon line).

HALLOCK, William Ewing,

Physician, Hospital Official.

Almost forty years of continuous practice in the metropolis of Pennsylvania



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Mr. E. Hallock

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attest conclusively and incontrovertibly the professional standing of the late Dr. William Ewing Hallock, who during that period was especially prominent in hospital work. Not only was Dr. Hallock's position as a medical practitioner of the highest, but as a public-spirited citizen he was influentially identified with the interests most essential to the welfare and advancement of his home city.

William Albertson Hallock, father of Dr. William Ewing Hallock, was born in Orange county, New York, and was a representative of one of the old families of the Empire State. He studied medicine and for twenty-two years practiced in Pittsburgh. Dr. Hallock married, October 24, 1848, Margaret Blaine, daughter of the Hon. John H. and Ellen (Blaine) Ewing, of Washington, Pennsylvania, the latter a cousin of James G. Blaine. The Blaines were of Northeastern Pennsylvania, being numbered among the pioneers of that region. Dr. and Mrs. Hallock were the parents of the following children: William Ewing, mentioned below; Harvey Totten, of Pittsburgh, is married and has three children; Ellen Ewing, married the Rev. William S. Steen, of Philadelphia, and has four children; and Fanny L., now living in Philadelphia. Dr. Hallock died November 7, 1871, leaving the record of an able and respected physician and valued citizen.

Dr. William Ewing Hallock, son of William Albertson and Margaret Blaine (Ewing) Hallock, was born August 4, 1849, in Pittsburgh, and received his education in the public schools of that city, the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh) and Washington & Jefferson College. For five years after graduating he was engaged in mercantile business in Pittsburgh, but his talents and inclinations alike tended toward the medical profes-

sion and eventually he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1878 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

After serving for eighteen months as interne in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh, Dr. Hallock began general practice in the East End, where he remained until his death, building up a large clientele and securely intrenching himself in the confidence and respect both of the general public and the members of the medical profession. From 1880 to 1900 he served on the staff of the Pittsburgh Hospital for Children. He belonged to the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society, in which for a time he held the office of secretary.

In all matters pertaining to the betterment of conditions in his home city, Dr. Hallock took a keen and active interest. He affiliated with the Republicans, but refused to assume any leading part in the affairs of the organization. His charities, which were numerous, were bestowed with the utmost quietness. He belonged to the college fraternity. He was a member of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church, and for ten years was treasurer of the benevolent funds of the church. He united with the church in 1881, and since 1901 was an elder. At the time of his death he was a senior elder on the church session and it was largely through his effort and interest that much of the good work done by the church was accomplished.

Strong intellectual endowments and great force of character were combined in the personality of Dr. Hallock with remarkable quickness of perception, the power of close concentration and a rare capacity for hard work. Intensely progressive, there was in his nature an ele-

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ment of conservatism which showed itself in his adherence to family tradition in politics and religion, his father having been a Republican and a Presbyterian. Of medium height, with a face on which were stamped his dominant traits of character and the features of which were thrown into strong relief by gray hair and moustache, his whole aspect gave the impression of a man of purpose. His manner of quiet, genial dignity spoke of the polished gentleman and the high-minded physician.

Dr. Hallock married, October 30, 1889, Isabella Hull, daughter of the Hon. Amzi C. and Margaret (Hull) McLean, of Freehold, New Jersey, and they were the parents of one son: William Ewing Hallock, Jr., born July 31, 1893, who attended the University of Pittsburgh. Dr. Hallock was a man the ruling motive of whose life was devotion to the ties of family and friendship, and in his wife, a woman of character, culture and much sweetness of disposition, he found a helpmate no less than ideal. He was a member of no clubs, his own fireside possessing for him stronger attractions than any other spot on earth. He and his wife delighted in the exercise of hospitality and were the centre of a circle of warmly attached friends.

The record of Dr. Hallock is one of quiet, steady, cumulative achievement, not the achievement which consists of isolated acts of brilliant distinctiveness, but the achievement which belongs to uninterrupted, widely progressive work of real and permanent value. The death of William Ewing Hallock, which occurred September 4, 1916, removed from Pittsburgh a noble physician and a true and Christian gentleman, and while his presence has been removed the memory of his deeds will forever linger in the hearts of his fellow-men.

PHILLIPS, George Sydney,

Man of Affairs.

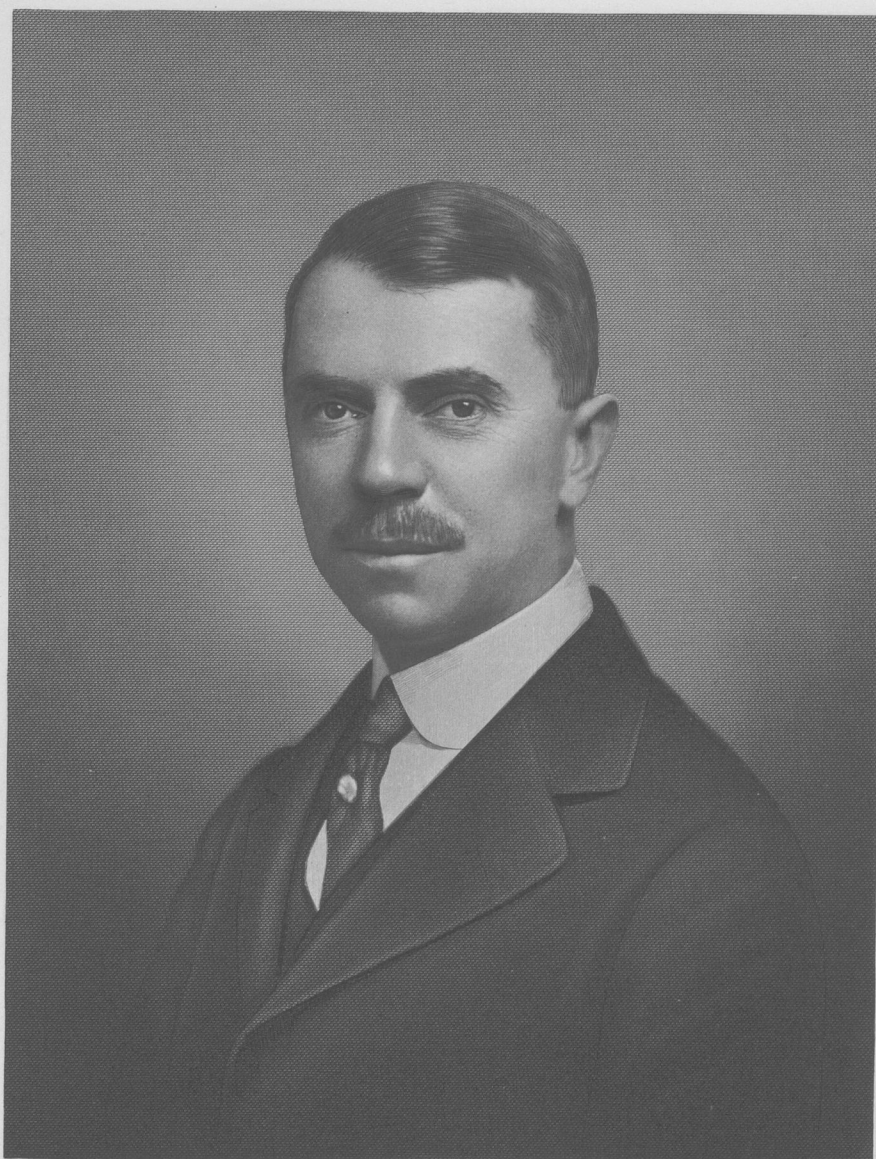
Among the aggressive manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh of the younger generation is George Sydney Phillips, secretary and director of the Pittsburgh Shovel Company, and officially connected with other industrial enterprises of the Iron City.

George Sydney Phillips was born in Ravenna, Ohio, January 28, 1870, son of John and Elizabeth (Arnold) Phillips. His parents came to Pittsburgh when Mr. Phillips was quite young, and his education was received in the public schools of that city and at Curry Institute. He early entered upon the business of life, and now holds responsible positions in a number of Pittsburgh's most flourishing manufacturing concerns. In addition to his position as secretary and director of the Pittsburgh Shovel Company, Mr. Phillips holds the offices of vice-president and director of W. S. Horner & Company. The years of Mr. Phillips' connection with these companies are in themselves a statement of his efficiency. He is thoroughly familiar with every department of these enterprises and much of their present proportions are the result of his astute foresight and wisely directed aggressiveness. Mr. Phillips is a member of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade.

A man of genial personality, Mr. Phillips is a member of various clubs, among them being the Duquesne and Pittsburgh Press clubs. He is also affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. Politically he is aligned with the Republicans, but has never held office. Mr. Phillips is a true Pittsburgher, averse to speaking of himself and equally averse to laudation from others. The narrative of his work is here presented as he would wish to have it,



F. S. Phelps



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Henry Moars

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without commendation other than that conveyed by the simple statement of fact.

Mr. Phillips married, May 14, 1896, Blanche F. Davis, daughter of Charles A. and Retta Davis, of Goshen, Indiana. They have a son, Davis Arnold, born August 31, 1901.

HAAS, Henry P.,

Representative Business Man.

The Pittsburgh business man is the business man *par excellence*. At once the inspirer and the offspring of his city, he stands before the world an incarnation of that marvellous force which has made Pittsburgh the metropolis of the industrial universe. One of the representatives of this type is Henry P. Haas, president and director of the Freehold Real Estate Company, and active in all that tends to improve the Iron City.

Henry P. Haas was born April 8, 1873, son of William and Louisa (Wilhelm) Haas. His education was received in public and private schools, and he early entered business life. Although still a young man, he has been in the real estate business in Pittsburgh for twenty-eight years. He acquired his first knowledge of the real estate business as an office boy, and from that position has risen to the foremost rank in the real estate field, as is evidenced by the fact that he served three consecutive terms as president of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Board. In addition to being president of the Freehold Real Estate Company, Mr. Haas is president and director of the Allegheny Bellevue Land Company; director of the Brightwood Land Company; president and director of the Delmont Land Company; president and director of the East Wilkesburg Improvement Company; director of the Fetterman Land Company; director of the Lebanon

Heights Land Company; president and director of the Monongahela Water Company; president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards; president and director of the Ohio Valley Water Company; president and director of the St. Clair Land Company; director of the West End Land Company; and president and director of the West Liberty Improvement Company. While he knows city land values thoroughly, he is probably the best informed man in Pittsburgh on values of suburban and rural realty.

It is seldom that a man as active and successful in business takes the keen and helpful interest in civic affairs that Mr. Haas does, and his name is associated with various projects of the utmost municipal concern. Citizenship is to him a term indicating individual responsibility as well as privilege, and the biographer who would treat of him merely as an enterprising and prosperous business man would present but one phase of his life history. In politics Mr. Haas is affiliated with the Republicans, but has never held office. Of social nature, he is a member of various clubs, among them the Duquesne Club, the Union Club, the Pittsburgh Driving Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

He married, January 15, 1896, Mildred Emma, daughter of Robert L. and Annie (Bockstoe) Crouch, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of the following children: Robert Henry, born December 17, 1904, educated at Shadyside Academy; Mildred Alice, born January 26, 1912.

In his career, Henry P. Haas has gained a success that is not measured by financial prosperity alone, but is gauged by the kindly amenities and congenial associations that go to satisfy man's kaleidoscopic nature.

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PAXSON, Edward M.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Edward M. Paxson was born in Buckingham, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1824, son of Thomas and Ann (Johnson) Paxson; grandson of Jacob and Mary (Shaw) Paxson, and a descendant of James Paxson, who emigrated from the parish of Marsh Gibbon, Bucks county, England, and settled in Middletown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1682, and maternally of William Johnson, a native of Ireland, who settled in New Jersey before the Revolution, and subsequently was professor in a South Carolina college.

He attended the Friends' schools, learned the trade of printer, and in 1843 became editor of the "Newton Journal," which he established. He founded and was editor of the Philadelphia "Daily News," 1847, and after conducting it one year sold it and studied law. He was admitted to the bar of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1850, and practiced in Philadelphia. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, 1869-74; Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, 1874-95, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1889-93. He resigned his seat on the bench February 20, 1893, to accept appointment as one of the receivers of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, by order of Judge George M. Dallas, completing his task as receiver April 20, 1897, when he resigned. He gave to the committee of the Bucks county Friends' quarterly meeting on March 3, 1901, deeds for a large and handsome building erected by him in Newton, as a memorial to his parents, to be used as a home for aged and infirm members of the Society of Friends of his native county. In 1902 he erected an infirmary for the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored

Persons in Philadelphia, the building being opened early in January, 1903.

He was married, April 30, 1846, to Mary C., daughter of Nathaniel Newlin, of Delaware county, and after her death to Mary Martha S., widow of Samuel A. Bridges, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, representative in the Forty-fifth Congress. He was the author of "Brown's Collection Laws" and "Memoir of the Johnson Family." He died in Bycot, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1905.

JACKSON, John,

Manufacturer.

Among the well known and aggressive manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh is John Jackson, vice-president, secretary and director of the Simonds Manufacturing Company.

John Jackson was born in Middleton, England, October 6, 1860, son of Richard and Mary (Jacques) Jackson. At the age of three years Mr. Jackson came to Allegheny City, Pennsylvania (now Northside, Pittsburgh), with his parents, and it was there that he received his education in the public schools. Upon the completion of his education he learned the machinist trade at the old Anchor Cotton Mills, and in 1880 went with the Westinghouse interests, remaining with them for ten years. He was one of the organizers of the R. D. Nuttall Company of Allegheny, Pennsylvania (now part of the Westinghouse interests), and was its first superintendent, remaining with this concern until the fall of 1892, in which year Mr. Jackson helped organize the Simonds Manufacturing Company, and now holds the offices of vice-president, secretary and director. This concern, one of the large enterprises of Pittsburgh, has its plant and offices at Twenty-fifth street and Liberty avenue, manu-



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John Jackson.

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factures all kinds of gears, and the excellence of its product has made its name known throughout the country. Mr. Jackson is thoroughly familiar with every department of the concern, and how much of its present proportions are the result of his wisely-directed aggressiveness can be fully known to none but his associates. He is a director of the William Penn Trust Company, and has been a member for thirty-two years, and its president for the past eighteen years, of the Hope Building and Loan Association.

One distinctive feature of Mr. Jackson's personality, and one which undoubtedly has had much to do with his success, is his capacity for hard work. In the course of a day he accomplishes much more than the average man is capable of and that without seeming fatigue or excitement. His general appearance, his expression, his manner and the glance of his eyes are all indicative of quiet power and also of a kindliness and good will which have drawn around him many warm and loyal friends. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Son of St. George, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Rotary Club of Pittsburgh, and a member of the First Methodist Protestant Church of the Northside. In politics he is a Republican, but has never held office.

Mr. Jackson married, January, 1883, Margaret A., daughter of George and Margaret (Geis) Kirschner, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of the following children: 1. John Henry, born September 20, 1883, married Estelle Berry, and they have a daughter, Marjorie Verne. 2. Mary Elizabeth, born October 10, 1885. 3. William Arthur, born October 1, 1887, married Katherine Lynch, and they have a daughter, Ruth Evelyn. 4. Ethel May, born October 24, 1889, wife of Herbert S. Brewer, and they have a daughter, Margaret Asenath, and a son,

John Jackson. 5. Florence Margaret, born September 16, 1891, married Harry A. Dietz, and they have a daughter, Florence Elizabeth. Mr. Jackson is very domestic in his tastes, and one of his chief delights is the exercise of hospitality. The record of John Jackson is that of an able, aggressive business man and an upright, public-spirited citizen. He worthily represents one of the types most valued by his city—the high-minded manufacturer and business man.

VAN CLEVE, Robert S., D. D.,

Presbyterian Minister.

The family of which the Rev. Dr. Robert S. Van Cleve, of Erie, Pennsylvania, is an honored and worthy representative, trace their ancestry to natives of Holland, in which country the early generations of the family resided, but the last six generations of the family have made their home in this country, being numbered among the representative citizens of the communities selected by them for their places of abode. On the maternal side the Rev. Dr. Van Cleve traces to David Chambers, who was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and at one time attached to the staff of General Washington.

Aaron H. Van Cleve, father of the Rev. Dr. Robert S. Van Cleve, was born at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, August 25, 1806, son of Jacob Van Cleve, who lived on his farm in Lawrenceville. He was reared and educated in his native State, and shortly after his marriage he removed to the State of Pennsylvania, where he had charge of large mining interests, but in 1846 returned to New Jersey, locating in Trenton, where he became the organizer of the Trenton Locomotive and Machine Manufacturing Company, of which he became president. Later he became purchasing agent for the Pennsyl-

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vania Railroad Company at South Amboy, New Jersey, and subsequently superintendent of the Western Division of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, with headquarters at Huntington, West Virginia. He finally returned to Trenton, New Jersey, and there spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring there August 2, 1880. He married, in New York City, October 29, 1828, Henrietta Chambers, born at Trenton, New Jersey, died March 22, 1858, daughter of Clark and Mary (Guild) Chambers.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. Van Cleve was born at Beaver Meadows, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1842. He was reared principally at Trenton, New Jersey, and prepared for college at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. He became a student at Princeton College, pursuing the academic course, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1863, the same institution conferring on him the degree of Master of Arts three years later, and then entered Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in the class of 1866. The Grove City (Pennsylvania) College conferred upon him in 1895 the degree of Doctor of Divinity. His first pastorate was at Westfield, New York, to which he was appointed in October, 1866, and in 1870 he removed to Leetsdale, Pennsylvania, the post office address of which was Sewickley, and was pastor of the Presbyterian church there for nearly seventeen years. He went to Erie, Pennsylvania, with the intention of spending a vacation there, but was induced to assume the pastorate of the Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church. Shortly afterward, being in great need of rest and recreation, he gave up his Erie church and spent a year in the State of Colorado, and upon his return to Erie, Pennsylvania, again was invited to take charge of the same church, remain-

ing in charge for twenty-two years, when he retired from the active work of the ministry. In addition to his duties as pastor Dr. Van Cleve has filled the office of stated clerk in the Erie Presbytery for over twenty years, and is still active in church work as opportunity offers, and is always ready to coöperate in movements against vice and for civic betterment.

Dr. Van Cleve married (first) Catherine Spencer, daughter of the late Judah Colt Spencer, a pioneer of Erie, and president of the First National Bank of Erie. She died January 25, 1897. They were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. J. Spencer, a graduate of Princeton College, a prominent manufacturer of Erie, and president of the Erie Foundry; he married Grace, daughter of John W. Reynolds, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; children: Henrietta and Frances L., twins. 2. Henrietta, who became the wife of Otto G. Hitchcock, vice-president and treasurer of the Hayes Manufacturing Company, of Erie. 3. Frances L., resides at home with her father. Dr. Van Cleve married (second) Lucy Carter White, a lineal descendant of Governor Thomas Nelson, Governor of Virginia and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

PHILIPS, George Morris,

Well Known Educator.

George Morris Philips, A. M., Ph. D., LL. D., principal of the West Chester State Normal School, widely known as an educator of the highest capability, is of Welsh descent. His earliest ancestor of the same name in America was Joseph Philips, born in Pembrokeshire, Wales, in 1716, a weaver and farmer, who emigrated in 1755 and settled near Lionville, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was a

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Baptist, and was instrumental in founding Vincent Baptist Church, near Chester Springs, in the vicinity of his new home. He brought with him to America his wife Mary, who was born in Wales in 1710, and whom he married about 1741. Husband and wife both died in 1792, the former May 18, and the latter December 26, and their remains lie in the Vincent churchyard.

John Philips, second son of Joseph and Mary Philips, was born in Pembroke-shire, Wales, about 1745, and died at Black Bear Tavern, near Paoli, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1790, and was buried near his parents. He and three of his brothers served in the American army during the Revolutionary War. He was first lieutenant in the Chester County Battalion, and later rose to the rank of captain. He was captured, and was one of those who endured dreadful suffering on the British prison ship "Jersey" in New York harbor. He married Margaret Davis.

George Philips, eldest son of John and Margaret (Davis) Philips, was born at Black Bear Tavern, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1774, but in early manhood moved to West Fallowfield township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was owner of the tavern and a farmer, and was a man of wealth for his time. He was a deacon in the Glen Run Baptist Church. He married Elizabeth Morris, who was born July 30, 1782, and died November 25, 1853. George Philips died April 20, 1859, and he and his wife were buried side by side at the old Glen Run cemetery, in West Fallowfield township, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

John Morris Philips, son of George and Elizabeth (Morris) Philips, was born on the paternal farm in West Fallowfield township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1812, and died on his farm adjoin-

ing Atglen on the east, July 21, 1879. He was a farmer throughout his life, and accumulated considerable property. His education was modest, but he was a man of intelligence and strong character; he was influential in the community, and was called to various local offices. He was a trustee and deacon in the Baptist church. He married Sarah Jones, who was born July 28, 1819, in East Whiteland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and who died in Christiana, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1902. She was a woman of excellent mind, liberally educated, and of the highest Christian character, a Baptist in religion, and held in affection for her great kindness in words and deeds. Her parents were Judge Thomas and Eliza (Todd) Jones. Her father was a farmer and merchant, and was for two terms associate judge of Chester county. He was a great-grandson of Griffith John (Jones), who emigrated from Wales to Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1712, and through a daughter, he was a great-grandson of the Rev. Thomas Jones, who emigrated from Wales in 1729, and who preached for many years in the Tulpehocken Baptist Church, in Berks county, Pennsylvania. The wife of Judge Jones was Eliza (Todd) Jones, born December 20, 1793, and died January 14, 1862; she was a great-granddaughter of Robert Todd (Scotch-Irish), who emigrated from the North of Ireland to Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, about 1737, and was the ancestor of the Todd family of which the wife of President Lincoln was a member.

George Morris Philips, son of John Morris and Sarah (Jones) Philips, was born in Atglen (then called Penningtonville), Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1851. He began his education in the neighborhood schools and prepared for college at the Atglen High School, an

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academy conducted by Professor William E. Buck. He entered Lewisburg (now Bucknell) University in 1867, and was graduated in the classical course in 1871; in 1884 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the same institution. Immediately after his graduation, Professor Philips was called to the professorship of mathematics in Monongahela College, at Jefferson, Pennsylvania, and occupied that position until early in 1873, when he was appointed professor of higher mathematics in the West Chester Normal School. In 1878 he resigned to become professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Bucknell University, and he served as such until 1881, when he succeeded Professor Maris as principal of the State Normal School at West Chester, a position which he still holds.

The excellent instructional capabilities of Professor Philips and his fine managerial ability are amply attested by the phenomenal success of the institution while under his control. During the little more than a score of years of his principalship, the number of students in the normal school has been increased from two hundred and forty to twelve hundred and forty-five in 1916, and its graduates and students who have passed out into honorable stations in life are numbered by thousands, a very large percentage of whom have entered upon the work of teaching in various schools of all grades and throughout the entire country. These have left their *alma mater* not only with ample educational acquirements, but they have borne in marked degree the impress of the personality of him who superintended their instruction, and who ever made it his effort to develop the individual power of his pupils and not merely to afford them the knowledge acquirable from text-books and oral instruction.

That his heart and soul are of a verity devoted to his school has found various and ample attestation in his refusal to be drawn from its service. In the year of his appointment to the principalship, he declined a call to the headship of a sister institution, the Indiana (Pennsylvania) State Normal School. In 1888 he declined the presidency of Bucknell University, and in 1890 he also declined Governor Beaver's proffer of the position of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, also the presidency of Girard College, while he has also set aside various other tempting calls to schools of assured standing and prominence.

Professor Philips has, however, at all times and in all ways, as he could without neglect of his school, given his zealous effort to advancing general educational interests. In the capacity of institute instructor and platform lecturer, upon educational, literary and scientific topics, Professor Philips has been in frequent request not only in Pennsylvania, but in many other States, and his utterances have always commanded close attention and warm approval. He is even more widely known as an author, and his works on astronomy, natural philosophy, civil government, the geography of Pennsylvania and arithmetic (the first two in collaboration with President Isaac Sharpless, of Haverford College, and the last with Dr. R. F. Anderson, of the Normal School) have had a wide distribution. He was president of the State Teachers' Association of Pennsylvania in 1891 and vice-president of the National Educational Association in 1894 and 1909, and has been a member of its council since 1909. He was a member and secretary of the State Commission to Revise and Codify the School Laws of Pennsylvania, 1907-11; was a member of the State Board of Education of Pennsylvania, 1911-14. He

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was a member of the College and University Council of Pennsylvania, 1895-1912; a trustee of Bucknell University; a member of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Baptist Educational Society; has been president of the Chester County Historical Society since 1894, and a manager of the Chester County Hospital.

Dr. Philips has ever borne a full share in local enterprises. He is president of the Dime Savings Bank of Chester County and a director of the National Bank of Chester County. The only public office he has ever consented to fill was that of school director. He is a member of the Baptist church, in which he has occupied various official positions. His political affiliations have always been with the Republican party. He is a member of the Order of the Sons of the Revolution, deriving his title through the service of his lineal ancestor, Captain John Philips.

Dr. Philips was married, December 27, 1877, in Highland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, to Elizabeth Marshall Pyle, a daughter of William H. and Anna (Taylor) Pyle. Both her parents were Quakers. Her father was a farmer and miller, a descendant of Robert Pyle, who emigrated from England in 1683. Her mother was a descendant of Robert Taylor, also of English birth, and from whom the poet, Bayard Taylor, also descended. Mrs. Philips was educated at Darlington Seminary and at the Millersville State Normal School, and she was teacher of instrumental music in the West Chester State Normal School at the time of her marriage. She is an accomplished woman and a zealous and efficient worker in literary, temperance and social circles in the church and community. Mr. and Mrs. Philips have two children: William Pyle, born at West Chester, June 29, 1882, now a member of the banking firm

of J. & W. Seligman & Company, of New York; and Sara Elizabeth (Chandler), born at West Chester, February 16, 1887, and now living in Berkeley, California.

STRANAHAN, Chester West, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, Hospital Official.

One of the foremost physicians and surgeons of his native State, Pennsylvania, Dr. Stranahan spent the last forty-two years of his life in Erie, Pennsylvania, there winning all hearts by his untiring devotion to the demands of an exacting profession and his warm sympathy for all who were in distress, bodily or mentally. He was a descendant of James Stranahan born in the North of Ireland, in 1899, who left the Green Isle for a home in America. He located first at Scituate, Rhode Island, purchased a farm, and there lived for several years. He later moved to Plainfield, Connecticut, where he died January 8, 1792, a nonagenarian. His son, Gibson Stranahan, was the founder of the family in Erie county, Pennsylvania.

John Stranahan, son of the founder, was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, in 1737, and died in Canaan, Columbia county, New York, March 23, 1798. He was a man of high intelligence and wealth, living to see his numerous family settled and prosperous. In 1763, he married Lucy Buck, and settled in Canaan.

Gibson J. Stranahan, son of John and Lucy (Buck) Stranahan, was born in Canaan, Columbia county, New York, and died in Concord township, Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1869. He was a farmer of Herkimer county, New York, until 1836, when he moved with his family to Erie county, entered a large tract of land, imported a flock of four hundred and fifty Merino sheep, and became one of the largest stock raisers of Erie county.

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He married, in 1807, Dolly Devendorf, born in Herkimer county, New York, died at the home of her son, Perry G. Stranahan, in Union City, Pennsylvania, aged seventy-three years. She was a daughter of John Devendorf, of Herkimer county, New York, born May 28, 1764, died March 4, 1813, one of the wealthiest farmers of Herkimer county.

Daniel V. Stranahan, eldest son of Gibson J. and Dolly (Devendorf) Stranahan, was born in Herkimer county, New York, about 1810, died in Warren, Pennsylvania, in 1882. He was an eminent physician, practicing in Warren for many years. He married Rebecca Jackson, and among their children was a son, Chester West Stranahan, to whose memory this appreciation of his life and services is dedicated.

Dr. Chester West Stranahan was born in Warren, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1845, and died in Erie, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1911. He was educated in public schools and Warren Academy, and after completing his academical course spent three years in study in the Medical Department of Buffalo University, whence he was graduated M. D. He then returned to Warren and began practice, continuing three years. Desiring a broader and deeper knowledge of medical science and practice, he gave up his work in Warren county in 1860 and spent a year in post-graduate study at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, receiving his degree of M. D. in 1861.

With the authority of two medical colleges and experience of three years in general practice, Dr. Stranahan located again in Warren, Pennsylvania, in 1861, where he continued until 1869. In that year he moved to Erie, Pennsylvania, there for forty-two years pursuing his healing art with great success and honor. His practice was general in character,

including surgery, a branch of his profession in which he was very expert. He was chief surgeon of St. Vincent's Hospital from 1892 until 1902, and was the inventor of a mouth gag used by surgeons to prevent the escape of gas during an operation. He ministered to a large private clientele, and was highly esteemed by his professional brethren, by whom he was much sought in consultation. He was a member of the Erie County, Pennsylvania State, and American Medical Associations, and kept fully abreast of his times, never allowing himself to become wedded to any theory or custom not approved by modern medical science. He preached the gospel of sanitation and prevention with all his force, and laid great stress in advising his patients upon the fact that it was much easier to prevent than to cure disease. He was greatly beloved by his people, and ministered to many of the same families during his forty-two years of practice in Erie. Children whom he brought into the world called him in their hour of need, and he was always an honored guest at their social gatherings. He was a Republican in politics, and an honored member of the Masonic order, holding the higher offices in the bodies to which he belonged.

Dr. Stranahan married, August 10, 1869, Mary C. Lacy, daughter of George S. Lacy, who survives him. Dr. and Mrs. Stranahan were the parents of a son, George L. Stranahan, a most promising young man who met his death in a bicycle accident in the summer of 1895. Their only daughter, Caroline M., married Robert (2) Saltsman; they are the parents of Chester S. and George R. Saltsman.

Years have passed since the good Doctor trod the streets of Erie on his errands of mercy, but his memory is still green, and his many deeds of charity are unfor-

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W. R. Weaver

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gotten. Length of years were vouchsafed him, and of these years more than half a century were spent in the service of his fellow men, forty-two in Erie, eleven in Warren. His life was a blessing to all with whom he came in contact, and an inspiration to those who knew of his self-sacrifice and devotion.

WEAVER, William Riley,

Man of Large Affairs.

Vast and varied as were Mr. Weaver's business interests, it is as a citizen that Bradford, his home for thirty years, best remembers him. There the influence of his personality centered; there he was most intimately known, and there his great-heartedness, his public spirit and his generosity were continually in evidence. Church, school and philanthropy profited by his personal effort, his broad nature and his means. Modest and unassuming, yet few men in his section were better known or more popular. The success which attended his business was the result of clear foresight, careful planning to the ultimate detail, and executive ability. He was always the managing head of his projects, guided them with rare skill, and rarely erred in judgment. He had a broad-gauge mind, with a capacity for broad enterprises, and, when his judgment approved, he never hesitated to embark in any movement no matter how great, how seemingly visionary, or where located. There was hardly a quarter of the civilized world in which he did not have an investment, yet there was no detail of the city life of Bradford which did not interest him, although he held no political office nor ever sought public favor with selfish motive. His strict integrity won him the confidence of the business community, while his sympathy, his geniality and generosity, endeared him

to all. This was attested by the fact that his death brought around his bier all classes of people to testify to the universal respect he inspired.

He was not a native son of Pennsylvania, but of the State of Michigan, his father dying in that State in 1886, at the age of eighty-six. The Weavers were of English ancestry going to Michigan from the State of New York. The coat-of-arms of the Weaver family is as follows: Barry of four, argent and sable. On a chief of the last a garb or. Crest: A ram's head erased argent, armed or.

William Riley Weaver, sixth child of William and Mary Willetts (Earl) Weaver, was born in Hillsdale county, Michigan, March 24, 1840, died at his home in Bradford, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1905. His youth was spent in Hillsdale county, where after completing public school courses he began teaching, to obtain means to finance a course of higher education. Until 1867 he taught and studied alternately, attending Hillsdale College and Michigan State University at Ann Arbor during that period. His first entrance to business life was through the medium of a clerkship in a store in Hudson, Michigan, owned by Lewis Emery, Jr., of Bradford, Pennsylvania. This was the beginning of his long business connection with Mr. Emery, one result being to bring him to Bradford. He remained in the Hudson store from 1867 until 1870, when Mr. Emery sold the store and induced Mr. Weaver to become manager of his financial interests in Titusville, Pennsylvania. He remained in that position in Titusville from 1870 to 1876, and then became Mr. Emery's partner in the hardware and oil well supply business at Bradford under the firm name of L. Emery & Company, the same partners engaging in oil production as the Emery Oil Company.

These two enterprises of which he was financial manager, were Mr. Weaver's introduction to larger business affairs, and from that time until his death he was a potent factor in affairs of magnitude. The Emery Oil Company operated in several States, and in various other corporations Mr. Weaver acquired large oil producing interests. He also became interested in gold mining companies operating in Peru, in rubber forest and railway corporations in Peru and other South American countries, and mining interests in California. He was secretary-treasurer of the Inca Mining Company, and in addition to his extensive connection with oil companies he was interested in pipe line companies, was secretary-treasurer of the Citizens' Light and Heat Company of Bradford, and was an investor and official in many other corporations. He was a power and compelling force in the business community, and numbered his friends among the men who have made Pennsylvania the synonym for industrial expansion. Yet he was exceedingly democratic, retiring and unostentatious, with a broad sympathetic nature which acknowledged every man as his brother. He was ever true to himself and his higher nature, using wisely the wealth that his enterprise and ability brought him. As a business man Mr. Weaver was distinguished for his ability to organize large enterprises and conduct them with system and efficiency, and with a degree of success to which his knowledge and experience as an expert accountant largely contributed.

In politics Mr. Weaver was a Republican, and, had he possessed political ambition, could have gone far. But he never sought nor accepted office for himself, although under his management as chairman of the McKean County Republican Committee in 1888-89 the county gave

the Republican ticket record-breaking majorities. He was a vestryman of the Church of the Ascension (Episcopal), and most liberal in its support, as he was to all institutions, religious, charitable and philanthropic. He took a deep interest in the cause of education, served for years as president of the Bradford Board of Education, and was a public-spirited supporter of all enterprises which made for civic improvement.

In fraternal relation Mr. Weaver held high rank in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a past officer of both lodge and encampment. He was especially interested in Free Masonry, and pursued its mysteries far beyond the York and Scottish Rites to the ninety-fifth degree of the Memphis Rite, which is not recognized in this country, but in search of further light Mr. Weaver followed every path to its ending. He was a member of Bradford Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; was past high priest of Bradford Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; member of Bradford Council, Royal and Select Masters; past eminent commander of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar; a noble of Syria Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and in Scottish Rite Masonry held all degrees up to and including the thirty-second. When finally the time came to lay all that was mortal at final rest, it was in accordance with his expressed wish in life that his brethren of Trinity Commandery held over him the beautiful rites of Knight Templar Masonry both at the church and at the grave. The burial was from the Church of the Ascension, the religious services being conducted by the rector, Rev. A. R. Kieffer, the Masonic service being in charge of Eminent Commander H. E. Schonblom and Excellent Prelate Lyman M. Finney. In Oak Hill Cemetery, Bradford, he was laid at rest.

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Mr. Weaver married, April 19, 1865, Helen Annette Gilson, of Hillsdale, Michigan, who survives him, daughter of Samuel Parker and Susan (Aiken) Gilson, of Angelica, New York, Mrs. Weaver's birthplace. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver were the parents of two daughters and a son: E. Genevieve, married G. Ellsworth Greene, and resides in Lockport, New York; Clarence Earle, a resident of Bradford and Philadelphia; Mabel Elizabeth, married Courtney E. Hazelton, of Bradford, whom she survives, with children, Allen Weaver and Helen.

LITTLE, Lowell M.,

Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.

That Mr. Little in all the essentials was of the highest type of Christian manhood, was amply proven throughout his long years of residence in Erie, years in which he was brought into daily contact with his fellow men in business competition. That he could so mingle with his fellows and ever retain their respect and confidence, was made possible by his extreme devotion to the principles of justice and fair dealing between man and man. Men knew they could confide in his integrity even against his private interests, and that his courtesy and gentleness were un-failing. Thus he made his religion effective, and men respected the cause he represented because it was his cause, and not a cloak.

Mr. Little was not a native son of Pennsylvania, but he came to Erie in early life, and became so well-known and highly respected that the city gladly claimed him. He was born in Aurora, Portage county, Ohio, January 1, 1847, and died in Albuquerque, New Mexico, March 17, 1905. He obtained a good public school education, and resided under the influences of a Christian home until

1865, when he came to Pennsylvania, locating in Erie. His first employment in the city was as clerk in the office of the American Express Company, but it was not long before he was transferred to the offices of the same company at Titusville, Pennsylvania. While in Titusville, he left the company's employ, becoming a clerk in the Titusville National Bank. In 1870 he returned to Erie, and from that year until 1900 he was the able secretary of the W. L. Scott Coal Company, a corporation controlling mines of vast production in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, its operations covering seventy thousand acres of coal lands and employing twelve thousand workmen, the largest business of its kind in the United States, if not in the entire world. Mr. Little was also a director of the company, and was held in the highest esteem by W. L. Scott, principal owner of the company. He was also a director of the First National Bank of Erie, and otherwise interested in business enterprises. In 1900, failing health compelled him to resign from the secretaryship of the W. L. Scott Coal Company, and from that time until his death, he was practically free from business cares.

A Presbyterian in religious belief, he was long a pillar of strength to Park Church. He was for many years leader of the church choir, served the Sunday school for eight years as superintendent, and during the last three years of his life was an elder of the church. His interest in all good causes led him to active support of the Young Men's Christian Association, which he served for a time as president and long as a member and worker. He served on the boards of direction and on committees of many of the charitable and benevolent institutions of the city, and took a deep interest in the City Library, his name appearing as a

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member of its original board of trustees. But the true beauty and nobility of his character shone forth in his home and in his daily walk among men, no act of his reflecting aught but honor upon the cause he professed and loved, walking "a man among men," his life an inspiration to all who knew him.

Mr. Little married, June 18, 1872, Susan Brewster, daughter of Alexander W. and Susan M. (Jones) Brewster. Alexander W. Brewster, born in Allegheny county, in 1796, was brought by his parents to Erie in 1806, and there became one of the prominent public men of the city. He was sheriff of Erie county, and the last chief burgess of Erie prior to its incorporation as a city. His wife, Susan M. Jones, was born in Connecticut. He was one of the incorporators of Erie Cemetery, and his was the first body to be laid at rest within its borders. He died May 26, 1851, his wife surviving him until 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Little had children, but one of whom is living—Margaret L. Little, married Professor Frederic A. Cleveland, of Cornell University. They have two daughters: Susan Brewster and Catherine A. Cleveland. Professor Cleveland died at Saranac Lake, New York, October 15, 1914.

WIEDERSHEIM, Gen. Theodore E.,

Soldier, Man of Affairs.

Death came to General Wiedersheim as he would have wished, not indeed on the field of battle, the ideal soldier's death, but at the close of an address on preparedness, his last words being "We must prepare so we need not quail or hesitate before any country, so that our flag will be respected whether it floats over the sea or over the land." Impressive as were his words, they were rendered doubly so by the tragic happenings of the next few

moments. Seized by apoplexy, he slipped forward in his chair, and died almost instantly, his last act one in defense of the flag under which he enrolled when a lad of sixteen as a private in Company F, First Regiment, Gray Reserves. He was not a Philadelphian by birth, but was so young when his parents moved to Philadelphia from Ohio that he knew no other home. His activity in military affairs continued long after the Civil War had ended. He retired in 1888 with the rank of colonel, and his was the first name placed on the roll of retired officers of the National Guard under the provisions of the Act of Assembly passed in 1911, giving increased rank to every retired officer of the Guard who had served in the Civil War. Under that act he became a brigadier-general in 1912. But his interests continued unabated, and he ever had the interest of the Guard at heart. In civil life he was widely known as a banker, as one of the most active members of the Union League, and as a citizen of the highest order.

Theodore E. Wiedersheim was born in Petersburg, Ohio, January 12, 1846, and died at a banquet held in Wayne, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1916. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and was yet a student at Central High School when the Civil War broke out. He finished his course and was graduated with the class of 1861, and in August enlisted in Company F, First Regiment, Gray Reserves, now the First Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard. Later he was assigned to the Thirty-second Regiment, and as corporal served in the campaign between Hagerstown, Maryland, and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on July 1, 1863, when General Fitzhugh Lee attacked Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and Colonel C. Stuart Patterson was so badly wounded, Corporal



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Theo. O. Wiedersheim

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Wiedersheim was commended for his soldierly actions. He served through the war with his regiment, and at its close was mustered out with honorable discharge.

He continued his connection with the First Regiment by enlistment as a private in Company D, May 11, 1868, and served with it at Susquehanna Depot in 1872, was provost marshal at the Eckley riots in 1875, and commanded Company D at the memorable round house fight at Pittsburgh during the railroad riots of 1877. His efficiency as captain of Company D, in the round house fight, and the skill with which he covered the withdrawal of his command through the city, caused Company D and its commander to receive especial mention in general orders from brigade headquarters. His bravery and skill so impressed his brother officers of the regiment that on September 26, 1878, he was their elected choice for colonel of the regiment. At the end of his five years' term he was reelected and served until May 28, 1887, when he reluctantly retired from the service under pressure of outside business.

He began his business career in 1873 with the private banking house of Fell, Wray & Company, continuing with that house for fourteen years. In 1887 he became cashier of the Independence National Bank, serving until 1901, when the Independence was merged with the Girard National Bank, General Wiedersheim becoming a member of the board of directors and vice-president of the latter institution. He was an able energetic business man, honorable to a fault, and highly esteemed by his associates.

As a retired officer of the Guard, General Wiedersheim took a deep interest in military and civic affairs. He was an important factor in the successful celebration of the Centennial of the Adoption

of the Constitution, in September, 1887; was chairman of the finance committee that built the armory for the First Regiment; was for many years commander of the Old Guard of Company D; was commander of the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, from 1883, and was an honored member of George G. Meade Post, Grand Army of the Republic. For many years he was one of the most active members of the Union League, serving as a director, chairman of the house committee, and as vice-president. Social, genial and frank, he had many warm friends, and was a popular member of the Merion Cricket Club and other social organizations. He was affiliated with the Masonic order, being a past master of Lodge No. 51, a companion of the Royal Arch, and a Sir Knight of the Commandery of Knights Templar.

Seventy years of life were allotted the old veteran, years of usefulness to his city, his State and his country. He was chairman of the Philadelphia branch of the recently formed National Security League, and his well-known sentiments on the subject of national preparedness coupled with the fact that he was one of the best known residents of the Main Line, living in St. David's, led to his choice as toast master at the joint banquet of the Wayne Public Service Association and the North Wayne Protective Association. He had not been in good health for some time, but his speech introducing the next speaker had been witty, pointed and patriotic, closing with the quotation already given. He literally "died in the harness," every mental power unimpaired.

General Wiedersheim married, February 3, 1881, Miss Elizabeth R., daughter of Colonel Nathaniel McKay, of Boston. His widow survived him a month only.

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They were the parents of William A. (2nd), of St. David's, Pennsylvania, a lawyer; and Katharine, wife of William C. Scull, a resident of Philadelphia. The family home "Kaycrest," at St. David's, is one of the many beautiful country homes along the Main Line, and there General Wiedersheim and his wife dispensed a generous hospitality.

Tribute to the memory of their old friend was paid by a large number of prominent Philadelphians at the funeral services held in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins in charge of the services. The funeral was conducted with full military honors; the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment and the officers of the regiment attended in uniform; the honorary pall bearers included: Former Governor Edwin S. Stuart, General R. Dale Benson, General James W. Latta, Colonel J. Campbell Gilmore, Colonel C. Stuart Patterson, Richard L. Austin, Colonel William Henry Sayen, William Henry Brooks, William Wood, W. H. Badger, Judge William H. Staake, Joseph Wayne, Colonel W. W. Allen, Major Charles S. Turnbull, Captain E. S. Sayres, Captain H. O. Hastings, W. Frederick Snyder and Joseph B. Goodwin. When "taps" were sounded over the General's grave in South Laurel Hill Cemetery, his former companions stood at attention—the scene one most impressive and solemn.

WATSON, Harrison F.,

Manufacturer, Man of Enterprise.

For thirty years, 1874-1904, Harrison F. Watson was a resident of Erie, Pennsylvania, connected intimately with the manufacturing interests of the city, and one of the men contributing largely to its commercial and industrial greatness. He was a native son of Pennsylvania, and in all that stood for worthy

citizenship and productive usefulness in connection with practical activities, stood as a high type. Measured by its beneficence, its rectitude and its material success, his life was a valuable one to the city to whose civic and industrial advancement he liberally contributed. He sprang from old Pennsylvania families, son of Robert W. and Amanda (Painter) Watson, of Mercer county, residing in Mercer, the county seat.

Harrison F. Watson was born in Mercer, December 5, 1853, and died in Erie, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1904. His life until attaining his majority was largely devoted to the acquirement of an education, his public school study being followed by a long course under private instruction in Mercer and Pittsburgh. In the year 1874 he made Erie his residence, and from that time forward that city was the scene of his activities. He first began the manufacture of coal tar products, to which three years later he added paper manufacture, acquiring his first paper mill in Fairview township, not far distant from Erie. This mill he operated until 1883, when it was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. He had, however, erected a mill in Erie in 1882, and there he continued the manufacture of paper in connected with that of chemicals and coal tar products. He was very successful in his dual enterprise, which under his able management became one of the most extensive in Northwestern Pennsylvania. At his death his plant covered the entire block on Sixteenth street between French and Holland streets, extending back two hundred and thirty feet, perfectly equipped with the best modern machinery and appliances. About 1903, the chemical department of the plant was removed to a new building at the foot of Sassafras street, on the lake front, which developed into one of the largest in Erie county.



Chas A Strickler

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His prominence in the manufacturing field naturally led him into other enterprises, and in his public spirit he encouraged and aided all worthy movements to further Erie's commercial greatness. In 1894 he organized, with others, the Erie Dock and Transportation Company, and for ten years until his death he was its efficient executive head. Although emphatically a business man, Mr. Watson was a man of culture, loved literature, art and music, possessed a critical taste, carefully selected a choice library, and adorned his home with art selections showing rare discrimination. He was a Republican in politics, but sought no office; and was a member of several social and business organizations, including the Erie and Kahkowa clubs. In religious affiliation he was a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Watson married, October 25, 1877, Carrie T. Tracy, daughter of J. Avery Tracy, of an honored influential Erie family. They were the parents of two daughters: Gertrude L. Watson, who died in her ninth year; and Winnifred Watson, who married Ely Griswold; they were the parents of two sons: Harrison Watson and Ely Griswold, Jr., both deceased. Mrs. Griswold resides with her widowed mother in the beautiful home in Erie in which her life has been spent.

GLOEKLER, Charles A.,

Head of Important Industry.

Among the men of Pittsburgh who have risen to prominence by reason of their own steady industry and endeavor, stands Charles A. Gloekler, president, general manager and director of the old and well-known firm of Bernard Gloekler Company.

Charles A. Gloekler was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1864, son of the late Bernard and Frances M.

(Ness) Gloekler. His father, the late Bernard Gloekler, was the founder of the Bernard Gloekler Company, and for many years was one of the leading business men of the Iron City; his biography and portrait appear elsewhere in this work.

Charles A. Gloekler received his education in the schools of Pittsburgh, and upon the completion of his education entered the large concern of his father, and learned the business from the ground up. He rose step by step from one position to another, and upon the death of his father succeeded to the presidency of the enterprise, which office he is ably filling at the present time. The Gloekler products are known the country over, and their popularity contributes in no small measure to the good name of Pittsburgh as a manufacturing city.

In politics Mr. Gloekler is a Republican, but has been too busy to accept office. Of genial nature, he is affiliated with various social organizations. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church. A man of action rather than words, he demonstrates his public spirit by actual achievements, and is ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him. He is one of the men who count in great cities for the reason that they are the men who help to make them. Under his management the concern founded by his father has attained constantly increasing importance, until it ranks among the largest of its kind in the country.

KLINGELHOFER, George E.,

Manufacturer, Financier.

Prominent in that class of progressive business men so essentially characteristic of Pittsburgh is George E. Klingelhofer, president and director of the Pittsburgh Bridge and Iron Company. In the course of his successful business career Mr. Klingelhofer has been associated with

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leading interests of his city, and has done all in his power for their promotion and support.

Charles T. Klingelhofer, father of George E. Klingelhofer, came of good old German stock, and was born near Saxon, Germany, in 1836. He received his education in his native land, coming to America in 1850, and settling in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he spent the remainder of his life, following the business of tinning. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Lutheran church. He married Miss Catherine Goos, who had come from Germany to Pittsburgh while still in her teens. Children of Charles T. and Catherine (Goos) Klingelhofer: Elizabeth, wife of William Graff, of Pittsburgh; George Edward (see below); Charles T., Jr., born August, 1867; William L., born August, 1870; and John O., born August, 1873. Charles T. Klingelhofer, the father, died November 28, 1913, in Pittsburgh. His widow is still living in Pittsburgh at the present time.

George Edward Klingelhofer, son of the late Charles T. and Catherine (Goos) Klingelhofer, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, February 29, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of his section, and continued his studies under private tuition while he was employed by his uncle, George E. Klingelhofer, of Pittsburgh. After leaving his uncle's employ he took a position with a grocery firm, remaining with them eighteen months, and then became connected with Atwood & McCaffrey, a position that seemed to the far-sighted young man to offer more chances for advancement. In that changing of positions, Mr. Klingelhofer proved his insight into business possibilities, for eighteen years later, when he left the firm of Atwood & McCaffrey, he left as the general manager.

In 1897, when only thirty-three years

of age, Mr. Klingelhofer organized the Pittsburgh Valve and Machine Company. Later he sold this concern to the trust, at a large profit, and started the American Foundry and Construction Company, of which he is general manager. In 1905 he established the Pittsburgh Bridge and Iron Works, of which he is now president and director. Mr. Klingelhofer's thorough business qualifications and his well known executive ability have always been in great demand on boards of directors of different organizations, and his public spirit has led him to accept of many such trusts. He is a director in the American Foundry and Construction Company; president and director of the Fort Pitt Oil and Paint Company; vice-president and director of the Hazelwood Brewing Company; director of the United Ice and Supply Company; director of the United States National Bank; and a director of the Foxburg Sand Company. In politics Mr. Klingelhofer is an independent Republican, and although he has never held office, he takes the deepest interest in all that concerns the welfare of his city. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and until lately was a deacon and treasurer of the general Synod, offices which he was compelled to give up on account of the press of business duties.

Aggressiveness is a marked trait in Mr. Klingelhofer's character, but always unobtrusively exercised and recognized chiefly in its results. Always dignified and courteous, he possesses withal much geniality of nature and kindness of heart and numbers friends in all classes of the community. He is a member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, the Art Society of Pittsburgh, and the Pittsburgh Press Club.

Mr. Klingelhofer married, June 8, 1893, Miss Louise Adeline, daughter of Frank



Gen E Klingelhoefer

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Kohne, of Pittsburgh, and they became the parents of the following children: Edward Kohne, born November 2, 1894, educated in Pittsburgh schools, graduated from Shadyside Academy, now in class of 1917, Cornell University, studying civil engineering; Louis Oliver, born July 22, 1897, educated in Pittsburgh schools, graduate of Shadyside Academy, now student at Cornell University, class of 1919, in civil engineering course; Adeline Louise. The death of Mrs. Klingelhofer occurred October 13, 1915.

Men of ability and force of character invariably stamp themselves, though in different ways, upon their communities. George E. Klingelhofer has placed upon his city and State the impress of an able manufacturer and a gifted man of affairs. His career tells more clearly than words the power of work, backed by brains, tenacity and honesty.

REED Family,

Prominent From Pioneer Days.

In 1795 Deacon Hinds Chamberlain, looking for cheap land, came to Presque Isle, now Erie, Pennsylvania, and wrote, "At Presque Isle we found neither White nor Indians—all was solitary." A little later, on the same trip, he wrote: "On our return to Presque Isle we found there Colonel Seth Reed and his family. They had just arrived; we stopped and helped him build some huts, set up crotches, laid poles across and covered them with the bark of the cucumber tree." This was the beginning of the settlement in the Triangle, Colonel Reed and his family being the first settlers who came with the intention of there making a permanent home. The house he erected soon afterward was of logs, and the first house built in Erie. Moreover it was the first house of entertainment, and bore the pretentious name

Presque Isle Hotel. Four generations have followed the gallant colonel, and during all the years which have intervened, there has been a hotel with which the name of Reed has been associated. The marriage of one of Colonel Reed's sons is the first of record in the annals of Erie, and a child of that marriage was the first white child born there; Reed's dock, Reed steamboats, Reed's stage line, Reed's steam mill—all testify to the business activity of the family. A Reed was mayor of the city in 1872, and a twentieth century representative, Miss Sarah, has from girlhood been active in good works and is one of the city's accomplished women whose wealth and culture has brought blessing to others.

The name of Reed is not only found in England, where it has been used as a surname from their earliest adoption, but as a clan name in Ireland and Scotland at a prior date. The genealogy of the Read, Reade, Reed and Reid family is traced authentically in Kent, England, back to 1139, and to Brianus De Rede, of Mospeth, on the Wensback river in the North of England. Thomas Reed was living at Bratton Court in 1575, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas (2) Reed. He had a son, Thomas (3) Reed, who was created a knight, married Mary A., daughter of Sir John Bocket, and had three sons. One of these was Thomas (4) Reed, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Cornwall, Lord of Shropshire. Thomas, William and John Reed, believed to have been their sons, came to America in 1635 and founded the American branches, from one of which sprang Lieutenant John Reed, of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, father of Colonel Seth Reed, the pioneer settler of Erie, Pennsylvania. Lieutenant John Reed was an officer of colonial troops during the French and Indian war, his son, Colonel Seth Reed, winning his title in the war of the Revolution. At Bunker

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Hill he was in command of troops, and rendered valiant service there and elsewhere until independence was won.

Colonel Seth Reed was born at Uxbridge, Massachusetts, March 16, 1746, and died at his farm on Walnut creek, Presque Isle, Pennsylvania (now Erie), March 19, 1797, less than two years after his arrival at that now historic spot. He remained in Massachusetts until after the end of the Revolutionary War, in which he bore so honorable a part, then migrated to Ontario county, New York. He was a regularly qualified physician, but seems to have also possessed more of the spirit of the pioneer and pathfinder. In Ontario county he purchased and traded with the Indians for a vast tract of land said to have been eighteen miles in extent. There he became so impressed by the reports which came from the region bordering the south shore of Lake Erie that he determined to change his location. He sold his Ontario lands, and made his way to Buffalo with his wife and two sons, Charles John and James Manning, going thence to Erie by sailboat commanded by John Talmadge. The small garrison of State troops at Erie, learning their mission, gladly welcomed them, and soon there arose on the Triangle a log cabin, Erie's first permanent dwelling. Their settlement was made on June 30, or July 1, 1795, and the following September the family circle was completed by the arrival of two other sons, Rufus S. and George W. Reed.

The one story log house built the first season by Colonel Reed also bore the high sounding title "Presque Isle Hotel," and furnished entertainment to the few travelers for a year. During the summer of 1796 he built a two-story log house at the corner of now Second and Parade streets, which he placed in charge of his son, Rufus S. Reed. Rufus Reed there kept a general store and tavern until 1799, when

it was burned down, but was soon rebuilt, and for years afterward was the business centre of Erie. In 1826 Rufus S. Reed built the Mansion House at French street and the Park, a beautiful location and a popular house, a division terminus of the stage line in which Mr. Reed was a leading official. The Mansion House burned in 1839, the hotel, stage coaches, horses and other property all being destroyed. It was at once rebuilt on a large scale, and renamed the Reed House. This was also destroyed by fire in 1864, was rebuilt, and until the present, a Reed House has always occupied the site. After installing his son in the two-story log tavern and store in 1796, Colonel Reed changed his own abode to a farm in Walnut creek valley, on Walnut creek, where he died, March 19, 1797. Colonel Reed's wife, Hannah (Harwood) Reed, survived her husband until December 8, 1821, continuing her residence at Erie during her widowhood. Children: James Manning Reed; Charles John Reed, of further mention; Sophia Reed; Rufus Seth Reed (see narrative on another page); Sally Adams Reed; Henry Joseph Reed; George Washington Reed; Mary (Polly) Reed.

Charles John Reed was born at Uxbridge, Massachusetts, December 23, 1771, died at Erie, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1830. He came with his parents to Ontario county, New York, and was one of the family party making the original settlement at Erie in 1795. He was his father's associate until the latter's death, then continued at the new settlement active in its upbuilding until the end of his own life. He married (first) Esther Wyndhan, who died at the birth of their son, William Wyndhan Reed, the first white child born in Erie. He married (second) December 27, 1797, Rachel Miller, this being the first marriage ceremony performed in Erie. By his second marriage, fourteen children were born, all at the Walnut Creek home-

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Engraved by J. K. Campbell, N.Y.

Wm. H. Reed

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stead: Matilda Catherine; Seth (2); Emily; Charles John (2); Cyrus; James Manning; Nancy; Caroline; Mary Annin; Henry Joseph Annin; George Washington; Frances Sarah; Thomas Miller; Hannah.

William Wyndham Reed, son of Charles John Reed and his first wife, Esther Wyndham, was born at Erie, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1796. He grew to manhood at the Walnut creek homestead, and in later life became and was for several years a leading merchant of Ashtabula, Ohio. The panic of 1837 swept away his fortune and business, and eight years later, in 1845, he returned to Erie as secretary-treasurer of the Erie Canal Company, which office he held until his death, September 9, 1851. He married, at Ashtabula, Ohio, October 7, 1821, Elizabeth Ingram Smith, born at Clinton, Oneida county, New York, November 14, 1797. She survived her husband many years, dying at Erie, May 15, 1888. Children, all born in Ashtabula, Ohio: Charles Manning Reed, born August 14, 1822, died at Erie, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1845; William Ward Reed, of further mention; Rufus Seth Reed, born October 21, 1826, died February 17, 1830; Edmund Wyndham Reed, born November 14, 1828, died May 4, 1829; Elizabeth Ann Reed, born May 27, 1831; Edmund Wyndham Reed, September 6, 1833; Robert Irwin Reed, March 11, 1836, died March 13, 1837; Sarah Ann Reed, of further mention.

William Ward Reed, second son of William Wyndham and Elizabeth Ingram (Smith) Reed, was born at Ashtabula, Ohio, April 1, 1824, died at Erie, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1904, having almost attained octogenarian honors. He was educated in the schools of Ashtabula and Erie, and began business life as a warehouse clerk in Ashtabula. He next spent four years in clerical service with shipping concerns on the lakes, then became

clerk in a general store at Reed's Furnace, on Big Sandy creek, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania. He thus continued until the age of twenty-five, when he began his career as a civil engineer. He began with the Erie Northeast railroad, now the Lake Shore, in 1849, and a year later had so advanced in the knowledge of his profession that he was promoted assistant engineer. Beginning in September, 1851, he spent four years with the Ontario, Simco & Huron railroad on various engineering works between Toronto and Collingwood, Canada. The fifth year he was engaged on harbor improvement at Collingwood, then was chief engineer on the construction of the railroad from Clifton to Niagara-on-the-Lakes. The years remaining until 1859, he was engineer for the contractors of the Sarnac branch of the Great Western railroad, and chief engineer in charge of the construction of the canal aqueduct at Girard, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Reed was elected general superintendent of the Pennsylvania & Erie Canal Company in 1859, and served as such until that company abandoned the canal and went out of existence. In 1867 he was appointed a water commissioner of the city of Erie by the Erie county court, was elected president of the board, and was active in the construction and operation of the city system of water supply, and for twelve years filled that position. After settling in Erie he advanced to high rank as a business man, and was one of the progressive public-spirited men whose efforts resulted in the upbuilding of that city. He was one of the organizers of the Second National Bank, served for many years on its board of directors, and was one of its able vice-presidents. He was widely known and universally esteemed, popular with his associates, and ever active in good works. He long served Hamot Hospital as a director, was promi-

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ment in the Masonic order, and also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a Republican in politics, influential in its councils, and active in party work. He was three times a prominent candidate for the Congressional nomination from his district, the Twenty-seventh, but, unfortunately for him, he championed equal county representation in the district, and failed of securing the nomination in 1876, 1878 and 1880 councils. He spent his long life in useful constructive work, and at its close left an honored name.

Sarah A. Reed, youngest of the children of William Wyndham and Elizabeth Ingram (Smith) Reed, was born at Ashtabula, Ohio, March 16, 1838, and from the age of seven years has been a resident of Erie. While her life has been spent in the quieter arts, she has accomplished for education, art and literature, results not less beneficial than those of her sterner brethren in business and public life. She is a woman of education and culture, and now in the evening of life reviews a career of constant endeavor to make the world better for her having lived in it. From girlhood she has been generously interested in charitable and educational work, and her years of womanhood have ever found her an active supporter and a participant in the work of the Home for the Friendless; also for a quarter of a century she has been the able efficient president of its board of managers. A member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, she has for years taught in the Sunday school, and all her adult life has been a member of the Woman's Auxiliary Missionary Society, of which she is now president. In 1880 Miss Reed inaugurated literary study classes in Erie, which have since been under her direction. These classes have been of the highest benefit, and have been freely attended and supported by the best and most highly cultivated people of

the city. Miss Reed has added to her mental attainments the broad culture of travel, and has toured both her own and foreign countries extensively. The years have not detracted from her interest in the city founded by her ancestors, and her talents are freely employed in her favorite pursuits. She is a writer of ability and a charming companion, her mind a rich storehouse of interesting facts gathered from wide reading, travel and experience. She is the author of several books, her best known work, "Romance of Arlington House," having been published in 1905, and she is also a welcome contributor to magazines.

REED, Rufus Seth,

Man of Enterprise,

The most prosperous and best known of the sons of Colonel Seth Reed, the founder, was Rufus S. Reed, who at his death left the largest fortune that up to that time had been accumulated in the Lake Shore region.

He was born at Uxbridge, Massachusetts, October 11, 1775, and died in Erie, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1846. While the rest of the early family were engaged principally as farmers, his taste and talent all centered in a business career and in the lines of operation he chose he was extraordinarily successful. In 1796 he started a store in Erie, and transacted a very large business with the Indians, soldiers and settlers. In 1797 he began fur trading operations with the Indians, a business which grew to large proportions and produced a large part of his fortune. He kept vessels constantly in commission in the lake freighting supplies to the Indians and trappers, returning to Erie with the furs for which the supplies had been exchanged. Mr. Reed continued sole manager of his business until it became too large for him to properly handle, then

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admitted Giles Sanford to a partnership in the mercantile department, an association which continued many years. In 1817-18 he erected a grist mill and distillery on Parade street, near Fifth, in Erie, and seven years later built a distillery on his farm near Parade street. He became the owner of large tracts of land on which he fed many cattle which he sent in droves to eastern markets or butchered for local trade. His fleet of lake boats was very large, and he was the foremost man of his section in business enterprise.

Mr. Reed married (first) Dolly Oaks, daughter of Jonathan Oaks, of Palmyra, New York, the manner of his marriage being characteristic of the man. In 1798 he left Buffalo by boat, accompanied by several men in small boats carrying his goods. The party stopped for the night at the mouth of Smoke's creek (Hamburg, New York), where Mr. Reed left the party, informing them he had a matter of business to attend to three miles back in the country. This business was his wedding, and in the morning he was back at the camp ready to continue his journey, accompanied by his bride. She died the same year, and was buried in the Walnut creek cemetery, by the side of Colonel Seth Reed. He married (second) Agnes Irvine, daughter of General William Irvine, the ceremony being performed by Thomas Robinson, a justice of the peace at North East, Pennsylvania. The only child of their marriage was a son, Charles Manning Reed.

Charles Manning Reed was born in Erie, in 1803, and died in the city of his birth, December 18, 1871. He was educated in the best schools the time and section afforded, completed a college course at Washington, Pennsylvania, and then began the study of law, finishing at Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar in 1821, but did not practice, his education,

collegiate and legal, having been solely acquired as an aid to him in the vast business responsibilities he was expected to carry. He inherited his father's great business ability, and during the years father and son were contemporary, it was an open question which was the shrewder and more skillful business man.

Charles M. Reed continued many of the lines of activity founded by his father, but in the lake trade substituted steam for sail power, early foreseeing its advantages. He was the largest owner of steam craft on the lakes, some of his passenger steamboats being fitted up in a magnificent style unsurpassed even in this day of luxurious living. When the canal was a favored means of transportation, he utilized its advantages to the limit; but, when railroads came, he quickly saw their superiority, and grasped the opportunity they presented for favorable investment.

During his earlier years Mr. Reed was extremely fond of the pomp and display of military life, and became a member of the State militia, attaining the rank of general. He was first a Whig, later a Republican, serving his party both in the State Legislature and the National House of Representatives. He acquired a very large fortune, estimated to have been at his death anywhere from five to fifteen millions, only the family and a few intimate friends knowing the exact amount. His residence was a mansion at the corner of Fifth street and the Park.

General Reed married, in 1836, Harriet Gilson, of Watertown, New York, who survived him. One of their daughters, Harriet, married Henry Rawle, and left two children. One of his sons, Charles M. (2) Reed, was mayor of Erie in 1872; another son, Lloyd G. Reed, with his brother, long continued the family business interests, they surviving all other members of a rather large family.

HAWKINS, Adam Clarke,

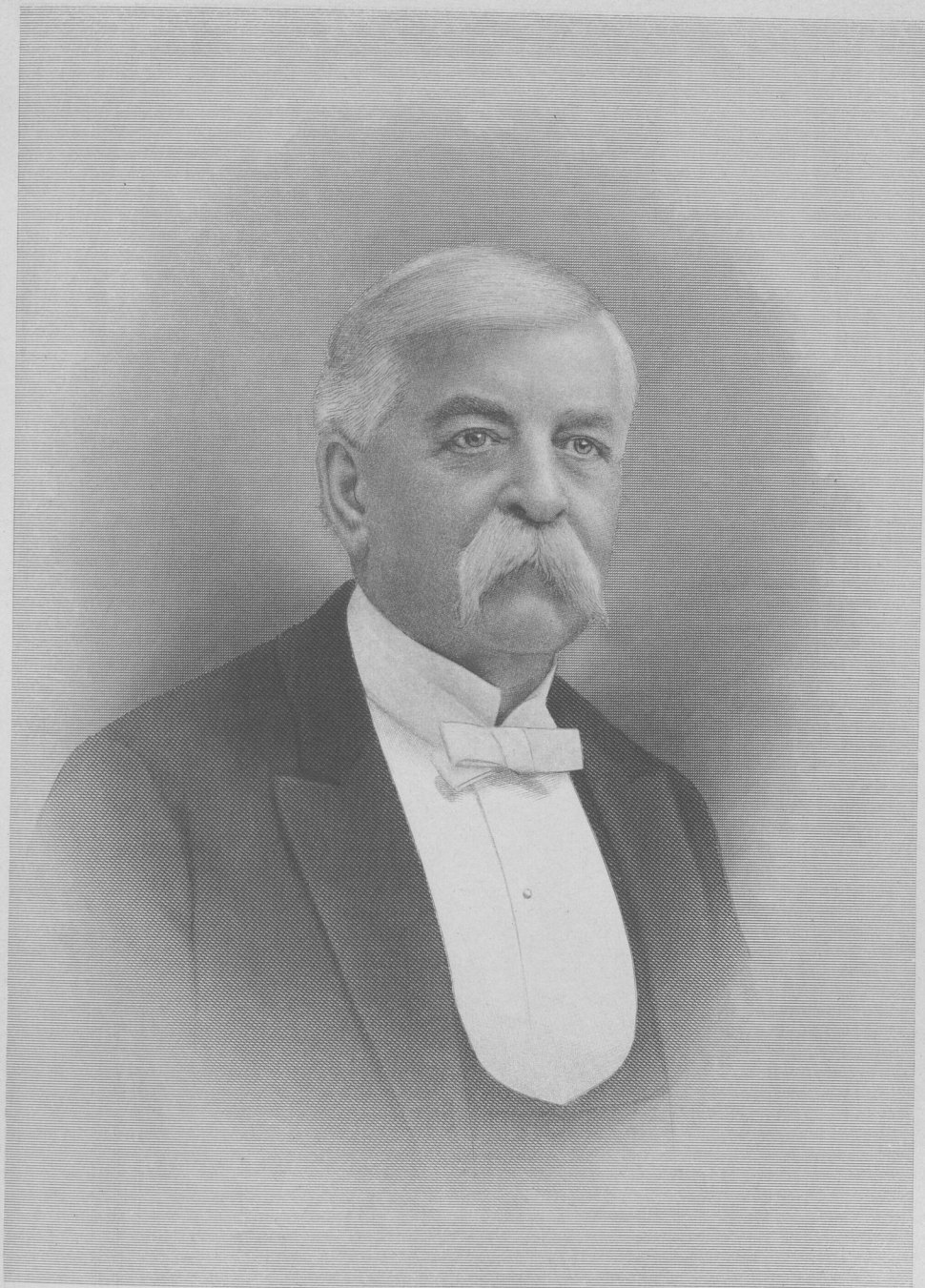
Man of Broad Enterprise.

Major Adam Clarke Hawkins is one of the most distinguished figures to-day in the life of Bradford, McKean county, Pennsylvania, and occupies a place in the affection and honor of his fellow citizens which is shared by few. He is a member of a very old Pennsylvania family which for a number of generations had made its home in Westmoreland county, where Major Hawkins was himself born, and where his ancestors had been engaged in agricultural pursuits. His grandfather, Thomas Hawkins, was one of the pioneers of Westmoreland county, having purchased a farm at Youngstown when the settlement of that region had only begun. It was on this farm that he passed the major portion of his life, and it was there that he finally died.

David Riley Hawkins, the father of Major Hawkins, and a son of Thomas and Jane (Riley) Hawkins, was born at Youngstown, February 22, 1812. He passed his childhood on his father's farm, but before reaching manhood had learned the tailors' trade, at which he continued to work for some time. He was a man of very strong religious feelings and belief, and upon reaching the age of twenty years left his native town and began studying for the ministry. Upon the completion of these studies he was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and joined the Pittsburgh Conference of that body. From that time until his death he was very active in his chosen profession, and filled many local pulpits, and gained the reputation of a powerful and sincere preacher. His last charge was Asbury chapel, in Pittsburgh, and it was while engaged in his work for this congregation that his death occurred, in the month of July, 1850, when he was still in the prime of life and not forty

years of age. Though his life was thus cut short, he was already well known throughout that part of the State as a man unusually faithful both to his work and his ideals in life. He was a staunch Whig in politics, and was one of the strongest and most outspoken opponents to slavery thereabouts. He married Miss Charlotte Boyd, like himself a native of Westmoreland county, where she was born November 3, 1807, and by whom he had the following children: 1. Adam Clarke, the subject of this sketch. 2. Richard Watson, born March 16, 1835, at Youngstown, Pennsylvania; was ordained as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church; married Miss Laura H. Smith, and finally died at Olean, New York, in January, 1912. 3. Emma Jane, born December 19, 1840, at Canton, Ohio; married George Kerr Anderson, of Rochester, Pennsylvania, where he was a successful oil producer; bore to him four children: Lottie, Luella, Emma Laura and Olive. 4. David Riley, born November 24, 1842, at Bridgewater, Pennsylvania; became an oil operator; married Miss Harriet Kirby, by whom he had two children, Fred W. and Bessie, and eventually died in San Francisco, California.

Born September 23, 1833, at Youngstown, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, Major Adam Clarke Hawkins spent his childhood on his father's farm. A man of great abilities, he displayed his talents from the outset and was a most successful student, although his formal schooling did not last beyond his thirteenth year. This schooling was attained in the local institutions of Youngstown, but though abandoning his studies at this early age, he continued throughout his life a student in the best sense of the word, with a strong natural taste for the best reading, alike in pure literature and science. Upon leaving school he secured a clerical position in a store at Freeport, Armstrong



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A. C. Howland

county, Pennsylvania, he being at that time a lad thirteen years of age. Here he remained for three years, gaining much valuable information and knowledge concerning mercantile methods and business in general, his being a nature which readily imbibed knowledge from its environs. Upon reaching the age of sixteen he left this position and became a salesman for the firm of Scafe & Atkinson, one of the large iron and machinery houses of Pittsburgh. Still later he became a bookkeeper for Young, Stevenson & Love, also a Pittsburgh firm. With his usual aptness and adaptability, Major Hawkins had filled these diverse positions with an equal degree of success, and had gained from them an experience which made him capable of taking his place among the representative business men of the community. His reputation as a man of talent and integrity had already gone abroad, and he was considered a leader of the younger generation of business men.

His attention had been turned in the meantime to the great river traffic, which was rapidly developing between Pittsburgh and points west and south, on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Indeed, his interest rose to the point of impelling him to seek a position on one of the river crafts, and he was successful in securing the post of clerk on the "Paul Jones," plying between St. Louis and New Orleans. Later he served in the same capacity on other steamers between the same ports, and then settled in the town of Rochester, Pennsylvania, where he once more took up a mercantile line of business. From Rochester he removed to New Brighton, Pennsylvania, and in 1865 returned to Pittsburgh, continuing his successful mercantile operations in all of these places. He remained in Pittsburgh until the year 1879, when he disposed of his large business and came to Bradford, McKean

county, which has ever since remained his headquarters. Major Hawkins came to Bradford for the same reason that so many others did in that period, the discovery and development of oil and oil interests there. From the first he met with great success as an oil producer, and has continued in this line down to the present time. He was one of the original stockholders and superintendent of the Tide Water Pipe Line Company, and has also been connected with many of the largest oil producing corporations of Bradford and McKean county generally. He has also conducted very large private operations of his own, in all of which he met with uniform success. Though practically retired from active business life himself, he retains his interest in many of these large corporations, and is still felt as a powerful influence in the oil interests of the State.

Arriving in Washington during the week in which the battle of Bull Run occurred, he called upon Senator Cameron, then Secretary of War, to whom he tendered his services in support of the government, and was assigned to the command of General Power. He was put in charge of certain bridges and approaches to the capital, but was soon called to the staff of Colonel Jackson, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, and later to the staff of General Ord, commanding the Third Brigade of the Third Division of the Fifth Corps, and after a period of staff service he was especially designated by Secretary Cameron, without commission, for duty at various posts, and during the period of such miscellaneous services he was present at the battle of Antietam. Major Hawkins enjoyed the personal acquaintance of Captain Derickson, of Meadville, and the men under his command as the White House guard in the spring of 1861, and became personally acquainted with President Lincoln, with

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whom he had repeated occasions for conversation. On the night of the assassination, which took place in Ford's Theatre, Major Hawkins was occupying quarters in a building on the opposite side of the same street. He was among the detachment of Pennsylvania soldiers which accompanied the Lincoln funeral cortege from Washington to Philadelphia. Continuing in the military service to the end of the war, Major Hawkins took part in numerous engagements, conspicuously in the battle of Fredericksburg. He is an honorary member of Post No. 141, of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was in attendance at the funeral of President McKinley, in the editorial delegation as a representative of the "Bradford Era."

Major Hawkins is an expert horseman, and is usually accorded the head of the procession on all public occasions celebrated in the city of Bradford. He has for many years been a member of the school board of the city, serving repeatedly as its president. His personal presentation of the United States flag to each of the schools was a pleasing incident of his administration, and on each recurring Memorial Day, if he is not marshal of the parade, he is at the head of the procession of school children. Aside from the position of influence attaching to the office of general agent of the Tidewater Pipe Line Company at the city of Bradford, of which he was one of the first incumbents, he has been conspicuous in the development of the petroleum industry of the Northern Oil District, and has been often called upon to preside at producers conferences and mass meetings.

No sketch of Major Hawkins' life would be complete without reference to his long and close association with the Republican party, of which he may truthfully be said to be one of the founders. His first vote was cast for General John C. Fremont for the presidency, and from that time to the

present he has been one of the staunchest supporters of his party's principles and policies. He has himself served in many important political offices to his own credit and the benefit of the community. He has been delegate to many State conventions, and an alternate and regular delegate to the national conventions of his party. One of his chief interests, however, has always been the question of education, and, with his usually practical view of life, he has bent his energies to securing improvements and advantages of this kind for the children of his own community. For twenty-one years Major Hawkins has served as a member of the Bradford school board, and for some seventeen years has been its president, having resigned from that place in 1917. Throughout his residence at Bradford he has been extremely conspicuous in the social and fraternal life of the place, and is one of the most prominent members of the Masonic order there, being affiliated with the local lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the chapter of Royal Arch Masons and Trinity Commandery, No. 58, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Merchants' and Country clubs of Bradford. In his religious belief, Major Hawkins is an Episcopalian, and has been very active in advancing the cause of his church in the community.

Major Hawkins has been twice married, his first wife to whom he was united on the 10th day of January, 1855, being Miss Elizabeth Stiles, a native of Rochester, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John and Jane (Pollock) Stiles, of Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Major and Mrs. Hawkins were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Harry Stiles, born May 14, 1857; now superintendent in charge of his father's business; married Miss Elizabeth Babbett, by whom he has had two children: Adam Clarke and



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Louis Frank

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Howard. 2. Frank Watson, born in 1859; now in the employ of the Hope Gas Company of Pittsburgh. 3. George Kerr, born in 1860, and died at Bradford, in 1889. The first Mrs. Hawkins' death occurred in December, 1893; and Major Hawkins married, April 27, 1904, Miss Cora Belle Sweet, a native of Alfred Center, New York, and a daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Sweet, a successful practicing physician there.

FRANKE, Louis, Ph. G.,

Highly Useful Public Official.

Since his seventeenth year, Mr. Franke has been connected with the drug business in his native Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and so well has he demonstrated his business ability, stability of character and high principle, that as a non-partisan candidate he was nominated for the office of mayor in the primary contest, a choice ratified at the following election. He is a grandson of Johann Christopher Franke, of an old Prussian family, born in the province of Saxe, in 1791, who came to Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1857, and there passed the remaining ten years of his life.

Johann C. Franke, a locksmith by trade, came to the United States with his second wife, Martha Bleiding, and his children, in 1857, and settled on a farm about one and a half miles from Forwardstown, Somerset county, later moving into the village and following his trade in connection with tinsmithing and kindred trades. He was a man of industry and honesty, and a devoted member of the German Baptist church. By his first marriage he had three children, all deceased, and by his second marriage, two sons—Ephraim, of further mention; Frederick, a police officer of Johnstown; and a daughter, Louisa, married William Miller. Mrs. Martha (Bleiding) Franke survived her

husband, and married (second) Casper Wehn, and died during Christmas week, 1888. Casper Wehn lost his life in the Johnstown flood of May, 1889.

Ephraim, eldest son of Johann C. Franke and his second wife, Martha Bleiding, was born in the province of Saxe, Prussia, August 23, 1844, and was thirteen years old when his parents came to America and settled in Somerset county, Pennsylvania. When a boy he was sent to country schools, but as he was the eldest son of parents in moderate circumstances, it was necessary that he find some employment. He learned shoemaking, and worked at it several months before he came with his mother to Johnstown in September, 1861. Then he was seventeen years old, and soon after was apprenticed for a year and three months to Conrad Schirmer, a shoemaker, whose shop at that time was on Market street. He served his time and afterward worked for Mr. Schirmer for a year, then went to work for Wood, Morrell & Company, and was in that employ seven years. When he left Wood, Morrell & Company, Mr. Franke went to Wheeling, West Virginia, and from that place to Pittsburgh, and worked at his trade in both cities. He returned to Johnstown about 1874, and opened a shop on his own account. From that time he was proprietor of his own business in the city, located on Adams street, and a fair degree of success was the reward of his industry and perseverance. He was a member of the German Lutheran church, and of Harmony Singing Society; in politics he was a conservative Democrat. He married (first) Elizabeth Wilhelm, daughter of William Wilhelm, of Johnstown. She died in 1873, leaving one daughter, Amelia Franke, now the wife of Henry Lentz, of Johnstown. On August 12, 1874, he married Anna Muelhauser, daughter of Lenhardt and Veronica (Mutter) Muelhauser. Chil-

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dren: Frederick William Franke, now in the west; Edward Franke, born December 31, 1876, a business man of Johnstown; Louis Franke, of further mention; August; Otto; Charles and Anna. Mr. Franke died December 15, 1914.

Louis Franke, son of Ephraim Franke and his second wife, Anna Muelhauser, was born in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1878, and is yet a resident of the city of his birth. He attended the grade and high schools until his seventeenth year, then entered the employ of Curtis G. Campbell, a prominent druggist of Johnstown, with whom he remained three years. He well improved his time in study and in the practical work of the store, finding the business so much to his liking that he determined to thoroughly prepare and make it his life work. In 1897 he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, whence he was graduated Ph. G., class of 1900. The June following graduation, he formed a partnership with Dr. A. M. Wakefield, and opened a drug store on the south side of Johnstown. That association continued until 1902, when Mr. Franke sold his interest and began business under his own name on Horner street. There, through his ability as a pharmacist, his business acumen, his industry, close attention, and un-failing courtesy, he has built up a large and profitable business. He is a member of the National Association of Retail Druggists, the Cambria County Pharmaceutical Society, and through the medium of these organizations keeps in close touch with the larger aspects of his profession and business.

Although a Republican in politics, Mr. Franke is broad-minded and liberal in his views, and when in 1915 he was importuned by his friends to enter the primaries as a candidate for mayor on a non-partisan ticket, he accepted, and threw himself into the conflict with all his energy.

At the primary election, although there were regular party candidates, he received within eighty-six votes of one-half of all the ballots cast, and at the ensuing election won easily, and was installed for a term of four years, not yet expired. His has been a constructive administration, factional differences have been forgotten, and he is governing the city from a strictly business standpoint, displaying a high quality of executive ability. He has taken a deep interest in the boy offenders against the law; and the Boys' Court, which he has established, not only reflects the greatest credit upon Mayor Franke, but is of inestimable value to the boys themselves. Instead of being sent to so-called reformatory institutions, the boys are paroled, and each Saturday night they report to the mayor, who hears their stories, and in a friendly manner encourages them. These talks with the boys and the proof he gives them of his interest and friendship, is winning these wayward ones, and they are eager for the Saturday night meeting where they can report the progress they are making toward better living. To the present gratification their evidences of improvement give him, there is to be added the certainty that many of these boys will be permanently reclaimed and become useful citizens, a fact that is of far greater portent than the present satisfaction he derives from the Boys' Court. Mayor Franke is in no sense a politician, but is performing every act of his administration from the practical standpoint of present duty, with no thought of his own political future. He is one of the most active members of the Johnstown Chamber of Commerce, and as chairman of its executive committee formulated plans which have greatly aided the various interests of the city—commercial, industrial, educational, and along all kindred lines—through the medium of competent committees representing all

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community interests, and resulting in increase of city territory, population, manufacturing plants and distributing agencies; improvement in public service lines and in schools; and in economies in administration.

Mayor Franke is a member of Johnstown Lodge, No. 538, Free and Accepted Masons; Portage Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Cambria Council, Royal and Select Masters; Oriental Commandery, Knights Templar; Syria Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and in Scottish Rite Masonry has attained the thirty-second degree, Pennsylvania Consistory. He is a member of Linton Lodge, No. 454, Knights of Pythias; Vestal Camp, Woodmen of the World; and in religious faith is affiliated with Trinity Lutheran Church.

Mayor Franke married, November 6, 1902, Kate Estelle Weimer, daughter of Hartman H. and Emma (Keyser) Weimer, formerly of Donegal township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, now residents of Johnstown. Mr. and Mrs. Franke have a son, Robert Louis Franke, born January 26, 1903.

MARSHALL, Robert,

Pioneer in Elevator Construction.

Truly has it been said by Carlyle, "The story of any man's life would have interest and value if truly told," and to the statement which follows, "biography is the most interesting and profitable of all reading," many could unhesitatingly subscribe. When the record is one of honest industry and successful accomplishment, like that of the late Robert Marshall, manager of the well known old firm of Marshall Brothers, of Pittsburgh, it cannot fail to convey a lesson to those who read it. Mr. Marshall was an almost lifelong resident of the metropolis and was ever loyal to the promotion of her best interests.

Robert Marshall was born March 2, 1836, in Sacriston, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and was a son of Robert and Jane (Watson) Marshall. Mr. Marshall was a machinist and for many years owned coal lands in and near that city, as did his parents before him. Robert Marshall received his education in local schools, and in 1852 emigrated to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh. He was doubtless induced to make that city his home by the fact that his uncle, John Marshall, had already resided there for some time, and his sons had organized the firm of Marshall Brothers, machinists.

On coming to Pittsburgh Robert Marshall served an apprenticeship to the firm, learning thoroughly the trade of a machinist. The factory was then situated on Diamond street, but was later moved to the South Side. Mr. Marshall not only became an expert at the business, but proved himself a man of original ideas by suggesting the building of elevators. His suggestion was acted upon, and the construction of elevators gradually became the chief reliance of the firm, succeeding the general machine business. It was Mr. Marshall who travelled for the firm, and to the close of his life he was its manager and active head. He possessed much insight into character and this, combined with his knowledge of business, gave him a deservedly high standing among his associates.

For many years Mr. Marshall voted with the Republicans, but upon the formation of the Prohibition party he allied himself with that body, and for the remainder of his life was a strong Prohibitionist. He belonged to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and affiliated with the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Marshall married, May 25, 1858, in Pittsburgh, Margaret Jane Thomson, whose family record is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of

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six sons: George Thomson; John Charles, deceased; Charles Avery, also deceased; Robert Somers; David Jones, whose sketch follows; and Watson.

Mr. Marshall was a man who regarded as sacred the ties of family and friendship. He loved his home above any other spot on earth, and delighted in rendering service to those near and dear to him. Mrs. Marshall is and always has been thoroughly domestic, living in and for the members of her family circle who have ever repaid her love and kindness with warm and grateful affection. In her widowhood Mrs. Marshall finds happiness in unobtrusive works of charity, in gentle services to those she loves and in the devotion of her children and grandchildren.

On June 22, 1903, Mr. Marshall passed away, closing a well-rounded, quiet life of faithful service. It is hard for those who loved and honored him for his sterling qualities to realize that they shall look no more upon the countenance which was so truly expressive of his character.

Robert Marshall was a good and useful man, and has left sons to worthily represent him in the city of his indefatigable labors and his honorable success.

(The Thomson Line).

Alexander Thomson, grandfather of Mrs. Margaret Jane (Thomson) Marshall, was presumably of Pennsylvania. The name of his wife was Elizabeth.

Thomas, son of Alexander and Elizabeth Thomson, was born December 23, 1799, near Greensburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and was a man of an ingenious and inventive turn of mind. He was a stockholder in the old Greensburg and Pittsburgh turnpike. Mr. Thomson married, March 3, 1825, the Rev. James Graham officiating, Elizabeth Snyder, born July 11, 1803, in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and their children were

Alexander, killed in the battle of Atlanta, during the Civil War; Mary, born January 11, 1827, married George Snyder, now deceased, and died June 22, 1913, in Pittsburgh; Elizabeth, born December 23, 1829, married George Marshall; Thomas, born December 7, 1830, now living in Pittsburgh; Catherine, born July 30, 1833, in Pittsburgh, married the late Joseph Gleadall, lived in Kansas and is now deceased; John D., born June 16, 1837, deceased; and Margaret Jane, mentioned below. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson lived many years in Pittsburgh.

Margaret Jane, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Snyder) Thomson, was born August 7, 1839, and became the wife of Robert Marshall as stated above.

MARSHALL, David J.,

Substantial Business Man.

David Jones Marshall, vice-president of the Speck-Marshall Company, of Pittsburgh, has been for the last twenty years or more actively identified with the business life of the city. During this time Mr. Marshall has also entered earnestly into the promotion of other elements essential to the welfare of the community.

David Jones Marshall was born July 23, 1871, in Pittsburgh, a son of Robert and Margaret Jane (Thomson) Marshall. A biography of Mr. Marshall, who is now deceased, appears on a preceding page of this work.

David Jones Marshall received his education in the public schools and the high school of his native city, and on completing his course of study entered the service of the Marshall Brothers Elevator Company, remaining two years and then associating himself for a time with H. L. Childs & Company, dealers in mill supplies. In 1895 Mr. Marshall formed the connection which has endured uninterruptedly to the present time. In that



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G. L. Hays

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year he became secretary of the Speck-Marshall Company, dealers in mechanical rubber goods, and in the course of time succeeded to his present position of vice-president of the concern.

The political principles of Mr. Marshall are those represented by the Republican party. He affiliates with Crescent Lodge, No. 576, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Mystic Shrine, and belongs to the Duquesne, Country and Automobile clubs and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is a member and trustee of the First Methodist Protestant Church.

Mr. Marshall married, March 7, 1899, Nellie D., daughter of Frank Atwood and Luella A. (Scott) Rinehart. A biography of Mr. Rinehart, with ancestral record, appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are the parents of two children: Margaret Thomson, and Luella Rinehart. Mrs. Marshall is a woman who combines with much charm of manner a high degree of capability and is a tactful and popular hostess.

David Jones Marshall belongs to that class of substantial business men to which the Marshall family has, for two generations, furnished representatives.

HAYS, George L.,

Surgeon, Professional Instructor, Author.

Among the members of the medical profession of Pittsburgh who have risen into prominence during the last twenty years, one of the most conspicuous is Dr. George Livingston Hays, whose reputation as a surgeon has already brought him well merited celebrity. Dr. Hays is a representative of one of the old Scotch-Irish families that have done so much for the upbuilding and development of the Keystone State.

(I) John Hays, great-great-grandfather of George Livingston Hays, M. D., came to this country from the North of Ire-

land in 1730, and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. He erected a house which was destroyed by fire; he then removed to Bucks county (now Northampton) in 1732, locating near Weaversville, where he kept an inn, store and tannery. Mention of this to be found in Egles' "History of Pennsylvania." According to the records, he was one of the pioneer settlers of the Craig, or Scotch-Irish settlement, in East Allen township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and became widely known in church and colonial affairs. He was an elder in the first Presbyterian church of Weaversville, Northampton county, which was built of logs in 1746. He was a leader in the community in which he dwelt, and was a captain of the company in defense of the frontier from the Indians prior to 1756, when, in January of that year, a company of Scotch-Irish commanded by Captain John Hays, sent to protect the settlers on the frontier at Gnadenhuten (Tents or Huts of Grace), through disregard of their captain's cautions, were ambushed by the Indians and nearly all killed. On May 22, 1775, he was appointed committeeman for Allen township, Northampton county, by the Committee of Correspondence. In December, 1776, at the age of seventy-four, John Hays was chosen as captain of a company and marched with it to Philadelphia. This company was one of the first from the Scotch-Irish or Craig settlement in Allen township to respond to General Washington's requisition. His company was raised and reported for duty at forty hours' notice, and formed the nucleus of what was called Washington's "Flying Camp," numbering two thousand men. They participated in the battles of Long Island, Trenton and Brandywine (see Egles' "History of Pennsylvania").

John Hays died November 16, 1789, aged eighty-five years, and was buried in the churchyard of the Presbyterian church

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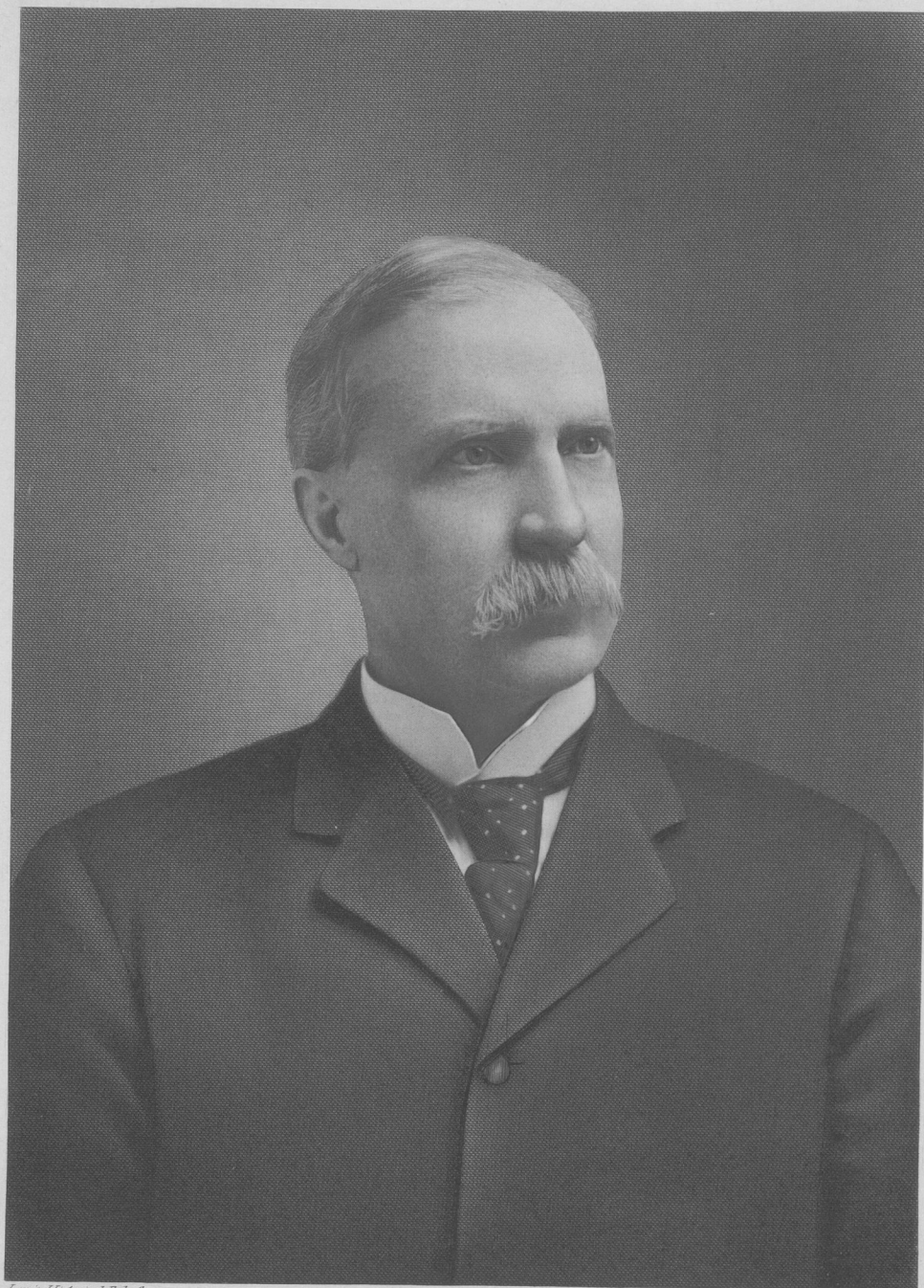
near Weaversville. He was married, in Ireland, to Jane Love, who was born in 1702, and who died at Derry, Northumberland county, in 1806, aged ninety-four. Issue: 1. John, of whom below. 2. William. 3. Robert. 4. James. 5. Francis. 6. Jane. 7. Isabelle. 8. Mary. 9. Elizabeth. All of the sons except William, who died young, served in the Revolutionary War; two of them are said to have been with the parties left to keep up the campfires at Trenton when Washington surprised the British at Princeton.

(II) John (2) Hays, eldest son of John (1) and Jane (Love) Hays, was born in the North of Ireland, in 1728, and came with his parents to America in 1730. The first authentic record of his activity in colonial affairs states that on June 28, 1757, he returned from Juniata on the outlook for hostile Indians. In 1760 he was appointed by the Provincial Council a member of the delegation to attend "Tedyuscung," one of the most noted kings of the Delaware Indians, to the Great Indian Council to be held by the western Indians over the Ohio; returned July 1, 1760, to Bethlehem, having been denied passage through the country of the Seneca Indians (journal of their travels and proceedings can be found in the "Pennsylvania Archives," vol. iii., p. 735). On October 16, 1776, he was appointed second lieutenant of the Twelfth Battalion of Foot, Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, for Continental service, commanded by Colonel William Cooke, appointed by the Council of Safety in Philadelphia. This battalion was composed of good riflemen and scouts who participated in the "hottest part of the battle of Brandywine and lost heavily," and in the battle of Trenton, in the "hottest fight in Germantown, also losing heavily, the remnant being nearly destroyed at Monmouth" (see "Pennsylvania Archives," second series, volume x., pp. 758-760).

In documentary records it is found that he was spoken of as Colonel Hays, and also as Counsel Colonel Hays. After the war, Colonel John Hays resided in the settlement engaged in milling, tanning, farming, etc. The Moravians wishing to exchange a large tract of land in what is now Crawford county for the property on which he resided, and wishing a property large enough to locate his family near each other, he undertook, in company with his son William, a journey on horseback to examine the property. While engaged in that work he became overheated, and, drinking too much cold water from the spring, sickened and died at Meadville, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1796, aged sixty-eight. He was married (first) in October, 1760, to Barbary King, who died August 13, 1770; (second) in August, 1771, to Jane Walker, who died December 15, 1835. Issue by first wife: Mary; John; James; Jane; Elizabeth. Issue by second wife: Ann; William; Isabelle; Robert; Richard; Thomas; Samuel; Mary; Joseph; Rebecca.

(III) Robert, son of John (2) Hays, was a tanner, and married Eliza Henderson, of an old Northampton county family with which the late Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, was connected.

(IV) Alfred Armstrong, son of Robert and Eliza (Henderson) Hays, was born August 17, 1826, and grew up in Centre county, Pennsylvania. His father brought him up to the tanner's trade, which he followed until 1858, when he moved to Missouri and there purchased a farm on which he lived for more than fifty years. He was a Republican and a Presbyterian. Mr. Hays married (first) Rachel Grier, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and their children were: 1. Carrie Louise, deceased 1890. 2. James Grier, merchant in Missouri, married Belle Seaman and died 1893, leaving two children—Raymond Grier and Anna Belle. 3. Anna, wife of



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Henry C. Bubbs, wholesale grocer of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. 4. Linn Henderson, farmer of Kahoka, Missouri, married May Peacock, and has two children—Rachel and Louise. 5. William Wallace, in real estate business in San Diego, California, is married and has one child, John. Mrs. Hays died in 1866, and Mr. Hays married (second) in 1868, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh and Martha C. (Livingston) Moran, of Centre county, Pennsylvania, becoming by this union the father of two children: George Livingston, mentioned below, and Blanche Moran, wife of Dr. H. M. Hiller, of Chester, Pennsylvania, and mother of two children—Margaret Linn and Virginia Bell. Mrs. Hays passed away February 19, 1875, and her husband survived her many years, dying April 10, 1911, on his farm in Missouri.

(V) George Livingston, son of Alfred Armstrong and Elizabeth (Moran) Hays, was born July 16, 1869, near Kahoka, Clark county, Missouri, and received his rudimentary education in public schools, afterward attending Bellefonte Academy. Choosing as his life work the medical profession, he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1895 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For one year thereafter Dr. Hays served as interne in the Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, and then entered upon a career of general practice in that city. From this outset his prospects of success were extremely good, but his special talent was for surgery, and to surgery he began ere long to devote the greater part of his attention. Since 1899 his practice has been exclusively surgical, and he has long been in possession of a large clientele, many of his patients residing beyond the city limits. He belongs to the surgical staff of the Mercy Hospital, and is assistant professor of surgery at the University of Pittsburgh.

Not only as a practitioner but also as an author, Dr. Hays is widely known. Among the many valuable articles which he has contributed to medical journals is one entitled "Experience in the Surgery of Typhoid Perforations," a branch of his profession in which he is especially skillful. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, and the Allegheny County Medical Society.

The political allegiance of Dr. Hays is given to the Republican party, but he has no connection with public affairs beyond that demanded by every good citizen. He affiliates with Fellowship Lodge, No. 679, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, having attained to the thirty-second degree, and he is also a member of the Consistory and the Shrine. He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, the Duquesne, University and Oakmont Country clubs, and the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity, and is a member of the Sixth Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Hays married, April 7, 1910, Nell C., daughter of the late Robert L. and Margaret L. (Hime) Matson, of Brookville, Pennsylvania.

Albeit thoroughly identified with Pittsburgh as one of her most skillful surgeons, Dr. Hays cannot be said to belong wholly to his home city. His reputation extends throughout the State, and he is correctly described as a leader among the physicians and surgeons of Pennsylvania.

EMERY, Lewis, Jr.,

Prominent Factor in Oil Industry.

Lewis Emery, Jr., one of the prominent figures in the development of the oil industry in Western Pennsylvania, and for many years identified with the interests

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of that part of the country, is a member of a very old New England family, his ancestors having made their home in that region until the time of his father.

The founder of the family in this country was one John Emery, a son of John and Agnes Emery, of Romsey, Hauts, England. He was born there September 29, 1598, and came to the New England colonies in the good ship "James," of London, and landed in Boston on June 3, 1635. He was accompanied by his brother Anthony, and these two were the ancestors of two important lines whose representatives have played a conspicuous part in a number of communities in New England and elsewhere. Mr. Emery's father, Lewis Emery, was born July 4, 1806, at Conway, New Hampshire. He was a very adventurous and enterprising character, and sought his fortune in a number of different parts of the country. When only eleven years old he went with his father to Ohio, where he was apprenticed to a woolen manufacturer and learned that trade. Eventually, however, he made his home in New York State, living at different times in Wayne county, and at Cherry Creek, in Chautauqua county. Toward the latter part of his life he went to Michigan, where he established a woolen manufactory and continued to do a very prosperous business until his death, August 21, 1886. He was married, November 28, 1826, to Miss Maria Gilson and they were the parents of seven children as follows: 1. Sarah Jane, born December 12, 1827, at Junius, New York; married Wesley Lockwood, and died in the year 1853. 2. Clarissa, born August 22, 1829, at Junius, New York, and died in 1835. 3. Maria, born September 25, 1831, at Alloway, New York, and died in 1853, at Hillsdale, Michigan. 4. Granger D., born at Villanova, Chautauqua county, July 22, 1833, and died in 1847. 5. Oliver G., born at Villa-

nova, Chautauqua county, New York, August 22, 1835. 6. David, born in Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county, September 7, 1837. 7. Lewis, Jr., mentioned below.

Born August 10, 1839, at Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county, New York, Lewis Emery, Jr., passed only the first few years of his childhood in his native place. Upon his father's removal to Michigan, he of course accompanied him, and it was in the great west, amid the wholesome environment of rural life, that Mr. Emery's youth was spent. While still a very young man he served an apprenticeship in a woolen mill. At the age of nineteen he became a teacher in one of the county schools of Hillsdale county, Michigan. He inherited the unusual enterprise of his father, and while still young became the owner of a flour mill which he conducted with considerable success. In the year 1864 he left Michigan and made his home for a time in the State of Illinois, where he was engaged in several different enterprises, and conducted at various times a saw mill and a general country store. In both of these projects he met with success until the outbreak of the Civil War caused such an extreme upheaval that his, along with many other well established concerns, was forced to go out of business. He decided to leave the west in view of the conditions prevailing there, and made his way east to the State of Pennsylvania, where the excitement connected with the discovery of oil and the development of that industry had already reached a high pitch. Mr. Emery became infected with what was then popularly called the oil fever, and began work in the oil fields there prospecting for the precious fluid. For a considerable period Mr. Emery was unsuccessful, and it was a number of years before he was rewarded for his long labors by the discovery of a rich yield. From that time on he was successful and

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rapidly grew into a position of much prominence among the oil producers of Western Pennsylvania.

His practical knowledge of the oil business and personal experience in various branches of employment connected with it, his unbounded energy, positive character and qualities for leadership, proved equivalent to necessary resources of capital and credit. His coöperation was accordingly sought, and he was able to effect desirable co-partnership with men of means who lacked the experience and qualities which he possessed. Thus his success was assured, and he soon gained a position of independence. It was at this period in the development of the petroleum industry that the oppression resulting from rebates and discrimination in freight rates began to be injuriously felt. A feeling of revolt against the evils of corporate monopoly grew up in the oil region. The industry had then developed to such magnitude that the producers engaged in it felt that their interests should be especially represented at the State capital, and that resort should be had to such remedial and protective legislation as might be available. McKean county had become the center of the Northern Oil District. It was entitled to one representative in the lower house of the Legislature. Mr. Emery was chosen to that position, and at once assumed leadership as the champion of the interests of the oil region. He possessed the knowledge of the details of the oil industry, the vigor, the courage, the daring, requisite for such leadership. He did not shrink from any contest that might occur, and could not be deterred by any power or influence arrayed against him. It was a battle royal from the date of his entrance upon his first legislative term through successive periods of service in the House and Senate, until the efforts of himself and

his colleagues had aroused an overwhelming public opinion which finally demanded positive legislation. While it may not be said that Senator Emery originated the several remedial enactments, it cannot be doubted that the great change in governmental policy, transcending in importance all other movements since the abolition of slavery, denoted by the anti-discrimination measures, the Sherman Act, the Inter-State Commerce and Trade Commission laws, are traceable to the uprising of the people of the Oil Region. Senator Emery was the most distinguished leader of this revolt. When the situation became unendurably acute he was called into conference by the President of the United States and summoned before committees in Congress. His views, his presentation of facts and argument, his testimony not only before committees but also in judicial proceedings, contributed measurably to guide the course of legislation and mould the policy of the national administration towards the evils which had attached to railroad transportation and corporate monopoly, aggravated as they finally became through powerful trusts and combinations. It was unavoidable that Senator Emery in such apparent hostility towards powerful interests should encounter the vengeance of political organizations in which these interests were entrenched, and they were successful in blocking his pathway to political preferment. At length, however, the domination of the political machine threatened to disrupt the organization which it controlled. The Lincoln Republican party was born in Pennsylvania. Senator Emery was nominated as its gubernatorial candidate, and the nomination was endorsed by the Democratic party. Party lines were in a measure broken up. The ensuing canvass was memorable in the history of the Commonwealth, the

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public conscience throughout its sixty-seven counties was aroused. Though Senator Emery was defeated by a small majority, the contest which he led was undoubtedly the precursor of the Roosevelt campaign of 1912, which found Pennsylvania ready to join in the political revolution, the effects of which are still apparent.

While Senator Emery's financial resources have found numerous and widely separated opportunities for investment on the American continent, he is nevertheless at the head of important manufacturing industries in the city of Bradford which have contributed largely to its prosperity. He is known for his public spirit, and he has either contributed liberally to most of the city's public institutions or from time to time presided over them.

Mr. Emery was united in marriage, December 29, 1863, with Elizabeth A. Caldwell, of Vistula, Indiana, a daughter of William and Sarah (Wilson) Caldwell, of that place. She died October 16, 1915. To them five children were born, as follows: Clara Louise, July 20, 1865, died August 12, 1866; Delevan, born September 26, 1867, died August 15, 1911; Grace Elizabeth, born January 27, 1874; Earl Caldwell, born December 12, 1875; and Lewis (3rd), born August 27, 1878.

CLARK, Joseph Foote,

Pioneer in Oil Industry.

At the age of sixty-seven years Joseph Foote Clark closed his earthly career, and another generation has since come upon the scene of action to carry forward the work he and other pioneers of the oil industry in Bradford, Pennsylvania, began. He was an adopted son of Pennsylvania, but had led an active life in his native State of New York as business man, lumberman and river pilot. After coming to Pennsylvania he located at Smethport;

later, when the discovery of oil proved the value of the land he owned in Bradford, he made that city his home, and there built the residence in which his daughter, Mary Elizabeth Clark, so long lived. There his life was spent until its close, and there yet lingers the memory of a man of quiet retiring disposition, a good citizen, a good neighbor and a good friend. To the business world he was the large landowner and oil producer, a man to be implicitly trusted, and one whose judgment and advice it was safe to follow.

Mr. Clark was a descendant of Samuel Clark, born in Devonshire, England, who in 1636 settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, and in 1640, with nineteen others, purchased lands from the Indian chiefs, Ponus and Toguamske, and settled at what is now Stamford, Connecticut. William Clark, a son of Samuel Clark, the founder, was one of the sixteen men who on December 23, 1680, purchased from the Indians the present township of Bedford, Westchester county, New York, and his son, Nathan Clark, was one of the twenty-nine landowners of Bedford to whom Queen Anne confirmed twenty-three thousand acres in the town of Bedford, April 8, 1704. Nathan Clark's son, Joseph Clark, his grandson, Joseph (2) Clark, and his great-grandson, Ezra Clark, all were born and lived on the old homestead in Bedford, a part of which is yet owned in the family; but Ezra Clark later settled in Bainbridge, Chenango county, New York, afterwards moving to Sidney, Delaware county, New York.

Joseph Foote Clark, of the seventh generation in America, son of Ezra Clark and his second wife, Mary Foote, was born during the residence of his parents in Bainbridge, New York, July 1, 1810, died in Binghamton, New York, June 25, 1877. He was educated in the public school, and Norwich Academy and Sidney Academy, his parents having removed to Sid-



Engr. by Campbell Brothers N.Y.

J. F. Clark

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ney, New York, during his youth. He early entered business life, his first experiences being as clerk in a mercantile house. In time he became himself a merchant and at the time of his marriage was proprietor of a dry goods store in Sidney. During the years spent in Sidney he also was a lumberman and pilot of rafts which carried his lumber down the Delaware river to city markets.

After his marriage and prior to 1834 Mr. Clark moved to Smethport, the capital of McKean county, Pennsylvania, and there conducted a general store, operated stage lines from Smethport to distant points, engaged in lumbering, and became the owner of lands at Bradford. When the discovery of oil started the golden stream flowing which has never ceased, Mr. Clark removed to Bradford, his land there having been found to be oil producing. He had prior to this, however, resided at what is now Emporium, on Sinnemahoning creek, in Cameron county, Pennsylvania.

In Bradford Mr. Clark developed his oil properties and became one of the large and successful operators of the city, owning at one time eight hundred acres in Bradford and vicinity, a great part of it oil bearing. He was a capable, energetic business man, and conducted his large operations with consummate judgment. He was exceedingly fond of out-of-door life, delighted in a good horse, and always maintained a good stable of the best he could procure and on his farm bred a high-grade of cattle. He was a quiet reserved man of few words, but quick and decisive in action. Honorable, upright and generous; he was highly regarded, deserving the good repute in which he was held. In politics he was a Democrat, but never sought nor accepted political office, although keenly alive to his duties and to his responsibilities as a citizen. He served for many years as a justice of the

peace in his earlier life, not regarding that in any sense a political office. He liberally supported all good causes, and when finally the call came, he answered it with a consciousness that his life had been a worthy one, and that he had given a good account of his stewardship. In his final illness he returned to New York, dying in Binghamton, that State.

Mr. Clark married Laura Louisa Phelps, born in Hebron county, Connecticut, August 29, 1809, died in 1883, daughter of Roger and Anna (Jones) Phelps, of Hebron, of a Revolutionary family. Mr. and Mrs. Clark were the parents of six children: 1. Theodore M. Clark, born at Smethport, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1834, died at Bradford, June 9, 1882; a school teacher, lumberman and Civil War veteran, serving in Company E, Fifty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. 2. Junius Randolph Clark, born in Smethport, July 24, 1836, died February 12, 1912, a lawyer. He married (first) Ann Eliza Viely, of Jordan, New York, (second) Mary Morse, of Elmira, New York. Children by first wife: Frederic, died young; Mortimer, married Claude Dorn, and had Sarah, Fred, Junius. By his second wife: A son Paul. 3. Charles Randolph Clark, born at Smethport, August 1, 1838, died at Jefferson City, Missouri, in May, 1904; a speculator and promoter; a veteran of the Civil War, serving in the famous Pennsylvania "Bucktail" Regiment. 4. Edward Kissam Clark, born in Smethport, January 1, 1841, died in Binghamton, New York, May 30, 1912. He married Martha Jane Seymour and had ten children: i. Roger Phelps Clark, a lawyer of Binghamton; was attorney for Governor Hughes, and prominent in that section. ii. Laura Louise, married Franklin Morgan, and has children: Philip Clark Morgan, an officer in the United States Navy, and Richard Rose Morgan, with his parents. iii. Charles Seymour, de-

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ceased. iv. Anna Whitman, a teacher and author. v. Joseph Foote, formerly a shoe manufacturer in Binghamton, now residing in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. vi. Edward Kissam, a street railway official of New Haven, Connecticut. vii. Vernon Seymour, a lawyer of New York City, deceased. viii. Florence, deceased. ix. Mary Elizabeth, a librarian in New York City. x. Lewis, a lawyer of Binghamton, New York. 5. Ellen Clarissa, born in Bradford, July 31, 1843, died April 4, 1912; married William Newell Hanna, and had two children: Genevieve, now residing with her aunt in the old homestead in Bradford; and Junius Robert Hanna, a student at Stanford University at the time of the San Francisco earthquake, who lost his life in that disaster. 6. Mary Elizabeth Clark, born in Emporium, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1845; is the only surviving child, and yet resides in Bradford, a woman of broad culture obtained in educational institutions and through widely extended European and American travel.

MARKLE, John,

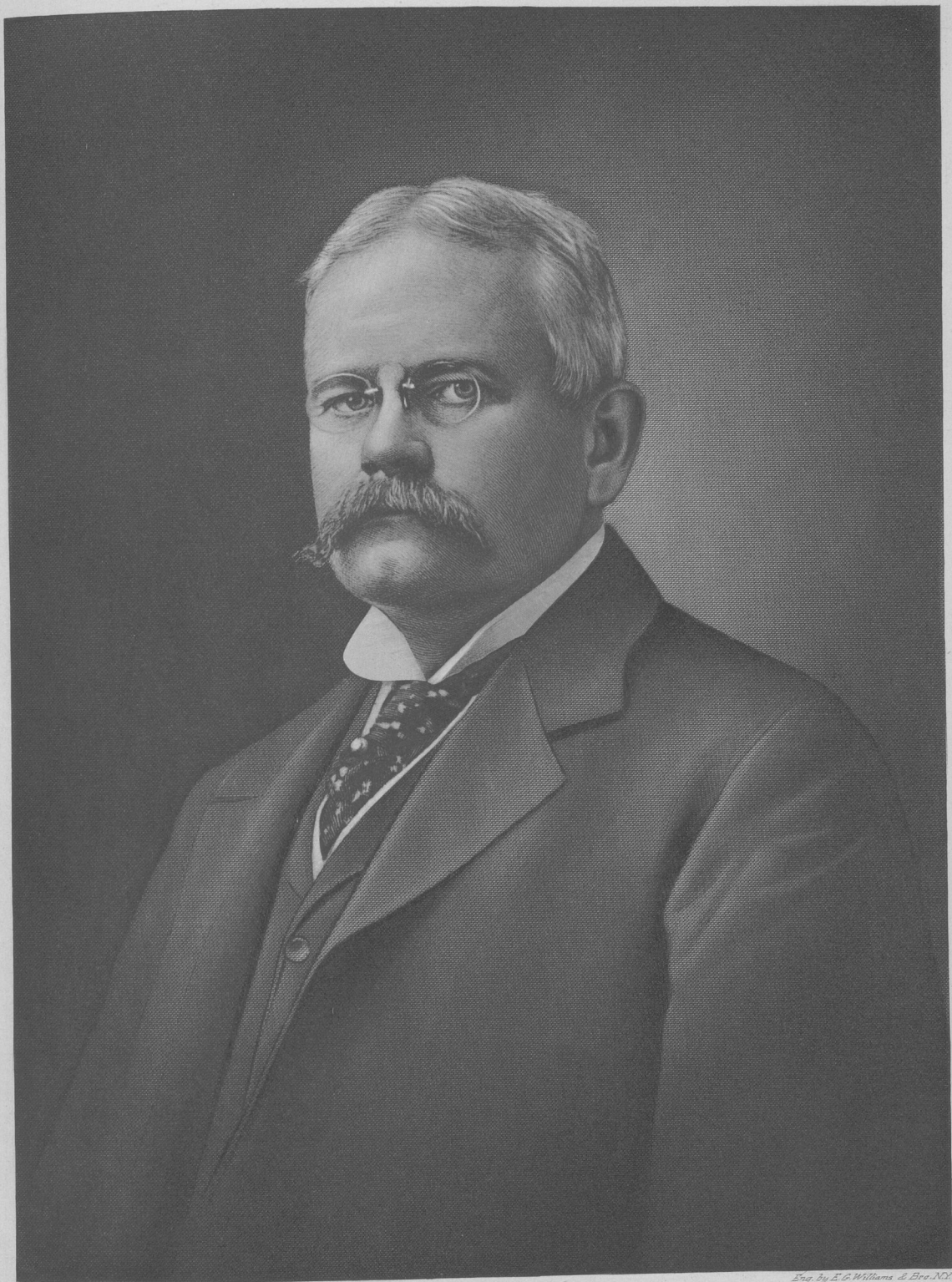
Leader in Large Affairs.

With the discovery in Pennsylvania of vast and unique deposits of anthracite coal, and the further discovery that it could be utilized as a fuel, came the great problems of commercializing the discovery and rendering it an asset instead of a curiosity. Even after means of opening mines and bringing the coal to the surface has been devised, there yet remained the greater problem of preparing it for the general market, for anthracite as it comes from the mines is not a marketable commodity. It must be separated from the base matter and sorted into many sizes for different uses.

When George Bushar Markle came upon the scene as an independent anthracite

operator, no efficient mechanical means of preparing coal for the market had yet been devised; and to that task he addressed himself. At the many mines in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, the preparation of anthracite is accomplished in huge buildings called "breakers," and filled with intricate machinery, but in their essential elements as invented and first built from models made by Mr. Markle. He was responsible for the first systematic mechanical handling of anthracite from the beginning of its downward journey from the highest point of the breaker to which it has been lifted direct from the bowels of the earth, through the work of breaking, separating and cleaning, until it finally reaches the ground free from slate, and each size in its own bin ready for loading into railroad cars or wagons. This introduction of mechanical system gave a great impetus to the anthracite industry, and its present immense proportions are due largely to the initiative of George B. Markle.

But this was only one of the striking things he accomplished in his busy, useful life as a pioneer, and when he died, full of years and honors, his mantle fell upon his son, John Markle, whose achievement has placed him at the head of all independent anthracite operators, and a leader among America's "Captains of Industry." He has reared many monuments to his business sagacity, genius and public spirit, but his crowning work with which his name is forever linked is the Jeddo tunnel, the largest drainage tunnel in the world, and the greatest engineering feat in all the history of coal mining. The Jeddo tunnel is a hole seven by nine feet, driven for five miles through solid rock, liberating hundreds of millions of gallons of water which had in turn imprisoned many, many thousands of tons of rich anthracite. That pioneer tunnel was conceived by John Markle, who was president of the



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Jeddo Tunnel Company formed to build it, and chief engineer of its construction.

A prominent feature of the lives of both George B. Markle and his son, John Markle, was the strong stand taken by them in the labor troubles that have from time immemorial harassed the anthracite region. By common consent, both have been leaders among the independent operators; "whatever George Markle does, we will do." He was associated on a committee with Franklin B. Gowen, president of the Reading Railroad Company, to ferret out and bring the infamous "Molly Maguires" to justice, and his life was not only threatened, but attempted. John Markle, in the great anthracite strikes of 1900 and 1902, was the leading spirit of the "independents." For fifteen years the firm of G. B. Markle & Company had had an arbitration agreement with their men for the amicable adjustment of all disputes, and in 1900 only a portion of their men were drawn away from the works in spite of violence and intimidation on the part of the "Mitchellites." In 1902, however, "Mitchellism" prevailed, and all Markle employes quit work and, in common with miners of the whole anthracite region, abandoned the vast mining operations to their fate. Only by heroic measures on the part of the operators at their various properties were they able to save them from ruin. While the exigencies of politics brought the President of the United States into this struggle, and the strike commission he appointed decided in favor of further increases to the miners, John Markle, with his characteristic vigor and frankness, presented the operators' side of the question in the press and in conference with President Roosevelt, informing him plainly that if he would restore law and order in the anthracite regions, the operators would quickly end the strike and meet all public demands.

The career of John Markle presents an

interesting study. While he was born to riches, he has not shrunk from the equally important heritage of responsibility and stewardship. He prepared himself in a thorough and conscientious manner for his life work, entered upon it in a practical way, and has accomplished practical lasting results. He has worthily lived up to his responsibilities, and is one of the constructive agents of prosperity, a builder, and a true "Captain of Industry." In his talks with his young men who are starting life's battle, he has presented to them his definition of the so-called problem of life—"All you get out of life is a living, and that degree of living is evidenced by the condition of your mortal body; and every dollar that you have in excess of the cost of that living is evidence of your success in the commercial world, as much as your diploma from a college is evidence that you have passed the curriculum. With these funds in your possession, you become a trustee for your fellowmen for the proper uses of them."

The Markle family is of great antiquity in Europe, the name undoubtedly derived from the baptismal name Marcus, and changed to suit the idiomatics in the various countries in which it appeared. It is found as Marczal, Marken, Markel and Markle. The earliest recorded ancestor of this branch of the family was Heinrich Merklen, a farmer of the small village of Gleschendors, not far from Lubeck, the metropolis of Friesland, who flourished as early as 1430. In 1593 Christian Merkle (Hans-Oswald-Johannes-Heinrich), emigrated to Metz, in German Lorraine, and became an important merchant. His three great-grandsons, Christian, Jacob and George, came to America in 1703 and settled at Mosellen Springs, Berks county, Pennsylvania. Caspar, son of Christian, and the former's son, Christian, maintained the family home at Mosellen Springs. John Markle, the second son

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of Christian, was a resident of Milton. George Bushar Markle, his son, was born July 1, 1827, and died August 18, 1888. John Markle lost most of his property through endorsing paper for friends, and, as a result, his son George was early thrown on his own resources, instead of being able to complete a full course of study. But his recompense was a strong body and a self-reliant nature, which his early hardships developed. As a lad, he acquired some knowledge of surveying, but later he became a carpenter. Owing to an injury received at this work, he was obliged to engage in less active employment, and had become an expert leather worker at the age of twenty. At this time, while living in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, he was married, and two years later moved to Hazleton, Pennsylvania, where he became clerk in the Pardee store. From clerk he rose to bookkeeper, and from bookkeeper to superintendent of the store, also becoming general superintendent of the Pardee anthracite collieries.

For nine years he remained in Mr. Pardee's employ, winning the entire confidence of his chief, and becoming an expert in coal mine operation as then conducted. At the end of his term of service as an employee, he organized, in 1858, the firm of G. B. Markle & Company, his old employer, Ario Pardee, joining with him, as did General William Lilly and J. Gillingham Fell, Mr. Markle being the head and manager, the other partners having no part in the operation of the Jeddo and Highland collieries which he then opened.

Crude and wasteful methods of anthracite mining and preparation were then in vogue. Mr. Markle was a mechanical genius, and it was not long before many unique and useful devices of his invention were in use at his collieries. The mechanically improved "breaker" was his masterpiece, but the "Markle Pump" and improved jigs and rolls were valuable im-

provements due to him. These helped the early anthracite operators greatly, and gave an impetus to the industry. As George Markle grew in business stature, he became a natural leader of men, through ability and courage. He was the leader of the operators in all labor disputes. They trusted implicitly in his judgment, only asking, "What does George Markle say?" He fought the murderous "Molly McGuire" organization, was absolutely fearless, and, when his life was attempted by gunshot, he leaped from his buggy and pursued the would-be assassins.

In 1868 he founded the widely known banking house of Pardee, Markle & Grier. He was a large stockholder and a director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and chairman of its coal-land purchasing committee; director of the Highland Coal Company, of the Union Improvement Company, of the Rock Hill Iron and Coal Company, of the East Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company, and was largely interested in the iron industry, all in addition to his large interests represented by G. B. Markle & Company, which he had founded, a young man of thirty-one years.

He moved his residence from Hazleton to Philadelphia in 1874, and in 1879 gave up active business, his health having failed. By the advice of physicians he went abroad and sought treatment from Dr. Charcot and other famous European specialists, but was not permanently benefited. He returned to his home, and in August, 1888, the end came at the home of his son John, in Hazleton.

John Markle, son of George Bushar and Emily A. (Robison) Markle, was born December 15, 1858, at the homestead in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and until his eleventh year attended public and private schools. From his eleventh until his fourteenth year he was a pupil at Alexander Military Institute, White Plains, New

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York, followed by two years of college preparation at Lauterbach Academy, Philadelphia. In 1876 he entered Lafayette College, and at the end of a four years' course was graduated with the degree of Mining Engineer. During his college vacations he worked in his father's mines, drilling, blasting and loading coal, setting timber, laying tracks, and doing other work of a practical miner, consequently at graduation he had a good practical knowledge of coal mining, as well as wide theoretical training. With this preparation, although just of legal age and without commercial training, his father had no hesitation in placing him in entire charge of the Markle coal properties as general superintendent, in November, 1880. He continued as such with marked success until the death of his father in 1888. By his will, George B. Markle left his interest in the firm of G. B. Markle & Company to his sons, who, in turn, sold an interest to their two sisters. The partners were then the estate of Asa Packer, builder of the Lehigh Valley railroad, and General William Lilly. John Markle later purchased the large Packer interest, which gave him by far the largest share in the property, his brothers owning only their original inheritance, and having no part in the management.

In 1890 the lease on the Jeddo property expired, and in 1892 that covering the Highland mines. John Markle re-leased both, including the Ebervale property, for a long term of years, on a royalty basis, but also purchased the Harleigh properties outright. He created a new firm to operate these properties, under the style of that of his father, viz., G. B. Markle & Company, becoming managing partner, and holding that relation until the incorporation of the G. B. Markle Company in 1908. He was the first president of the corporation, which office he yet retains.

In due time he rebuilt the entire prop-

erty, and to-day there is no evidence of the original buildings other than the miners' houses, even these having been materially improved. He has increased the production many fold, a total coal tonnage of 364,686 in 1879 increased to one and three-quarter millions in 1915. This and other work undermined his health, and he was some years regaining his strength. In 1908 he began other important development work, and attacked the problem of electrifying the operation of his mines. His practical mind and grasp of engineering problems was markedly shown by his work as chief engineer of the Jeddo tunnel, the largest mine drainage tunnel in the world. In 1886 an immense flood of water broke into the Harleigh and Ebervale mines adjoining the Markles' Jeddo mines, and the tenants abandoned the submerged properties after years of fruitless attempts to unwater them. Mr. Markle then came to the front, secured the properties, and drained them by means of the Jeddo tunnel.

In the carrying out of this vast undertaking by the Jeddo Tunnel Company, almost unsurmountable difficulties presented themselves, including protracted litigation with riparian owners in the agricultural valley into which the tunnel emptied its drainage. After months of precise surveying, construction was commenced in March, 1891, at an estimated cost of a million dollars. The risk was great, as the slightest error in calculations would result in heavy loss, and possibly in the failure of the entire undertaking. The boring was done by compressed air drills, and powerful explosives were used for blasting. On the 15th of September, 1894, two sections, the one driving north and the other south, met and tore away the intervening wall. The floors of the two sections differed not more than a single inch, so accurate were the surveys and calculations. The flooded

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mine workings were then drained of the immense volume of pent-up water, and reclaimed for mining. Later, during suspensions of work due to various strikes of employes, when other operators were struggling to keep their mines from being inundated, Mr. Markle, through the operation of his drainage tunnel, has not been confronted with that problem, as it has drained his mines and kept them free from water damage.

In addition to his duties as the head of G. B. Markle Company, he is identified with other important enterprises. He assumed the presidency of the Sprague Electric Company, when for years it had been an unproductive property which no one cared to attempt to reorganize. In its upbuilding Mr. Markle again proved his high quality of organization and his great executive ability, accomplishing so much for the property that within two years an advantageous sale was made to the General Electric Company. He is a director of the Industrial Finance Corporation; director of the Morris Plan Company of New York; president of the Jeddo Tunnel Company; president of the Jeddo Supply Company; and has many other important interests in New York and Pennsylvania. He maintains private offices at No. 2 Rector street, New York, and devotes himself mainly to his affairs there, making occasional trips to Jeddo and the coal regions.

His opposition to what he denominates "Mitchellism" has been referred to, and is the direct outgrowth of his personal contact with the United Mine Workers. He has always striven for improved conditions at his mines, better homes, schools and sanitary arrangements. The law of arbitration prevailed between him and his miners for fifteen years, and all disputes were peacefully settled. That this wise and equitable plan of procedure should be

overthrown by lawless methods directly attributable to the professional agitator, was a great grief to him, but he did all in his power to bring about a just solution of the problem, interference from high political and executive leaders of party and nation finally taking it out of the hands of the mine operators. He is a trustee of Lafayette College; trustee of the Knickerbocker Hospital of New York City; and a member of the board of trustees of the State Hospital at Hazleton, Pennsylvania. He is a Republican in politics, and in religious faith a Presbyterian.

While Mr. Markle is a member of many clubs and societies he is rarely seen in any of them. He is liberal minded and generous, his native section profiting greatly through his public spirit. Hazleton Memorial Library, a beautiful and appropriate marble building, bears a tablet inscribed:

In Loving Memory
of
George Bushar Markle and Emily Robison Markle
This Library
Was Presented A. D. 1912
To The
City of Hazleton
By Their Son, John Markle.

Mr. Markle married, April 22, 1884, May E. Robinson, daughter of Mrs. J. Hood Wright, of New York City. For the past twenty-three years they have resided in New York City, also maintaining a residence at Jeddo, Pennsylvania.

This record of the life history of two men who have been so closely allied with the anthracite coal industry, while necessarily but little more than outlines their careers, reveals George B. Markle as one of the unique figures of his day and generation—a pioneer, a practical operator, a great executive, a man of sturdy integrity and genius. The son, John Markle, is revealed as a duplicate of the virtues

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and genius of his father, and one who stands preëminent among captains of industry, for the height of his ideals and for the practical manner those ideals have become realities and for his intense desire that through his life and work the world shall be benefited. Few men know the depth of his purpose, nor little dream of the extent his heart is involved and his energies devoted.

MARKLE, George B.,

Man of Enterprise.

With the exception of the years 1888-1894, spent in business in Portland, Oregon, the life of George B. (2) Markle was spent in his native city, Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and there his interests were centered. His early business training was under the capable direction of his honored father, George B. Markle, the famed independent coal operator, and until the latter's death that association continued, although the management of the Jeddo and Highland collieries was in the hands of John Markle from 1880. George B. (2) Markle, by inheritance and accumulation, was possessed of great wealth, and this he used liberally in support of church and charity. He was a man of education and culture, mingled freely with his fellowmen, was well known throughout the country, and held membership in widely distributed metropolitan and country clubs. He took a deep interest in public affairs, and was an active figure in those movements undertaken to break the shackles fastened on Pennsylvania by what is politely termed "the Organization."

Mr. Markle was of the thirteenth recorded generation of his family in Europe and America, tracing to the year 1430, and in Pennsylvania to Christian Merkle, who settled at Mosellen Springs, now Berks county. The full history of the family precedes this tribute of respect to the

memory of George B. (2) Markle, of Hazleton.

George B. Markle, third son and fifth child of George Bushar and Emily A. (Robison) Markle, was born at the Markle homestead in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1857, and died July 11, 1914, in the city of his birth, his residence for the greater part of his life, in the mansion in which he was born. His education was begun in Hazleton public schools, continued at White Plains (New York) Military Academy and completed at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated in the class of '78.

After leaving college he was for a time associated with his father in some of his varied business enterprises, but the years of that great man's activity were nearly ended, complete retirement following his return from abroad in 1880. In 1888 George B. Markle, Sr., passed from earthly scenes, leaving his large holdings in the firm of G. B. Markle Company to his sons. George B. Markle, Jr., from that time until his death, was a member of the firm.

In 1888 he went to Portland, Oregon, and there engaged prominently in commercial life, remaining six years. In 1894 he returned to Hazleton, which was his home until death. He was a charming host, loved to entertain his friends at his home, and was very popular. He was openhanded in his charity and none appealed to him in vain. He was a member of the Hazleton Board of Trade, the Hazleton Country Club, the Theta Delta Chi college fraternity and held membership in a number of clubs throughout the country.

Mr. Markle was a tower of strength to the Washington party in Northeastern Pennsylvania, one of the organizers of that party in Luzerne county, and one of its trusted leaders.

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MARKLE, Alvan,

**Leader in Electric Transportation and
Telephone Service.**

While the Markles of Pennsylvania have devoted themselves to the operating of coal properties and banking institutions for several generations, it remained for Alvan Markle to add electric railway building and operation to the list of enterprises which trace their establishment to the Markle family. He is president of the Markle Banking and Trust Company, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, but since 1892 has developed the system of connecting lines between the towns of the middle anthracite region, a system which includes the famous third-rail line between Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre. Over the Penobscot mountain now pierced by a three-quarter mile tunnel through which the road passes, there is an old Indian trail over which the ancestors of Alvan Markle traveled their weary and dangerous way a century ago. It is a strange coincidence that the tunnel cut through the mountain by the enterprise of Alvan Markle is directly under the old Indian trail traveled by the early settlers, among whom were his own progenitors, whose lives and deeds are recorded elsewhere in this work.

Alvan Markle was born at the family homestead at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1861. He attended private and public schools in his native town until he was eleven years of age, then entering Alexander Military Institute at White Plains, New York, remaining there two years. During the following two years he attended Lauderbach's Academy in Philadelphia, completing preparatory courses at The Hill School Pottstown, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated with the class of 1878. He then entered Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania. On ac-

count of the impaired health of his father, who was compelled to relinquish the management of his extensive mining operations as well as his banking house and other varied interests, Alvan Markle left college in 1879 and was placed in charge of the mines at Jeddo, Pennsylvania. He continued in that capacity until 1887, then returned to Hazleton, where he assumed the management of the banking house of Markle Brothers & Company, successors to Pardee & Markle. In June, 1892, he obtained a State charter and organized the Markle Banking and Trust Company, of which he was elected president, an office he still retains. In 1913 he caused the Markle Banking and Trust Company building to be erected, an eleven-story fire-proof edifice, one of the finest buildings in the State.

In 1892 electric traction was still regarded as largely theoretical, but Alvan Markle realized its great possibilities, and built the Lehigh Traction Company's lines, thereby forming a connecting link with all the outlying towns in the territory known as the Middle Lehigh coal region. He personally designed all cars purchased from time to time by the Lehigh Traction Company, and he is the originator of what is known as the side-door trolley car. In 1902 he organized the company and constructed the Wilkes-Barre & Hazleton railroad, one which stands throughout in almost every detail as the pioneer third-rail road. One of its features, the third-rail guard, an idea of Mr. Markle's, has been adopted for the subway lines of New York City, and noted engineers from all over the country have been attracted by the original ideas exemplified in the construction and operation of this road, which includes the three-quarter mile tunnel through the Penobscot mountain, previously referred

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to. Mr. Markle has also always been interested in independent telephone companies, and is responsible for vast extension of their lines. He was the organizer of the Consolidated Telephone Company of Pennsylvania and its efficient president. In 1912, when a sub-committee of operators and miners of the anthracite coal region was formed to bring about a settlement of the labor questions of that year, Mr. Markle was chosen chairman of that committee. In 1916 the ability displayed four years before again led to his choice for chairman of the sub-committee, also to his election as chairman of the general operators committee, a position heretofore held by only one man, George F. Baer.

Alvan Markle married, September 7, 1887, Miss Mary Dryfoos. Their children are: 1. Emily Markle, born in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1888; was educated at Briarcliff School on the Hudson, and Miss Spence's School, New York City. She married, October 16, 1915, William Newell Bannard, Jr., of New York City, her husband manager of the New York branch of Joseph Bancroff Sons, manufacturers of cotton goods. Later Mr. Bannard accepted a junior partnership with F. D. Lackey & Company, a banking house of Wilmington, Delaware, and moved to that city. 2. Alvan Markle, Jr., born at the family home in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1889. He received his early education in the public schools of Hazleton, at Fay School, Southboro, Massachusetts, later attending the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, the Lake Placid School, at Lake Placid, New York, and Cocoanut Grove School, Florida. In 1910 he entered Yale Sheffield Scientific School at New Haven, whence he was graduated June, 1913, Bachelor of Philosophy. After leaving college he spent about a year and a half with the

Guaranty Trust Company of New York City, and June 1, 1915, was chosen vice-president of the Markle Banking and Trust Company, Hazleton, a position he now holds. He is a director of the Wilkes-Barre & Hazleton Railroad Company, the Rockhill Iron and Coal Company, and the Markle Banking and Trust Company. He is a member of the Yale Club and the St. Anthony Club of New York City, and the Delta Psi fraternity.

3. Donald Markle, born August 29, 1892, in Hazleton. After attending the schools of his native town, Fay School, Southboro, Massachusetts, and the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, he entered Yale University in 1911, graduating from the Sheffield Scientific School, Bachelor of Philosophy, class of 1914. He then entered Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, where he pursued a post-graduate course in mining. He has always taken part in athletics, while at Yale played on the varsity football team and later coached Lehigh University football teams with great success. On New Year's day, 1916, his engagement was announced to Miss Mary Orme, of New Orleans. He is a member of the Yale Club and the St. Anthony Club of New York City, and the Delta Psi fraternity. 4. Eckley B. C. Markle, born in Hazleton, September 6, 1894. He attended school in Hazleton, the Fay School, Southboro, Massachusetts, Lake Placid School at Lake Placid, New York, and Cocoanut Grove, Florida, the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. Like his brothers, he has always taken a great part in athletics, and is a member of Delta Psi fraternity. 5. John Markle (2), born in Hazleton, May 22, 1902. He attended a private school in his home town, Fay School, Southboro, Massachusetts, and is now a student at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

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LAWMAN, Jasper H.,

Accomplished Artist.

Some men there are who, by reason of conspicuous achievements, exert so great an influence upon their communities, that their names become synonymous with those of the cities of which they are the glory. The majority of names identified with Pittsburgh are those of captains of industry, steel kings and magnates of mining, but among them are others, comparatively few in number, but shining with a clearer and milder radiance—those of the votaries of the arts. One of the most brilliant of these is that of the late Jasper Holman Lawman, an artist of international reputation, but throughout his career inseparably associated with Pittsburgh, being numbered for more than half a century among her foremost citizens.

Jasper Holman Lawman was born April 2, 1825, at Xenia, Ohio. He was educated in schools of his community and early showed great skill in drawing. At the age of seventeen, while living in Cincinnati, he made a sketch of a river steamboat which attracted wide attention, and a number of rivermen of that city offered to send him abroad to study art. The youth, however, declined to avail himself of the opportunity, and later came to Pittsburgh, where he found a good friend in "General" Porter, owner and manager of the old Drury Theatre in Fifth avenue. For a number of years Mr. Lawman painted scenery for the classical plays there produced, this experience proving of great value to him in later work.

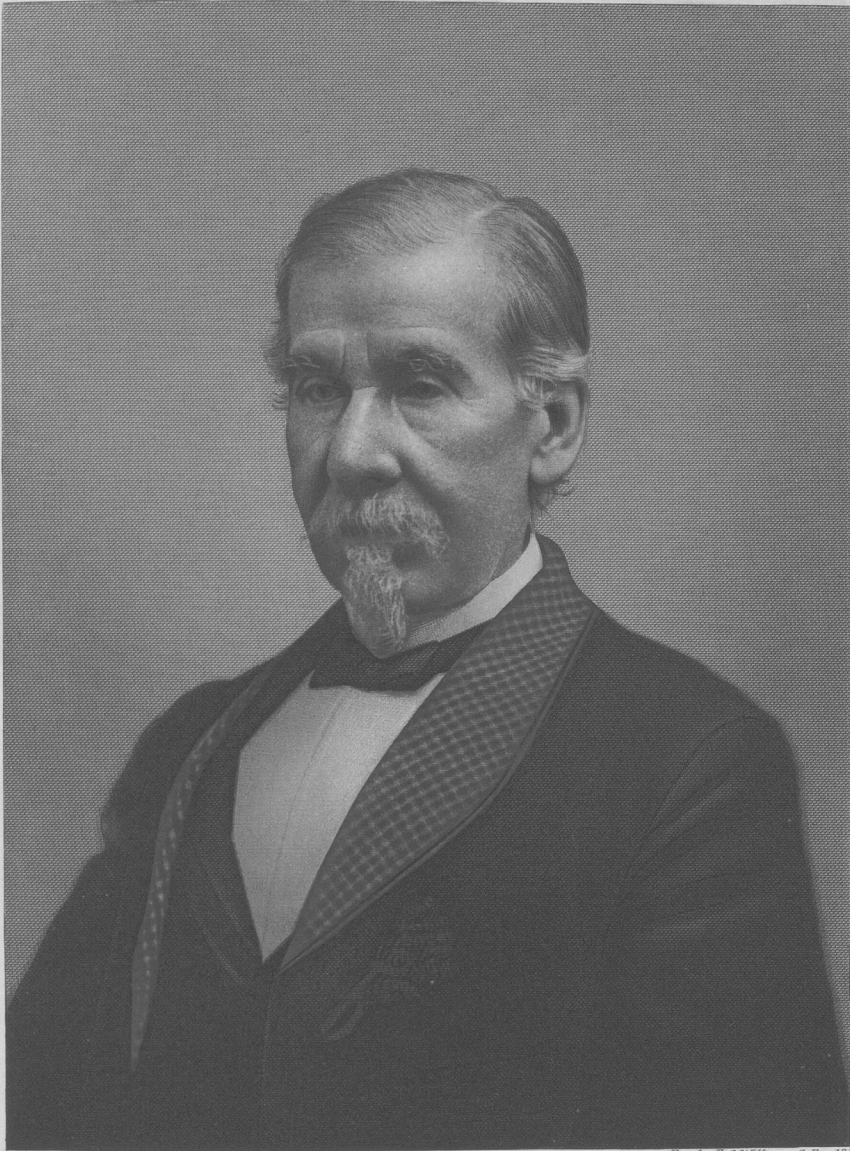
In the early fifties Mr. Lawman went abroad and made a special study of portrait painting both in Paris and Italy, where his genius soon attracted attention. After several years' study he returned to Pittsburgh, having gained a distinguished reputation as a portrait painter, and within a brief period sent a

number of pictures to the American Exhibition in London, where only eminent artists were asked to display their work. He also exhibited his pictures at Paris exhibitions, at the Academy of Fine Arts, New York, in Philadelphia, and at the World's Fair in St. Louis. One of his pictures which was awarded a prize at a London exhibition is now in the possession of his widow.

One of Mr. Lawman's most popular paintings was a view of Camp Howe, painted in 1862, and showing a military camp in the Oakland district. It was named in honor of General Thomas M. Howe, once a well known soldierly presence in Pittsburgh, but at the time of the Civil War too advanced in years for military service. The picture is full of life and color and was completed by Mr. Lawman in 1889. In July, 1914, Mrs. Lawman presented it to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hall, where it will be given a place of honor and will be regarded as one of its greatest treasures.

Among the portraits painted by Mr. Lawman was one of Lieutenant-Governor Latta, of Pennsylvania, which hung in the old State House at Harrisburg and perished in the conflagration which destroyed the building. His portrait of the late John Harper, Sr., of Pittsburgh, still hangs in the Bank of Pittsburgh. Among others of his portraits were those of Henry Ward Beecher, General J. K. Moorhead, Thomas M. Marshall, Felix R. Brunot, D. T. Watson, William B. Hart, William Thaw and William B. Negley. The last portrait painted by Mr. Lawman was that of Mrs. D. T. Watson. During a period of forty years all the leading families of Western Pennsylvania were represented in his collection. Among his close friends was the late William Thaw, who frequently found time to drop into the studio for a pleasant chat.

In all matters pertaining to the welfare



Lewis Historical Pub. Co.

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Jasper Lawman



Handwritten text, possibly a signature or date, located at the bottom center of the page. The text is faint and difficult to decipher, but appears to be written in a cursive script.

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of Pittsburgh, Mr. Lawman took a keen and active interest, and no project which, in his judgment, tended to further that end, lacked his hearty coöperation and support. He advocated the principles of the Republican party, but was without political ambition, preferring to devote himself exclusively to his art. Widely but unostentatiously charitable, the number of his benefactions was known to few except the recipients.

Among the many upon whom the magic brush of Mr. Lawman conferred the immortality which the great portrait painter has it in his power to bestow, there was none better entitled than himself to receive such a priceless gift. Had not his genius rendered him independent of it, his personal appearance would have amply justified it. He was of most distinguished bearing, his strong yet sensitive features accentuated by white hair, beard and moustache, and his eyes those of the true artist—keen and penetrating, noting many things which, though obvious, escaped the duller observation of others, and discerning with spiritual insight the finer shades of character and disposition. Straightforward and candid, he was invariably courteous, and in his relations to others most fascinating. He possessed generous impulses and a chivalrous sense of honor, and was of inexhaustible kindness of heart and unfailing fidelity in friendship.

Mr. Lawman married, August 18, 1863, Lenore, daughter of the late Captain William and Mary (McCoy) Ward, of Pittsburgh. A biography and portrait of Captain Ward appear elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Lawman were the parents of four living daughters: Stella, Myra Mason, and Xenia May, who married, respectively, George W. Roebling and Edgar J. Howarth, of New York, and W. H. Loud, of Boston; and Molly, at home. Two daughters died in childhood.

Mrs. Lawman is a woman not only of

unusual sweetness and beauty of character, but intellectual, energetic and sagacious, and is thus exceptionally fitted to be a congenial and sympathizing helpmate for a man of Mr. Lawman's large and complex nature and refined and cultivated tastes. Few men have ever been endowed with more notable social gifts, and all who were privileged to be his guests can testify to his charm as a host, but what he was as a husband and father can be known only to those nearest and dearest to him. Mrs. Lawman, in her widowhood, gives much time to works of charity, and is the centre of a large circle of warmly attached friends.

On April 1, 1906, the day before that on which he would have completed his eighty-first year, Mr. Lawman passed away, "full of years and of honors." Pittsburgh was deprived of one who for more than half a century had presented to the community an example of every public and private virtue, but this sense of bereavement was swallowed up in the universal feeling that America had lost one of her foremost painters.

The following tribute to this gifted and lovable man appeared editorially in a Pittsburgh paper: "General sorrow will be felt over the death of Jasper Lawman, Pittsburgh's oldest and most distinguished portrait painter. Mr. Lawman lived the greater portion of his life here, and here he won his name and success. He had many friends who mourn deeply for him."

The men who have made the metropolis of Pennsylvania famous as the centre of world-dominating industries, constitute a large and notable group. Those who have associated her name with the arts are not many, but conspicuous among them stands one who has passed into history as Jasper Holman Lawman, the greatest of Pittsburgh's artists.

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HAMILTON, Edward J.,

Carnegie Steel Company Official.

Pittsburgh is perpetual. The Iron City has within her the germs of age-long growth and endurance. From base to capital her wealth is real because it is the product of the brains and ability of real men—men of the type of Edward J. Hamilton, general superintendent of the Duquesne Steel Works of the Carnegie Steel Company, and officially connected with other industrial and financial organizations.

Edward J. Hamilton was born in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1867. He attended the public schools of Johnstown until fourteen years of age, but shortly after entering high school was compelled to leave school and become a wage-earner. It was in November, 1881, that he began to earn his way in the mills of the Cambria Steel Mills. He remained there for six years, and in 1887 he accepted a more lucrative position with the Lorraine Steel Company at Johnstown, and he was there when the devastating floods swept that town. Four months after the flood had passed into history, Mr. Hamilton began life all over again with the Carnegie Steel Company, being employed at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works. He remained there until July 15, 1892, when he was transferred to the Homestead plant of the same concern. After spending five years there he was singled out from among a number of possibilities and sent to the Duquesne works as assistant general superintendent. In October, 1915, he was appointed general superintendent, which office he now holds.

Mr. Hamilton has won a recognized place in the steel world and thoroughly understands the details of manufacture, as well as the more difficult task of operating a large plant employing thousands of men. Ability to read the future is one of Mr. Hamilton's most marked charac-

teristics, and this, joined to his accurate knowledge of men, renders his official services peculiarly valuable, and has enabled him to supply himself with assistants who seldom fail to meet his expectations.

In politics Mr. Hamilton is a Republican, and though he has never consented to hold office he has nevertheless been somewhat active in political circles, ever giving loyal support to measures calculated to promote progress. In addition to his official position with the Carnegie Steel Company, Mr. Hamilton is vice-president of the Duquesne Trust Company. He is also president of the Carnegie Library at Duquesne. Widely but unostentatiously charitable, no good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his coöperation in vain. He belongs to several fraternal organizations, among them being the Masons. His club membership is in Duquesne, Country and German clubs of Pittsburgh, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

The clear mind and indomitable determination which, in combination with the strictest integrity, have constituted the foundation of Mr. Hamilton's success, are imprinted upon his countenance. He looks what he is—a rapid-fire business man, of keen vision, quick judgment and unflinching self-reliance. Genial and courteous on all occasions, and of unswerving loyalty in friendship, he is respected by all, and is one of those men who win friends easily and hold them long.

Among steel cities of the world Pittsburgh is supreme. Her steel works and blast furnaces give employment to a hundred thousand men, and have carried the prestige of American industrial achievement to the remotest ends of the world. The city owes this imperial era of her history to men who, like radium, seem to possess the secret of perpetual energy—such men as Edward J. Hamilton.



Edward J. Hamilton

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WHITE, Harry,

Civil War Veteran, Legislator, Jurist.

General Harry White, third and youngest son of Judge Thomas White and his wife, Catharine Brooks (McConnel) White, was born in Indiana, Pennsylvania, in 1832. Like most boys, he began at the public schools, then went to the Indiana Academy, an old institution which has sent into the world a number of successful prominent men. When this academy languished, Harry White's father secured for him private tutors, one of whom was the late Hon. John J. Penny, of Pittsburgh, who while studying law with Judge Thomas White was private tutor for Harry White and the late Senator M. S. Quay.

Harry White was enterprising and ambitious, a leader among his boy friends and companions. Early in life he had selected his profession, and prepared himself for what he hoped would be his career. In 1850 he went to the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University. Receiving his degree with the class of 1854, he intended, with one of his school companions, to go south and teach school; his father objected to this, and desired him to begin the study of the law in his office, which he did. After his examination in 1856, Harry White was admitted to the Indiana county bar, and very soon afterward to the bars of surrounding counties. He assisted in the trial of a case the day after his admission.

This year, 1856, was the initial one for the Republican party in national politics. The effort of Stephen A. Douglas in the United States Senate to repeal the Missouri Compromise brought the extension of slavery as the living question of the hour. Opposition to slavery extension was the leading principle of the Republican party, and Harry White, a voter for the first time that year in na-

tional politics, became the first chairman of the Republican party in Indiana county. Without previous political experience, he made his first political speech in the town of Blairsville, and organized a vigorous campaign throughout the county, resulting in a very large majority for Fremont, the Republican candidate for President.

Harry White, while active in his profession in the intervening years between 1856 and 1860, became a very prominent factor in the politics of Indiana and surrounding counties. Armstrong, Indiana and Westmoreland counties composed a Congressional district in which he was nominated for Congress in June, 1860, at Greensburg, over the late Senator Edgar Cowan. Being barely of the constitutional age for a Congressman, and some contentions arising which apparently endangered the election of a Republican from the district, he resigned the nomination against the protest of many friends, and Hon. John Covode became the candidate, and with Harry White's active support was elected.

After Fort Sumter was fired upon in April, 1861, Harry White closed his law books and made ceaseless efforts to educate the people of this region to the necessities of the great conflict of arms. He was soon elected captain of a company and tendered it to Governor Curtin; the Governor did not accept the company, and many of its members joined other organizations. After this Harry White called upon Governor Curtin to inquire why the company had not been accepted, to which the Governor replied: "I did not accept you because of the request of your father. You know, Harry, how highly I esteem your father, and with tears in his eyes he besought me not to accept you for service, as you were all he had left at home." Whereupon Harry replied: "I am sorry to distress my father, but I feel it my duty to go into the service and am going if I have to carry a musket." Then

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the Governor said: "If that is the way of it, I will commission you as major of the Sixty-seventh Regiment, which is recruiting at Cammacks Woods, at Philadelphia." The commission was issued, and Harry White went immediately to work recruiting to fill the regiment, taking some members of his old company. During the winter of 1862 the regiment was completely organized and sent to relieve General Dick Coulter's Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment at Annapolis, Maryland, and for several months had charge of the parole camp there; and Major White was detailed to protect the Annapolis & Elk River railroad and the Baltimore & Ohio from Annapolis Junction to Washington City. After several months the regiment was relieved, and sent to Harper's Ferry and the Shenandoah Valley.

In the fall of 1862, while Major White was in the field, the people of his Senatorial district, composed of Armstrong and Indiana counties, without his request, elected him to the Senate of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Legislature meeting in January, 1863, at Harrisburg, President Lincoln sent Major White a leave of absence, and he served in the Senate during the session, making occasional visits to his regiment, then at Berryville, Virginia. Having taken many of his old friends and neighbors to the service, he refused to resign from the army, and on the adjournment of the Legislature in the spring of 1863 rejoined his regiment. He refused to take his salary as a Senator, but sent it to the Soldiers' Relief Fund of the two counties of his Senatorial district.

When he rejoined his regiment there was much active service in the Shenandoah Valley. General Milroy was in command of the division with headquarters at Winchester, and Major White was assigned to the command from Berryville to Snicker's Ferry. Almost daily Mosby,

Imboden, McNeal and other Rebel partisan commanders were making raids in the valley, and frequently affairs would be had with these forces of the enemy. On the night of the 12th of June, Major White was ordered to take the advance with infantry, cavalry and artillery to the relief of Milroy at Winchester. Although Winchester was but twelve miles west on a direct road, yet, owing to the position of the enemy, the march to Milroy's relief was roundabout. Reaching Winchester about midnight, the fight was resumed on the 13th. Milroy's division did not know it was engaging Lee's advancing army, but so it was, and in the fight on the 15th Major White was captured by the Ninth Louisiana Tigers. If the fight of Winchester had not taken place, the battle between Lee and the Army of the Potomac might not have taken place at Gettysburg. At the date of his capture, all exchanges had been stopped, and Major White was sent with other prisoners to Richmond. This was the commencement of a long, painful and historic imprisonment. The incidents and occurrences among the prisoners in Libby Prison during the summer and fall of 1863 would fill a volume of startling details. This, indeed, was the angriest time of the war.

Under the cartel for the exchange of prisoners, made in 1862, surgeons and chaplains, as well as nurses, were not subject to capture as prisoners of war, but with the captured at Winchester, surgeons and the other exempted classes were all taken to Libby Prison. Among the chaplains was the late Chaplain McCabe. After the captured at Chickamauga were brought to Libby, there were about ninety surgeons there. The deadlock in the exchange of surgeons was broken on the 23d of November, 1863, and the effort of Major White to escape as a surgeon is narrated by Judge Robert Ould, the Rebel commissioner of exchange. In his report

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on the subject, published in the "Annals of the War," he makes the following reference to Harry White:

There was one incident in the course of deliveries which was quite dramatic, though very painful to one of the parties—a Pennsylvania colonel. In the beginning of the war, surgeons were regarded as non-combatants, and not subject to detention on either side. A difficulty, however, arose between the two governments about one Dr. Rucker, who was held in confinement on the charge of murder and other high crimes. The United States demanded his release, and, failing to secure it, put Dr. Green, a Confederate surgeon, in confinement in retaliation. This led to the detention of all surgeons on both sides. I made vigorous efforts to restore the old practice, and at length succeeded. Accordingly, a day was fixed for the delivery of all surgeons on both sides at City Point, and all the Federal surgeons were directed to be sent from Libby Prison and put on board the flag-of-truce steamer. I accompanied the party. When we were nearing the steamer "New York" I perceived that a signal was flying for me to come to the shore with my boat. I did so, and found there a communication stating that Colonel Harry White, commanding one of the Pennsylvania regiments, had disguised himself as a surgeon and was then on board my boat. I immediately directed the prisoners to be drawn up in line on the shore and made them an address, in which I recounted the efforts I had made to secure the immunity of their class, and stated that an officer of the line, not entitled to exchange or release, was among them, disguised as a surgeon. I then raised my voice and shouted "Colonel Harry White, come forth." He stepped in front at once, and in a few words claimed that he had a right to resort to any stratagem to effect his release. I replied that I was not there to dispute or affirm what he had said, but that he must return to Richmond under arrest. It was a heavy blow to him, struck at the moment when he was sanguine of his liberty. Two minutes more would have placed him on the "New York," where he would have been safe, even if his disguise had been there detected. He had been a long time in captivity, and extraordinary efforts had been made to secure for him a special exchange. He had been elected as a Republican to the Pennsylvania Senate, which, without him, was equally divided

between war and anti-war parties. His presence was needed to effect an organization and working majority in that body. I had learned these facts from more than one quarter, and was not disposed to assist in giving aid and comfort to the war party. It was not my duty to release Colonel White, as the exchange of officers had ceased. So obstinate was I that when the Federal agent offered me a major-general and several officers of lower grade for him, I declined to accept. I might have speculated to great advantage on him if I had been so disposed, and the situation in Pennsylvania would have warranted it. If every officer and man had been a Harry White, there would never have been any difficulty about exchanges. Indeed, if the anxiety manifested about him had been distributed instead of making him the reservoir of all, it would have been better for a good many people. "Great is Diana of the Ephesians."

On his return to Libby, Harry White was put in one of the dungeons, and his experience there would too much extend the story of his imprisonment. On Christmas Day, 1863, he was taken from Libby and under guard sent to Salisbury (North Carolina) Prison, with following order from General Winder, the commandant of Rebel prisons: "I send you Major White, of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania. An important prisoner. You will deprive him of all money and valuables, and place him in close, separate and solitary confinement." Having been a prisoner then for six months, he had no money or valuables to be deprived of, but was put in solitary confinement in a dungeon eight feet long and four feet wide, and under constant guard. This condition continued for several days, when the dead house was cleaned out and he was placed there in solitary confinement under guard the balance of the winter, until the 13th of March, 1864, when he was put in the stockade with the remainder of the prisoners. This harsh, severe and unusual treatment, different from that given other prisoners, was because Harry White was a Repub-

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lican member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, as well as an officer of the army. In an effort to secure his exchange, the authorities at Washington had told the Rebel commissioner of exchange that they had his resignation as a Senator, and their refusal to exchange him was only inflicting torture on him. The Rebel authorities did not believe that they had his resignation, and placed him in solitary confinement at Salisbury, to make it impossible for him to send any resignation, but Harry White, after his failure to escape as a surgeon, prepared his resignation on a slip of paper and enclosed it in the back of a sanitary commission testament, one of the kind given to soldiers, and gave it to the surgeon whom he had personated when he went out with the surgeons and reached City Point. Following is a copy of the resignation:

LIBBY PRISON, Richmond, Virginia.
November, 1863.

HON. J. P. PENNEY,

Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania:

DEAR SIR:—Considerations I may briefly state, make it prudent and proper for me to tender my resignation as a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania. After the adjournment of our Legislature last spring, I rejoined my regiment and resumed my military duties in the field. Upon the advance of General Lee's army in June last into the Shenandoah Valley, on his Pennsylvania campaign, the forces with which I was connected were ordered to Winchester, and in the battle at that place I fell into the hands of the enemy as a prisoner of war. With other Federal officers, I was immediately sent to Richmond, and since the 23rd of June I remained a prisoner in the Libby Prison.

No exchange of prisoners has taken place in the meantime, nor does any appear to be in early prospect. Shut off for long months from friends and the outer world, I have yet not been entirely ignorant of passing events. The recent election in our State has, I learn, altered somewhat from the last session the political complexion of our State. My absence, it seems, gives to each party represented there equal numerical strength. This will, in all probability, embarrass organi-

zation and delay necessary legislation. I regret the situation, and am unwilling my present personal misfortune should in any way affect public interests or interrupt for a moment that cordial coöperation between our State and the national government so necessary in this crisis.

It is true, some time must yet lapse before my presence in Harrisburg is actually required, yet I have no hope of release by general exchange. The Richmond authorities, I am convinced, will retain me as long as possible, because I am a Senator and my vote important. Under the circumstances it behooves me to do what I can to relieve the difficulty likely to result from my continued imprisonment.

I am sure you will not doubt me when I confess it would be much more agreeable to my taste and feelings to spend the months of the coming winter in active legislation in our Senate chamber, than to languish within the gloomy walls of southern prisons. My present situation presents the less agreeable alternative in prospect, and I see but one solution of the difficulty. Other and greater interests are involved in this matter than my personal comfort and private inclinations. My health, my life, are nothing to the success of those great principles I was elected to represent. The people of my district are chiefly interested in this matter, and my duty to them, in the premises, has given me many an hour of anxious solitude in this prison life. I cannot in any way consult with them. They should not, however, at this time go unrepresented. Their generous confidence was but recently given me, and they will, I trust, give the approval of their voice in the step I now take, and select as my successor one who will be faithful to their interests and the great cause of our country as I, at least, tried to be.

Be pleased, therefore, to accept my resignation as a Senator from the 21st Senatorial District. Be kind enough to convey to my brother senators assurances of respect and esteem; tell them "though cast down I am not dismayed," though I am in bonds, I am full of hope. Tell them my prayer and trust is, no word or act may go out of the councils of your Senate to weaken the arm or make faint the heart of those brave soldiers of the Union who are bearing in the field, to a sure and triumphant success, the greatest struggle of history. Accept, my dear sir, my personal wishes for your good health and prosperity. I am,

Respectfully yours, HARRY WHITE.

In May he was started with other prisoners for Andersonville, but at Chester, South Carolina, escaped with some fellow prisoners from the train and after recapture was sent to Columbia, South Carolina, to the penitentiary there. Towards the latter part of June he was started again with others for Andersonville, and again escaped, but was recaptured. About the first of July he was again started for Andersonville, but at Green's Cut, some miles below Augusta, Georgia, cut his way at night out of the car and was out this time twenty-nine days. Traveling only at night through the country in the direction of General Sherman's army, then on his Atlanta campaign, he lived only among the negro slaves, and on the 29th of July he was recaptured in Greene county, Georgia, by bloodhounds, and carries the marks of their teeth on his arm. After his recapture he was sent back to Macon, Georgia, and then to Charleston, South Carolina, and put in the workhouse there with others, under the fire of our batteries on Morris Island, where that famous gun called the "Swamp Angel" was shelling the city of Charleston.

When, in the latter part of September, 1864, General Sherman and General Hood, of the Rebel army, were allowed to exchange prisoners captured at and after the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Harry White, by a ruse, got out of prison with these officers and was taken back to Macon, and thence with others marching to Rough and Ready, ten miles below Atlanta, got over into the Union lines, and after sixteen months of imprisonment breathed in Atlanta the atmosphere of liberty. The many trials, sufferings and peculiar experiences he had during these sixteen months of prison life, his different escapes and the different prisons in which he was confined would require a volume for the narration of most harrowing details.

While belonging to the Army of the Potomac, he served temporarily on General Thomas' staff, and with him went to Nashville and thence, after some narrow escapes from recapture through Tennessee and Kentucky, reached his home in the midst of the excitement of the Presidential campaign of 1864 between Lincoln and McClellan. A political campaign was farthest from the thought of Harry White when he reached home the night of the 5th of October, 1864. While attenuated in body from a long and harrowing imprisonment, through "hairbreadth 'scapes and imminent peril," yet the atmosphere of freedom and the cordial welcome of home and friends soon brought to him health and vigor.

A demand was made of him for service in the great campaign to keep Lincoln as the leader of the people against the heretical proclamation that "the war was a failure." At a meeting in Philadelphia, November 2, 1864, in the Academy of Music, with Governor Curtin presiding, a great reception was given Harry White, and he was made to narrate many of his trials and experiences of himself and comrades in Rebel prisons.

In due time, commissioned by the Governor of Pennsylvania colonel of his regiment, and by President Lincoln brevetted brigadier-general, he returned to his regiment and served until victory came at Appomattox. When the army was disbanded, returning to his home in the early spring of 1865, there was a natural demand among the people that he should return to the Senate of Pennsylvania, his election to which in 1862 caused him to suffer such painful imprisonment. He was reelected in the fall of 1865, again once more in the fall of 1868, and again in 1871. He became the leader of his party in the Senate during all these years, and wrote and had enacted much important legislation. Among many important measures

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in the session of 1869 he wrote and had passed what was known as the Evidence Act of 1869, which changed the old rule that excluded interested parties from testifying in their own cases, so as to allow parties themselves to be witnesses in their own cases, leaving their credibility as a question for the jury. At the close of the session of 1870 he was elected speaker of the Senate.

While not posing as a reformer, yet General White was sensible of great corruptions and betrayal of the people's best interests in the legislation of Pennsylvania, and during his third term in the Senate gave much time and effort to creating public sentiment throughout the Senate for a constitutional convention, to remedy what he thought were the ills of the time. This sentiment he thought to excite by delivering lectures in different parts of the Commonwealth, the principal thought of them being the necessity of correcting certain errors of the time by a new constitution. The initial lecture, entitled "The Manhood for the Time," which was published at length in the Pittsburgh "Commercial," April 26, 1870 (now the "Commercial Gazette"), was delivered in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. As a result of this and similar lectures, a desire was created for a constitutional convention. In the session of 1872 General White, in the Senate, was made chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Reform, prepared a bill for a constitutional convention, and conducted its passage through the Legislature of that year. While he presided in committee of the whole during the consideration of the Judiciary Article V, it was through his influence and that of his boyhood friend and neighbor, Silas M. Clark, then a delegate in the convention and afterwards a Supreme Judge of Pennsylvania, that the entire plan of judicial districts through-

out the State as the constitution provides was formed and passed. General White also wrote several sections of Article IV, which relates to the Governor's department, as well as sections of other articles of the constitution. All of the changes and reforms indicated in his address delivered in 1870 were adopted and are parts of the constitution.

In 1872 he became a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania. He never had the support of what were called the "bosses," but in the State convention of 1872 he was next in strength of delegates to that distinguished soldier, General Hartranft, who was nominated. But he was nominated as a delegate-at-large to the constitutional convention. Governor Geary, while the convention was in session, vetoed the Congressional apportionment bill. This made it necessary for the convention to nominate three candidates for Congressman-at-large, and without his knowledge or desire, Harry White was nominated as one of these candidates for Congress. The convention would not nominate him for Governor, but piled other honors on him by making him a delegate to the constitutional convention and also a Congressman; while at the same time he was a member of the Senate in the middle of his term. Certainly these honors were thrust upon General Harry White, but he relieved himself by declining the nomination for Congressman-at-large, and accepted the nomination as a delegate for the constitutional convention. Elected in the State-at-large to the constitutional convention, and having been author of the bill which called it into existence, as was expected, he took a leading part in the convention. William M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, was unanimously elected president of the convention, and was given power to appoint the committees of the

body. He appointed General White chairman of the committee on legislation, with power to select his associates on the committee. This was the most important committee of the convention, as it was intended to pass on measures that affected the powers of Legislature. It was the Legislature abuses, which had created a necessity for and made the people demand some constitutional limitations on the Legislature power.

Article III of the constitution is on legislative power and contained, at the time of its adoption, the most limitations on legislative power of any constitution of any State. Its purpose was to prevent mere class, special and local legislation; also to prevent unnecessary haste in proceedings and extravagance in expenditures and appropriations. While some of its remedial provisions have been thwarted by judicial misconstruction, yet it is conceived that this article of the constitution has practically reformed some former legislative abuses. To refer in detail to its many sections would make a commentary too extended for the purpose of this publication.

The sessions of the convention, beginning in November, 1872, continued with some recesses until December, 1873. During the winter of 1873 General Harry White was also a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, and chairman of some of its most important committees. It was most exhaustive labor to attend the sittings of both the constitutional convention and the Senate, but by unceasing exertions he attended the important business sessions of both bodies. While his salary as a Senator was one thousand dollars, his salary as a member of the constitutional convention was two thousand five hundred dollars. This latter salary he never lifted, but turned it into the State treasury, where it remains.

The constitution having been adopted at a popular election, December 16, 1873, went into effect January 1, 1874. Upon the Legislature of 1874 fell the duty of enacting many general laws to put the provisions of the new constitution into effect. General White, being a member of the Senate, prepared and had passed during the session of 1874 many of the measures required to be enacted to put the constitution into practical effect.

In 1876 General White was elected to Congress from the district composed of the counties of Armstrong, Clarion, Forest, Indiana and Jefferson, that being the year of the close election between Hayes and Tilden for the Presidency of the United States. General White was appointed as one of the so-called visiting statesmen to Louisiana to discover which of the two candidates was rightfully entitled to the electoral vote of that State, and has always insisted that, while on the face of the returns, as originally published, Tilden apparently had the majority, after investigation and elimination of the electoral frauds and fraudulent returns in New Orleans and different parishes, Hayes ultimately rightfully received the electoral vote of Louisiana. He made various speeches, which have been published, vindicating the electoral commission of 1877 in giving Hayes the vote of Louisiana.

Entering the Forty-fifth Congress, which began with the extra session called for October, 1877, as a Republican, his party was largely in the minority, yet having had large legislative experience he at once took an active and effective part in that somewhat important and eventful Congress. Having been educated in the Henry Clay school of politics, which taught the liberal construction of the constitution of the United States that authorized the aid of the general government in "internal public improvements," he early sought

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the improvement, with a view of making them navigable, of the various important rivers of his district. Following this policy, he secured in 1877 the first Congressional appropriation that was ever made for the improvement of the upper Allegheny river.

Having been a soldier, General White was appointed in his first Congress one of the seven that made what was called "The Burnside Military Commission," which sought to reorganize the army. Although the House had a majority adverse to his party, yet he advocated and had passed through Congress a report of that commission, which is practically the basis of the organization of the present army of the United States. General White also framed and supported, with an address, an amendment to the United States Constitution to make United States Senators elective by the people. This proposition, however, slept a death-sleep in the Judiciary Committee. Many of his friends in Congress sneered at his efforts in this behalf. But, now, after thirty years, this change has come. As a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania he had participated in six elections of United States Senators, and educated by observation and experience by such elections he believed the time had come to allow the people of the States to elect Senators by popular vote as they did members of the House of Representatives. While ever a loyal Republican, he was always of the progressive kind before that term had become the designation of an organization in opposition to the old-time Republican party.

While he was a member of Congress that serious industrial disturbance in the fall of 1877 known as the "Pittsburg Riots" took place. General White was then, by commission of Governor Hartmanft, major-general of the Ninth Division of the National Guard of Pennsyl-

vania. As the guard was then organized, the divisions were really small brigades. When the riots came General White was promptly with his division on the scene, with headquarters at Torrens Station, near Pittsburgh, and did much to restore normal conditions. His division started the first train on the Pennsylvania railroad after the hostile interruption of regular trains which had lasted for about ten days.

The Forty-sixth Congress, to which he was elected in 1878, was a most important one, as its discussions, reviving old-time war questions, solidified the Republican party, and in 1880 carried General Garfield to the White House. General White that year, against his wishes, was again nominated for Congress. The greenback craze, and the cry of "Greenbacks for Bonds" was rampant in the district, and the fusion with the Democrats retired him from Congress, although in that election he polled more votes than General Garfield did for President.

In 1884, although urged to return to Congress when he surely would have been elected, he yielded to the request of many friends and was elected President Judge of his Judicial district, and reëlected in 1884. This later campaign was a most eventful one. After his first election to the bench in 1884, the liquor license question, over which the court had jurisdiction, was a most absorbing one. While in the Senate, in 1867, he had written the law under which license applications were heard and decided. When he came upon the bench, and in his decisions as a Judge, he sought to be consistent with his utterances as a Senator. Hence he felt it his duty to decide every application on the petition for and against the necessity for each particular license applied for. The large preponderance of the petitions in each case being against the necessity for

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the license, he refused them all thus following the provisions of the law he had written while a Senator. Indiana county was thus left without a hotel licensed to sell liquor for ten years. No further applications for those ten years were ever made after the first refusals. This situation organized the liquor interest against Judge White's reelection in 1894, and he was elected by less than one hundred majority. This election, however, was contested under a law, by a coincidence, which he had written himself in the Senate in 1874. This created a court to be composed of three judges, two of these judges were Democrats and one a Republican, yet his election was confirmed and his majority considerably increased. During this second term on the bench, however, licenses were granted in various parts of this district, as the sentiment on the question had materially changed through the large increase of population because of the active coal mining interests. While Indiana county was Judge White's Judicial district, yet from time to time he presided in the courts of sixteen Judicial districts of the State. As a judge he gave most careful and painstaking attention in the trial of all cases and was seldom reversed by the Appellate courts. His opinions were generally elaborate and written or expressed in pure good English. Since he left the bench in 1905 he has been active at the bar, having all the practice he desires. Born on the property he now owns, in Indiana, much of his life has been spent here, and he has done much for his native county. That prosperous educational institution, the State Normal School at Indiana, owes its creation to him, for while a Senator he wrote and had passed into law its charter, securing for it also a State appropriation of \$20,000 to start on, and he is yet the largest original stockholder in the school.

While General White lives in the township of White, which bears the family name, being called for his honored father, yet his office, library and interests are largely in the town of Indiana, where he was born.

In 1860, then an ardent young man, he married Anna Lena Sutton. She came of a family largely associated with the history of Indiana county. No woman could have been better suited to be the wife of this ambitious, energetic man. Anna Lena White was in all things the type of highest, purest womanhood. Possessed of a mind of high order, with it she had largeness of soul, a fine tact, a most gentle, gracious manner. In short, she was a lovely person. It may most truly be said of this wonderful woman, "Her children rise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her."

Of this marriage four children were born, two daughters and two sons, at this writing all living. The eldest, Virginia, now married to John N. Speel, pay director, United States Navy; Thomas White, civil engineer; Harry White, Jr., a banker, and Helen, the fourth and youngest, now the wife of Charles Edmund Beeson, of Pittsburgh. General White's family circle had been unbroken until February 27, 1912, when death claimed his beloved wife.

Though General White has had a long life, with a long list of achievements, he is still occupied with various activities. He is engaged in banking, being president of the Indiana County Deposit Bank, and is the largest individual landowner in the county. Neither heat nor cold or storm deters him in the pursuit of his business or causes him to violate an engagement. Though advanced in years his unerring memory is as wonderful as ever, and he retains his physical and mental strength without a perceptible waning faculty. A fine horseman, he has a soldierly bearing

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in the saddle, and mounts and dismounts with the ease and dexterity of long practice, for he always loved his recreation. He is working far into the evening of his days, preferring this to rusting out. As he goes on his daily activities we may hear the echo of Tennyson's

How dull it is to pause, to make an end,
To rust unburnished, not to shine in use
As tho' to breathe were life.

GEYER, Charles,

Man of Affairs, Public Official.

The late Charles Geyer, mayor of Old Allegheny, and long numbered among the active business men of that municipality and also of the Greater City, was a man to be held in remembrance and sincerely honored. At the time of his death, Mr. Geyer was president of the Union Ice Company and ex-president of the Pennsylvania Light and Power Company. Both as a faithful public official and an able man of affairs Mr. Geyer was deservedly held in the highest esteem by his fellow-citizens of the metropolis.

Michael Geyer, father of Charles Geyer, was born in Alsace, Germany, and married Catherine Beckert, a native of the same province. In 1845 they emigrated to the United States, taking up their abode in Allegheny, now North Side, Pittsburgh, where Mr. Geyer built up a large business as a market gardener. Both he and his wife had ever at heart the best interests of their children and saw that they were well equipped for the battle of life.

Charles Geyer, son of Michael and Catherine (Beckert) Geyer, was born May 11, 1849, in the Eleventh Ward of Old Allegheny, and received as thorough an education as could then be obtained in the public schools of his native city, completing his course of study by a year's at-

tendance at one of the best private schools in Allegheny. The first years of Mr. Geyer's business career were spent in assisting his father in the latter's business, but a commercial life strongly attracted him, and in 1872 he engaged in the grocery and feed business as senior member of the firm of Geyer & Friz. For several years Mr. Geyer devoted himself exclusively to the upbuilding of the business, developing in this endeavor the remarkable executive talents with which nature had endowed him. Within a few years the house became one of the best known in the city, and the name of Charles Geyer became well known in Pittsburgh business circles as that of one of the city's coming men.

In 1878 Mr. Geyer turned his attention to the ice trade, still, however, continuing to devote some portion of his time to his grocery and feed establishment. During the next few years his interests in the ice business attained such proportions that he was compelled to abandon mercantile pursuits and give himself entirely to his duties as president of the Erie Ice Company and vice-president of the Chautauqua Lake Ice Company. This was in 1883. Later the Chautauqua Lake Ice Company became the largest concern of its kind in Western Pennsylvania.

To Mr. Geyer belongs the distinction of having been the first to introduce the manufacture of ice into Allegheny county. This was one of the many proofs of that readiness to take the initiative which was so repeatedly manifested throughout his career. Upon the formation of the Consolidated Ice Company he became its vice-president, and he was also president and director of the Union Ice Company and the Wadsworth Stone and Paving Company.

In another direction Mr. Geyer was also a pioneer. Twenty years ago the use of



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electricity for any purpose was regarded in Allegheny as a luxury. Now it is an almost universal convenience. This revolution is to be attributed mainly to the public-spirited efforts of Charles Geyer. He was the principal founder of the Pennsylvania Light and Power Company, which was organized in January, 1901, with a capital and capacity which appeared ample for many years to come. This, however, was a mistake. Before the construction of its power plant and service wires could be completed, applications for service had come in such numbers that its capacity was doubled, within the year it was doubled again and each succeeding year has brought the necessity of further increasing it. From the first its lines were extended to all parts of the city, and it was announced that the electric current would be supplied by the company at a price approximating one-half of what it was then costing. The result was instantaneous. Business houses were the first to respond and with them the use of electricity is now well-nigh universal, while in residences it is very general. Mr. Geyer was for some years president and managing head of the company, a fact which explains the foregoing statements.

A lifelong Republican, Mr. Geyer early began to take an active interest in politics and rapidly rose to a high place in the councils of his party. From April, 1879, to September, 1883, he represented the Sixth Ward in the common council, resigning at the latter date on account of his removal to the Eleventh Ward, his native environment. In 1896 the Republicans of Allegheny, being about to nominate a mayor, could find no man whom they regarded as so well fitted for the office as Charles Geyer, and after one of the most exciting contests in the history of the city he was triumphantly elected. It would be needless to give in detail the narrative

of the two years of Mr. Geyer's administration. It has passed into the political history of the old city. An eloquent comment upon his management of municipal affairs is found in the fact that, although he was an ardent Republican, the Good-Government party, after his retirement in 1899, used every effort to induce him to become their candidate.

Among the social organizations to which Mr. Geyer belonged were the Union Club and the Allegheny Turnverein. He affiliated with Allegheny Lodge, No. 339, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar. He was a member of the German Lutheran Church of Allegheny. The face of Mr. Geyer, thoroughly German as it was, bore the imprint of the attributes which make good Americans—sound judgment, clear insight, aggressiveness without rashness and conservatism without timidity. It was a genial face, the face of a man with a keen appreciation of humor, a generous disposition and a warm heart.

Mr. Geyer married, in 1883, Fredericka Beckert, a member of one of the oldest families of Allegheny, and they were the parents of the following children: Karl; Edna, wife of Howard Dick; Catherine G., wife of Phillip Weaver, and they are the parents of a son, Charles Geyer Weaver; Elizabeth, wife of Elmer E. Bauer; and Anna. The dominant note of Mr. Geyer's character was love of home and family, and in his wife he found a true helpmate, a woman eminently endowed with those qualities which make the ideal wife and mother.

It was in a Philadelphia hospital whither he had gone for treatment that Mr. Geyer passed away, on June 23, 1916. When the sad news arrived in Pittsburgh, there was a universal feeling of sorrow. The city mourned for one who had worthily

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filled its highest office, while the loss to his friends and family was indescribable. So recent is the bereavement that it is almost impossible to realize the vacancy left in public affairs and the void created in many hearts.

Mr. Geyer was a good citizen. As business man he led the way in enterprises which brought prosperity, comfort and enlarged conditions of life to his community. Called by his fellow-citizens to serve them in the highest office within their gift he fulfilled his trust with an eye single to the public good. Old Allegheny never had a better or a more beloved mayor than Charles Geyer.

KANN, William L.,

Prominent in Industrial Affairs.

William L. Kann, for a number of years president and director of the Pittsburgh Crushed Steel Company, and officially connected with a number of other industrial concerns, is one of those quiet, forceful business men who have done so much to build up and maintain the industrial and commercial prestige of Pittsburgh. Mr. Kann has been a lifelong resident of the Iron City, and has ever to the utmost of his power given encouragement and support to all her leading interests.

William L. Kann was born on Liberty avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1855, son of the late Gustav and Hannah (Kaufman) Kann. He received his education in the schools of the First Ward, and early entered business life, being associated with his father in the woolen and later the tanning business. He later succeeded his father in business, in 1886 founding the firm of W. L. Kann & Company, leather merchants and tanners. In the same year Mr. Kann formed the Pittsburgh Crushed Steel Company, pioneers in the manufacture of steel abra-

sives, and was its president and director until January, 1916, since which time he has been a member of its board of directors.

In 1893 Mr. Kann organized the Penn Plate Glass Company, the plant being located at Irwin, Pennsylvania. This concern was afterwards merged with the Penn-American Plate Glass Company, with plants at Alexandria, Indiana, and until 1907 Mr. Kann was its president and general manager. He is also vice-president of the Rail and River Coal Company, and was one of those instrumental in the formation of this corporation in 1902. In addition to these offices, Mr. Kann is president and director of the General Railways Company; president and director of the Buffalo, Attica & Arcade Railroad Company; president, treasurer and director of the Mercantile Company.

In the charitable and philanthropic institutions of his city, Mr. Kann takes a keen interest, giving to benevolent work as much time as his engrossing business duties will allow. Of social nature, he is a member of various clubs, among them the Westmoreland Country Club, the Concordia Club, the Columbia Club, of Indianapolis, and the Rocky Mountain Club of New York. In politics he votes with the Republicans, but has never held office. He is a member of Rodef Shalom Congregation.

Mr. Kann married, November 10, 1885, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Miss Selma, daughter of the late Asher and Eda (Wise) Guckenheimer, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of the following children: 1. Ralph G., born October 22, 1886; educated in Pittsburgh schools, at Shady-side Academy and Boston Institute of Technology; married Miss Louise Morning, of Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. Kann is secretary and director of the Mercantile Company, and secretary and treas-



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urer of the Buffalo, Attica & Arcade Railroad Company. 2. Ruth M., born September 29, 1892; educated in Pittsburgh schools; unmarried. 3. Eda, born August 20, 1894, educated in Pittsburgh schools and Sargent School of Physical Education, Cambridge, Massachusetts; unmarried.

William L. Kann is a true Pittsburgher, averse to speaking of himself, and equally averse to laudation from others. The narrative of his work is here presented as he would wish to have it, without commendation other than that conveyed by the simple statement of fact.

STONE, Charles Warren,

Lawyer, National Legislator.

Charles Warren Stone, son of Warren Fay Stone and Mary (Williams) Stone, was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, July 29, 1843, and died August 15, 1912, aged sixty-nine years.

In his infancy his parents removed to Groton, Massachusetts, living for a time in the village, on the west side of Pleasant street, a few doors north of the Orthodox church lot corner, and again on Main street, at the southeast corner of High street extension, and finally at the home of his grandfather, Josiah Sartell Williams, on Chicopee Row, where his youth was chiefly spent, although during his academic years the parental home was for a time at Ayer, formerly South Groton.

His primary education was in the Chicopee Row district school. In his youth he worked at the carpenter's trade with his father. When the latter died, the young man returned to the homestead of his grandfather, and with the aid of his two younger brothers carried on the farm. He attended school in the winter, completed a course at Lawrence Academy, and entered Williams College, from which, earn-

ing his way by teaching and other work, he graduated with honor in 1863. He accepted a position as principal of the Union School at Warren, Pennsylvania, was elected county superintendent of schools in 1865, and later in the same year chosen principal of the academy at Erie.

He took up the study of law, was admitted to practice in the courts of Warren county in 1866, and entered into partnership with Judge Rasselas Brown. He served three years as a member of the borough council, nine years as a member of the board of school directors, and the last three years as its president.

In 1869 he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature from the district composed of the counties of Warren and Venango, and reelected without opposition, the Democratic party making no nomination. In 1876 he was sent to the State Senate, and served as chairman of the general judiciary committee. When the Republican State Convention of 1878 assembled, he was urged by the Republicans of the northwestern part of the State for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and received the nomination by a vote of 182 to 59. He was elected by a majority of 23,250, which exceeded the majorities received by the other candidates on the ticket. In the joint convention over which he presided, resulting in the election of John I. Mitchell as United States Senator, Mr. Stone was himself urged to become a candidate, and there was a strong undercurrent in his favor.

He was one of the three commissioners in 1883 who located the United States public building at Erie, and later was a representative of Pennsylvania at the Interstate Extradition Conference, called by the Governors of several States. Subsequently he was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Prison Congress, over which ex-President Hayes presided.

In 1887 he was appointed by Governor

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Beaver to be Secretary of the Commonwealth, and served until his election to Congress from the Twenty-seventh District in 1890, to fill an unexpired term. He was successively reëlected for four additional terms. In the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses, during which the Free Silver agitation was rife, he was chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures. His committee reports on currency and coinage, and his speeches on the floor of the House upon these subjects, as well as in behalf of a protective tariff, attracted wide attention. His leadership in the Pennsylvania delegation during this period was generally recognized. Indeed, the "Scranton Tribune" was justified in referring to him as "one of the ablest members now serving in the American Congress." He was often called to the chair of the House, and the exceptional distinction which he had acquired as a presiding officer in the Pennsylvania Legislature was well sustained.

A warm friendship arose between him and President McKinley during the latter's last Congressional term, and it extended to the close of the life of the martyred President. During the early stages of the Spanish-American War, Mr. Stone was frequently summoned to the White House for consultation.

Upon his retirement from Congress, he returned to the practice of law, and to the conduct of various business enterprises, in which he was extensively engaged. He was either a director or officer in the following corporate enterprises: Warren Savings Bank, Cumberland Railroad Company, South Florida Land Company, Union Lumber Company, Warren Axe and Tool Company, Warren Light and Power Company, Kinzua Lumber Company, Allegheny Lumber Company, Conewango Lumber Company, Enterprise Lumber Company, Cumberland Coal Company, Myakka Land Company, Floridin

Company, Corry Brick and Tile Company, Wetmore Lumber Company, Wal-lowa Timber Company, Chautauqua Lumber Company, First National Bank of Warren, and Redondo Development Company.

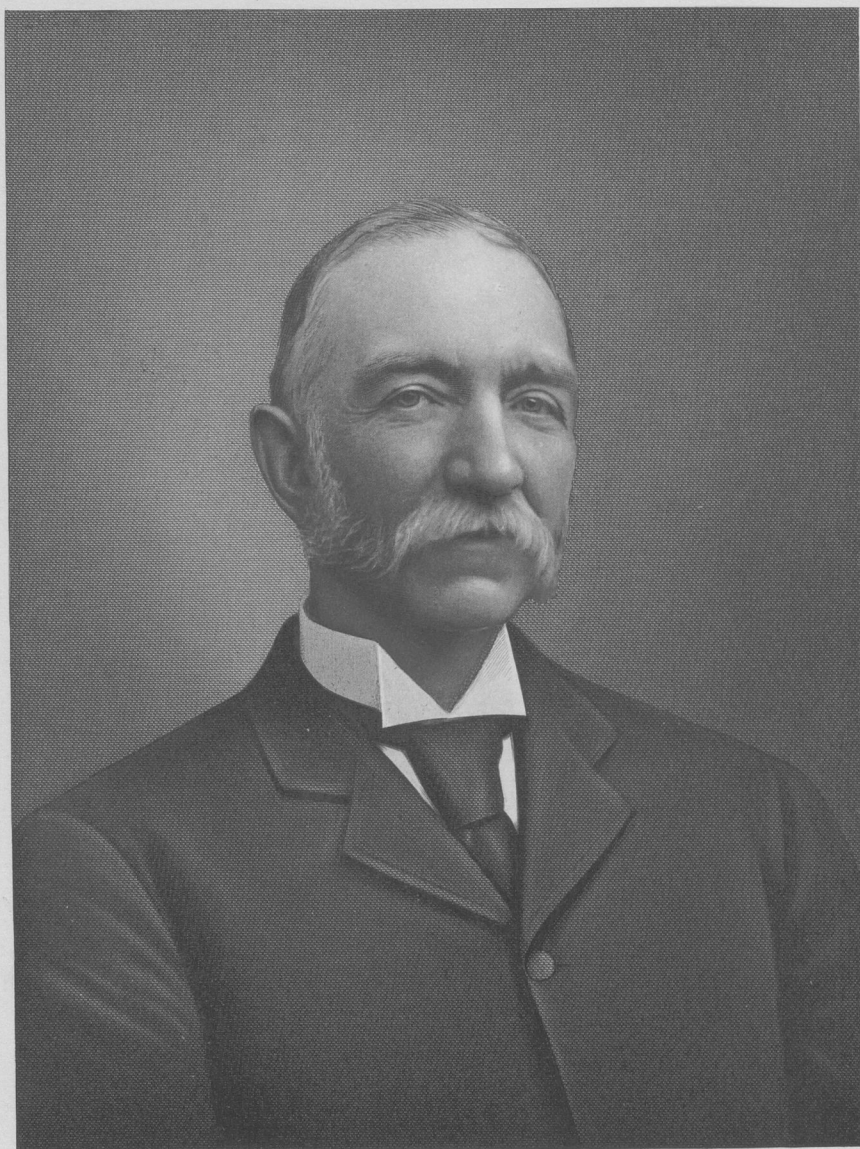
He also served for many years either as president or a member of the board of directors of the Public Library at Warren, and of the Historical Society of the County of Warren. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, of the Union League of Philadelphia, and in former years a member also of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia.

His residence in Warren was designed upon plans carefully studied by himself, and is considered one of the finest examples of colonial architecture in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

On the 30th of January, 1868, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, Mr. Stone was united in marriage with Elizabeth Moorhead, of Erie. They had six children: Grace, Ralph, Anne, John, Elizabeth and Clara, elsewhere mentioned, all of whom reside in Warren.

Among notable secular addresses delivered by him was one upon the life and character of Mark Hopkins. He delivered the principal address at the Centennial celebration of Warren, and at the dedication of a bronze statue of General Joseph Warren, erected on a public square in Warren by the Daughters of the American Revolution. He spoke also at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the town of Groton. He was an occasional contributor to the "North American Review," and other periodicals, writing upon subjects of national interest.

At the bar Mr. Stone took high rank, and was recognized as a keen and vigorous *nisi prius* advocate, as well as an accomplished and learned lawyer. A seat upon the highest appellate court of the



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State was attainable to him, but he preferred the more active life in which he was engaged. Twice during his public career his nomination for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania lacked less than a dozen votes and was only prevented by a combination of untoward influences. In summing up his qualifications for such nomination, Attorney-General Kirkpatrick then said of him:

As a public speaker he is earnest and eloquent, and his familiarity with public questions and thorough knowledge of local and State politics admirably qualify him for effective and acceptable work on the stump. It is enough to say that by his experience as a legislator and in various other public employments his high sense of honor, his conscientious devotion to duty, his readiness to meet and accept responsibility, his frank and fearless nature, his personal independence of character, his natural and acquired gifts of mind and education, his freedom from factional entanglements, and the universal confidence which his manly and straightforward nature and highly honorable career inspire, he is well qualified for leadership of the party he has so long and faithfully served, and his nomination would be an undoubted guarantee of success at the polls.

Mr. Stone's last important public service was as a delegate to the National Conservation Congress, held in Kansas City in 1912. Upon his return he was prostrated with a fatal illness, and died on the 15th of August of the same year. From his chosen burial place in the beautiful Warren cemetery, one can look across the valley of the Allegheny to the grove-crowned hill which he called "Airmont," with its log cabin and gabled cottage, and to the fringe of the farm where he had spent many happy days of recreation.

SHEA, Christian B.,

Man of Enterprise and High Character.

The late Christian Bernard Shea, senior member of the firm of Joseph Horne &

Company, was one of the men who with quiet compelling force guided and controlled the business interests of Pittsburgh during the latter half of the nineteenth century. Mr. Shea was a lifelong resident of the metropolis, and was an influential factor in the promotion of all the most essential elements of her municipal life.

Christian Bernard Shea was born June 6, 1836, in Pittsburgh, and was a son of John and Susan Barbara (Wolff) Shea. John Shea was born in Dillsburg, York county, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1800, a son of Edward Shea (or Shee), who was the third son of Nicholas Shea, of Kilkenny, Ireland, whose oldest brother was Colonel John Shee, of the British army. Edward Shee came to America a very young man shortly after the Revolutionary War. Susan Barbara Wolff was the daughter of Christian and Anna Maria (Krause) Wolff, residing in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Christian Wolff, born in 1762, died in 1841, was the eldest son of John Barnhardt and Anna Charlotte (Bier) Wolff, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. John Barnhardt Wolff, born in 1732, in Oberhochstadt, in what is now Bavaria, Germany, and died in Lancaster in 1792, was the son of George Michael Wolff, born in Oberhochstadt in 1696, and died in Lancaster in 1746, and Juliana Maria (Englehart) Wolff, and George Michael Wolff was the son of John George Wolff, of Oberhochstadt, in the Lower Palatinate. George Michael Wolff, his wife Juliana, and his two sons, Conrad and John Barnhardt, came to America in 1739.

John Shea, father of Christian Bernard Shea, was a prominent merchant of Pittsburgh, and at the time of his death in 1864 held the office of internal revenue collector of this district, his commission having been signed by Abraham Lincoln.

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The education of Christian Bernard Shea was received in the public schools of his native city, and in 1852, being then sixteen years of age, he entered the service of Joseph Horne, who was his brother-in-law, having married his sister, Mary Elizabeth Shea. It soon became evident that Mr. Shea possessed a decided talent for commercial affairs and at the end of two years he became a member of the firm. The history of this great corporation with which he was continuously connected to the close of his life, and also the record of his own large share in its up-building and maintenance, have passed into the business annals of Pittsburgh. Mr. Shea was also a director of the Bank of Pittsburgh, and one of the earliest directors of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company and the Tradesmen's Bank. He was also a director of the People's Insurance Company in the palmy days of that institution.

Never taking an active part in politics, Mr. Shea was, nevertheless, a staunch Republican, earnestly interested in the promotion of the public welfare. For a time he held the office of school director of the old Fifth Ward, Allegheny, now North Side, Pittsburgh, and he also served as a member of the building commission when the new structure was erected. Tireless in doing good, his charity was wholly unostentatious. He was a director of the Home for the Friendless and the Western Pennsylvania Society for Deaf Mutes. Until the division of the old Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, he served on its official board, afterward becoming a member of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church.

In art, literary and musical circles Mr. Shea was active and influential. He was an accurate judge of paintings, and in his home had a collection of some of the finest canvases in existence. At one time he gave much attention to the old Mer-

cantile Library. It is not too much to say that his beneficence, taste and advice left a wonderful and lasting impress upon the culture of Pittsburgh. He was one of the first backers in musical efforts in this city and helped to bring Theodore Thomas hither as high priest of the Wagner cult. Madame Sembrich and other artists were thus induced to come to the metropolis. Mr. Shea was one of the original guarantors of the Pittsburgh Orchestra fund, and when the great May festival of 1891 was planned, his name was on the list of box-holders which included Andrew Carnegie, the late William Thaw, H. C. Frick, James McCrea, Calvin Wells and a score of other notable Pittsburghers. The Pittsburgh Art Society numbered Mr. Shea among its original members and early presidents. He had one of the largest and most valuable private libraries in the United States, containing an unusual number of rare old volumes. Old books, in fact, might be said to be his hobby. He devoted much time to the examination of old catalogues, and kept in touch with sales of old books in all parts of the world.

European travel was to Mr. Shea a source of great enjoyment, and his observant habits and retentive memory made his reminiscences of the time spent abroad extremely interesting. His disposition was at once retiring and companionable and he delighted in the society of congenial friends. Warm and constant in his attachments and fulfilling to the letter every trust committed to him, he was loved by many and respected by all.

Mr. Shea married, in 1861, Elizabeth Galway, daughter of Robert and May (O'Brien) Galway. Robert Galway was an early Pittsburgh merchant, and a director of the old Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank. Christian Bernard and Elizabeth (Galway) Shea were the parents of two sons: Joseph Bernard, a biography of whom appears on a following

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page of this work; and George E., a well-known musician. Mrs. Shea, who is deceased, was a thoughtful, cultured woman and a true home-maker, and the happiest hours of her husband's life were those which he passed at his own fireside.

The death of Mr. Shea, which occurred November 18, 1900, deprived Pittsburgh of a most valuable business man and citizen, one whose object in all he did was the maintenance of high standards in public and private life. Major A. P. Burchfield, of the Joseph Horne Company, paid the following tribute to his departed friend and colleague:

The loss of Mr. Shea will be a great blow to the firm with which he was connected for so many years. He had assisted in its upbuilding and had watched its growth since a time when it was struggling along in a modest way, and it is doubtful whether there is anyone who is so well versed in its past history as he was. Even before he was admitted to the firm he was considered one of its most able employes and since his administration of the financial affairs of the house success had always attended whatever he undertook. He was prudent and careful in his dealings with other business men and won the esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He was a man of unquestionable integrity and sterling character and was looked up to by all who knew him.

Christian Bernard Shea was of larger mould, mentally and morally, than many of his contemporaries. He was a man of generous nature and many-sided development, and the service which he rendered to his community was thus directed into different channels, exerting a widespread, diversified and most beneficent influence. He was a true type of an all-round high-minded man and a disinterested citizen.

SHEA, Joseph Bernard,

Head of Important Business.

The entire career of Joseph Bernard Shea, president of the famous Joseph

Horne Company, and officially connected with other leading mercantile and industrial organizations, has been thus far identified with his native city, with whose most essential interests he is intimately associated.

Joseph Bernard Shea was born June 2, 1863, on the North Side, Pittsburgh, and is a son of Christian Bernard (a biography of whom precedes this in this work) and Elizabeth (Galway) Shea. His preparatory education was received in public and private schools of his native city, whence he passed to Princeton University, graduating in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately thereafter Mr. Shea, choosing to follow a business career, entered the service of Long & Company, operating the Vulcan Forge and Iron Works. After remaining with them eighteen months he associated himself in 1887 with the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company, becoming its president in 1897 and retaining the office until 1901.

In that year he resigned in order to accept the position of director in the Joseph Horne Company, proprietors of the oldest department store in Western Pennsylvania. Here his executive ability, keen insight and unfailing resourcefulness, found scope for their fullest activity, and in course of time he succeeded to the offices of vice-president and president. This great business was founded in 1849 by Joseph Horne in a small building in Market street. The company now occupies the huge structure covering a block on Fifth and Penn avenues, and the sales, which in the beginning averaged a few thousand dollars annually, now amount to many millions. Mr. Shea is a director of the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company, and president and director of the Reciprocal Jobbers (Incorporated) of New York.

In politics he is an Independent Republican. He is widely but unostentatiously charitable. His clubs are the University

(of which he is vice-president), the Pittsburgh, Duquesne, Pittsburgh Golf and the Oakmont Country; also the University and Princeton clubs, of New York. He was one of the founders of the Oakmont Club. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In the financial world also, Mr. Shea exerts an influence, holding the office of director of the Union National Bank, and has formerly served as director in the Pennsylvania National Bank and the Western National Bank. He is a life trustee of Princeton University. One of his dominant characteristics is a love of music, and he is both a critic and an enthusiast. At one time he served as president of the Pittsburgh Orchestra, and at present is treasurer and director of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society. He is also greatly interested in books, and has one of the finest libraries of Americanna in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Shea married, June 11, 1891, Clara Bell, daughter of Colonel A. S. M. and Clara Bascom (Bell) Morgan, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of two sons: C. Bernard; and Sidney Morgan. A biography and portrait of Colonel A. S. M. Morgan appear elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Shea is a member of the Twentieth Century Club, greatly interested in hospital work, and very popular socially, but like her husband, devoted to home and family.

WILLETTS, Jesse,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

The manufacture of glass is one of the most ancient of those industries which have given Pittsburgh her renown. It had its inception more than a century ago and high on the list of its bold and stalwart leaders stands the name of the late Jesse Willetts, president of The Willetts

Company. Not a pioneer, Mr. Willetts was most emphatically a leader, ever found during the last fifty years in the van of industrial progress and invested with a national reputation.

The Rev. Joseph Willetts, grandfather of Jesse Willetts, lived in the central part of England, and was a noted divine of his day and generation.

(II) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) Willetts, was born in England, and about 1864 emigrated to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh, where he engaged in nail manufacture. He married, in England, Leah ———, and their son Jesse is mentioned below.

(III) Jesse, son of Joseph (2) and Leah Willetts, was born February 1, 1845, in England, and was about nineteen when he accompanied his parents to the United States. For a time he was associated with his father in the manufacture of nails, but ere long became manager of the Fort Pitt Glass Company, a position which he retained for twenty years, a fact which furnishes conclusive evidence of his fine judgment and administrative ability.

In addition to these qualities, however, he was endowed with a spirit of enterprise, and this led him to engage in business for himself. In 1887 he organized the partnership of Willetts & Company for the manufacture of clay materials for glassmaking. The venture was signally successful, and Mr. Willetts became one of the best known manufacturers in the United States. In 1892 the concern was incorporated as The Willetts Company, one of the partners being George A. Macbeth, now president of the Macbeth-Evans Company. Mr. Willetts became president of the new organization, retaining the office during the remainder of his life.

The success achieved by Mr. Willetts was due to the combination in his per-

sonality of the business man and the inventor. In the latter capacity he possessed ability amounting to genius, originating many things pertaining to the business. All the formulas used in his clay manufacture were his own, and he was the inventor of machinery for the making of glass lamp chimneys, a branch of the business which in other hands has since grown to vast proportions in Pittsburgh. Moreover, his fondness for reading and study had made him a man of wide culture, his horizon being further enlarged by the advantages of foreign travel. His countenance was expressive of vigor of intellect, acuteness of perception and kindness of heart. Good citizenship was another of Mr. Willetts' characteristics. He voted with the Republicans, and his influence was invariably given to the support of all measures which he believed tended toward the promotion of the public welfare. He was a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Willetts married Sarah Jane Dunn, of Pittsburgh, and their children were: Jesse N., of Indiana; Joseph Vernon, also of Indiana; Edward, died in June, 1905, leaving a widow and three children; Sarah Jane, wife of J. J. Gillespie, of the old Gillespie family of Pittsburgh, now retired and living in Amherst, Virginia, having one daughter, Eleanor Darr; George D., head of the Willetts Clay Company, Pittsburgh, married, and has three sons; Leah, wife of Franklin B. Settle, of Amherst, Virginia, and mother of six children; Harry G., secretary and manager of the Willetts Clay Company, married and has three children; Ernest Ward, biography elsewhere; and Paul G., in lumber and clay business at Camden, Arkansas, married, and has four children.

Mr. Willetts was a man of strong domestic affections and a happy union of more than thirty years was dissolved when the

wife and mother who had for so long a period been the presiding genius of his home passed away in 1899. The life of Mr. Willetts, filled with achievement as it was, embraced less than the traditional span of years. Old age was never the lot of this able and worthy man. On May 17, 1906, but a few months after his sixty-first birthday, he passed away, respected and loved as one admirable in every relation, and leaving a business which was a monument to his memory.

Jesse Willetts was a man of the later nineteenth century, an era in many respects glorious in the history of the world at large and in the annals of the industries which have made Pittsburgh great. But although his whole life, with the exception of a few years, belonged to the epoch just ended, he was also of the twentieth century, for his face was ever set toward the future, and he thought and labored for the time to come.

WILLETTS, Ernest W., M. D.,

Specialist, Instructor, Hospital Official.

Dr. Ernest Ward Willetts, former instructor in the Medical School of the University of Pittsburgh, and the incumbent, at different times of a number of important professional positions, is one of the physicians who are rapidly coming to the front in these opening decades of the twentieth century. Dr. Willetts is a representative of a family which has been for fifty years prominently identified with the interests of the metropolis and his own career has been thus far exclusively associated with the city of his birth.

Ernest Ward Willetts was born September 20, 1879, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of the late Jesse and Sarah Jane (Dunn) Willetts. A biography of Mr. Willetts, with ancestral record, appears on a preceding page of this work. Ernest

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Ward Willetts received his primary education in the public schools of his native city, and then studied for some time under the guidance of tutors. He was fitted for his profession in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1902 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The same year he went abroad and spent the ensuing twelve months in post-graduate work at the University of Vienna, devoting himself to the study of internal medicine and pathology.

On his return to Pittsburgh, Dr. Willetts, instead of at once beginning practice there, went to Philadelphia in order to gain further experience in the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. After a time he again went to Europe for another period of post-graduate work at the University of Vienna, and then, thoroughly equipped for the duties which awaited him, returned to the United States and to his native city of Pittsburgh, becoming pathologist to the Pittsburgh Hospital Sisters of Charity. At the same time he was chosen pathologist to the Columbia Hospital, and for seven years held the same position in the West Pennsylvania Hospital. For three years he was a director of the pathological laboratory of St. Francis' Hospital, and then became pathologist to the Eye and Ear Hospital and consulting internist to the Dixmont Hospital for the Insane. For a time Dr. Willetts was associated with the Tuberculosis League Hospital, and in 1910-11 was an instructor in the Medical School of the University of Pittsburgh, also having charge of its clinical laboratory and serving as assistant to Dr. Klotz, a member of the faculty.

After resigning his positions in the university, Dr. Willetts devoted all his time to his duties at the West Pennsylvania Hospital, and since April 19, 1913, has made a specialty of laboratory diagnosis

work, having a laboratory and office in the Diamond Bank Building. The professional organizations of which he is a member include the College of Physicians, the Academy of Medicine of Pittsburgh, of which he is now (1916) president; the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, and the Allegheny County Medical Society. He also belongs to the Delta Epsilon and Alpha Mu Pi Omega fraternities (Philadelphia Chapter). Politically Dr. Willetts is an Independent, voting for the best man, the one from whom he hopes the most in regard to betterment of conditions and promotion of municipal reform. He is a member of the University Club.

The personality of Dr. Willetts gives assurance of the force of character and vigor of mentality which his career thus far has shown him to possess. A close student, he evinces rare skill in reducing to practice the knowledge gleaned from books. Progressiveness is a part of his being, and he keeps step with the leaders, but no man perceives more clearly the dividing line between courage and rashness. His nature is kindly and genial, he makes friends and holds them, and in appearance and manner he is a true type of the dignified, polished physician.

Dr. Willetts married, May 10, 1905, Ann Beattie, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they are the parents of three children: Agnes Beville; Ernest W., born February 14, 1909; and Arthur Tedcastle, born August 20, 1910. Mrs. Willetts is a member of the Southern Women's Club, the Tuesday Musical Club, and various others of the city. She and her husband are active in the social life of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Willetts being a charming homemaker and tactful hostess. Their residence in the East End is a centre of hospitality, and



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it is there that Dr. Willetts delights to spend most of the hours which an exacting profession places at his disposal.

Pittsburgh has always, and with good reason, relied securely on the ability and worth of her medical fraternity and now, more than at any previous time in her history, has she cause to trust in the strength of her representation in the profession, re-enforced as it is by her sons of the younger generation—men of the type of Dr. Ernest Ward Willetts.

(The Beattie Line).

The Beattie family were among the early settlers of Florida and have always been prominent in the affairs of the State.

James Beattie, the first ancestor of record, married, and his son George married Ann Beville (see Beville line). Their children were: Ann, mentioned below; and George Francis Kinsey, who died at the age of fourteen years. George Beattie, the father, was of Gainesville, Florida, a capitalist and interested in various enterprises of the State.

Ann, daughter of George and Ann (Beville) Beattie, was born in 1875, and married, at Milton, Massachusetts, Dr. Ernest Ward Willetts, as stated above.

(The Beville Line).

The Beville family, which is of English origin, is allied to the Granvilles, so notably represented in 1643 by Sir Beville Granville, the hero of the battle of Lansdowne.

Essex Beville, the first ancestor of record of the American branch of the family, was of Oldtown, Appomattox river, Virginia, and married Ann Butler.

(II) John, son of Essex and Ann (Butler) Beville, was born in 1670, and married Martha ———.

(III) Robert, son of John and Martha Beville, was born about 1695, and married Ann ———.

(IV) Robert (2), son of Robert (1) and Ann Beville, was born in 1723, and married Sarah ———.

(V) Paul, son of Robert (2) and Sarah Beville, was born in 1756, and married Sarah Scroggs.

(VI) Paul (2), son of Paul (1) and Sarah (Scroggs) Beville, was born in 1788, in Effingham county, Georgia, and married Mary Pearce, granddaughter of Joshua Pearce, of Scriven county, Georgia, who entertained at his home, in 1791, President George Washington.

(VII) Stephen Pearce, son of Paul (2) and Mary (Pearce) Beville, was born in 1811, receiving the name of his maternal grandfather who, in the same house in which President Washington had been a guest, entertained, in 1825, General Lafayette. Stephen Pearce Beville was of Effingham county, Georgia, and married Laving Lipseg. Their daughter Ann is mentioned below.

(VIII) Ann, daughter of Stephen Pearce and Laving (Lipseg) Beville, was born in 1850, in Effingham county, Georgia, and married, in Gainesville, Florida, George Beattie (see Beattie line).

WAINWRIGHT, Edwey Z.,

Manufacturer, Financier.

Among the younger generation of business men who during the last decades of the nineteenth century and the opening years of the twentieth upheld and promoted the commercial prestige of Pittsburgh, none was more honorably conspicuous than the late Edwey Zachariah Wainwright, president of the Wainwright Brewing Company, and officially connected with a number of the financial and industrial organizations of his native city, with the political interests and the fraternal and social life of which he was also intimately associated.

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Edwey Zachariah, son of Samuel Jacob and Mary (Ewalt) Wainwright, was born October 28, 1859, in the Lawrenceville district of Pittsburgh, and after receiving his education in public and private schools of his native city was associated by his father in the latter's business. He early developed rare if not distinctive executive ability, and upon the death of his father succeeded him as president of the company, conducting the business in association with his uncles until the concern was consolidated with the Pittsburgh Brewing Company.

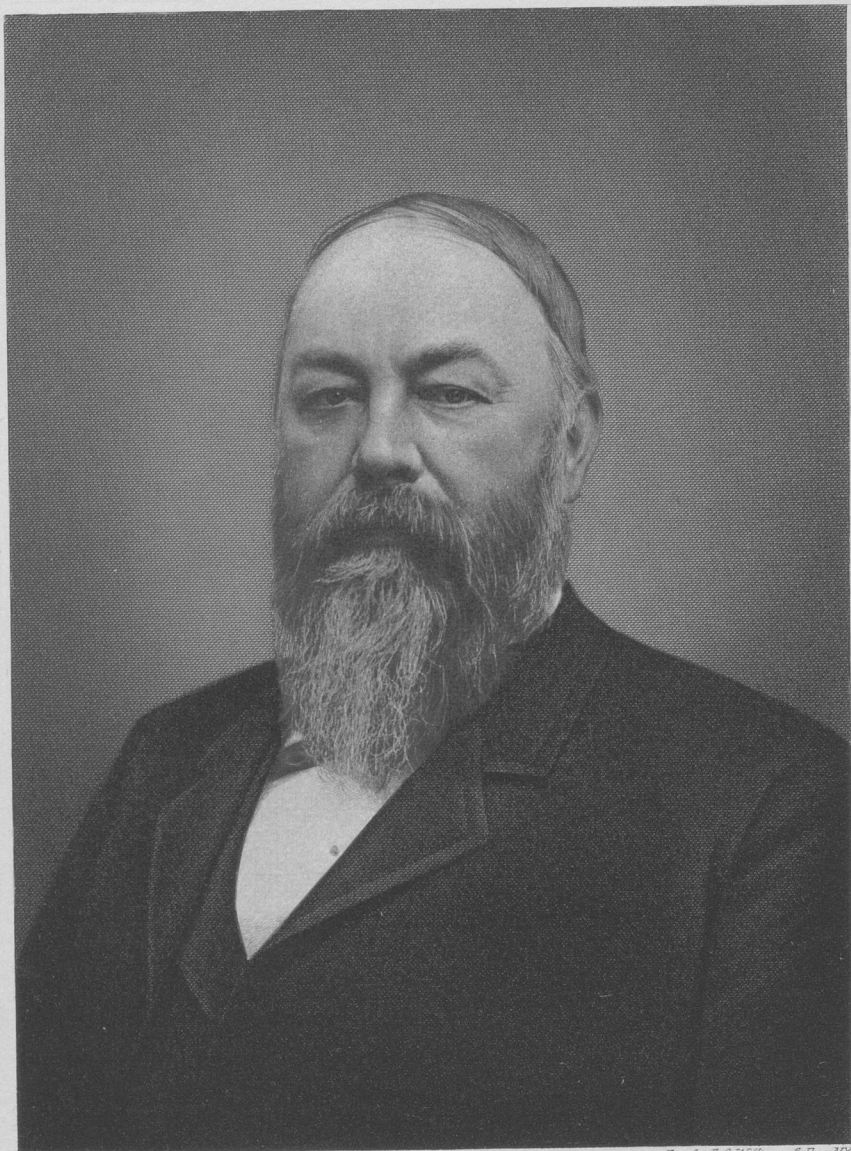
In the business career of Mr. Wainwright, capable management, unfaltering enterprise and a spirit of justice were well balanced factors, every department of the concern being carefully systematized in order to avoid all needless expenditure of time, material and labor. To his associates he showed a genial, kindly, humorous side of his nature which made their relations most enjoyable, and his treatment of his employes was that of the liberal fair-minded man he was generally reputed to be. Far from regarding them as mere parts of a great machine, he recognized their individuality, making it a rule that faithful and efficient service should be promptly rewarded with promotion as opportunity offered.

The scope of Mr. Wainwright's duties and interests was notably broad. He was president of the Arsenal National Bank, and the Ewalt Bridge Company, an organization which constructed the Forty-third street bridge over the Allegheny river. He was a director in the North Side Bridge Company, and was also associated with many other business enterprises, none of which he allowed to suffer for want of close and able attention and industry.

As a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue, Mr. Wain-

wright stood in the front rank. He affiliated with the Democrats, taking a prominent part in the affairs of the organization. For a number of terms he represented the Fifteenth Ward in the Common Council, later receiving the nomination for the State Senate, his opponent being John Upperman. His popularity is attested by the fact that he was several times mentioned for the office of mayor of Pittsburgh. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, the full number of his benefactions will in all probability never be known to the world, for his charity was of the kind that shuns publicity. He affiliated with Hailman Blue Lodge, No. 321, Free and Accepted Masons; Duquesne Chapter, No. 193, Royal Arch Masons; Tancred Commandery, No. 48, Knights Templar; Pittsburgh Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons; Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and was a life member of Lodge No. 111, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Keystone Bicycle Club of Pittsburgh. He attended St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Lawrenceville.

Broad in his views, buoyant in disposition, honest, sincere and self-reliant, Mr. Wainwright was a splendid type of the American citizen whose labors are a manifestation of a recognition of the responsibilities of wealth, as well as ability in the successful control of commercial affairs. He was indeed a man nobly planned, possessing generous impulses and a chivalrous sense of honor, the old saying, "his word was as good as his bond," being not infrequently quoted in giving an estimate of his character when his memory is now referred to in social intercourse. Ardent in his friendships, his sterling qualities of manhood and his endearing personal traits were strongly stamped upon his countenance and were manifested in his



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S. J. Wainwright

dignified, genial and courteous demeanor. He was a man who drew men to him, who won friends easily and held them long.

Mr. Wainwright married, November 25, 1886, Ida R., daughter of James G. and Eliza J. (Wilson) Moore, of Lawrenceville, and two children were born to them: Samuel J., deceased; and Edwey Z., now a young man of much business ability, who has given abundant evidence of having inherited a full share of the executive and administrative talent for which three generations of the Wainwright family have been deservedly celebrated. Mr. Wainwright was devoted to his home and family and delighted in the exercise of hospitality.

While still in early middle life, this sagacious, far-sighted and public-spirited man was removed from the scene of his activities, passing away December 20, 1903, sincerely lamented by all classes of the community. Inheriting a portion of his wealth from his father, he nevertheless amassed the bulk of his large fortune by individual effort, tireless industry and unwavering adherence to the strictest principles of rectitude. The number of his friends was legion. He was one of those men who take possession of the public heart and hold it after they have gone, not by the power of superior ability—though in his case this was never lacking—but by kindness and the force of personal character, and by steady and persistent good conduct in all the situations and under all the trials of life. The success of such a man was an inevitable consequence of his character.

A member of a family in which business ability was hereditary the record of Mr. Wainwright, while more than equaling those of his predecessors, would undoubtedly have still further surpassed them had he been spared to the city which holds his memory in honor.

MATTHEWS, John D.,

Founder of Important Business.

Among the pioneer business men of Pittsburgh was the late John Dickson Matthews, founder and head of the old firm of John D. Matthews, now known as Jas. H. Matthews & Company, incorporated.

John Dickson Matthews was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1815. He received his education in his native country, and later learned the trade of steel die cutting, and for some years was employed as a steel die cutter and gunsmith in England. About the year 1840 Mr. Matthews came to America, locating in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he was first employed for some years by James Bown as a steel die cutter. James Bown had a gun store, and was a manufacturer of guns, as well. In 1850 Mr. Matthews entered business for himself as a stencil and steel die cutter, under the firm name of John D. Matthews, his establishment being located on Smithfield street, near Sixth street. He was active in business until his death, and by business ability of a high order of workmanship and sterling integrity built up the business. Upon the death of Mr. Matthews in 1877, the firm name was changed to John D. Matthews & Son—T. P. and A. L. Matthews, sons of Mr. Matthews, continuing the business. In 1888, upon the death of Theodore P. and Alfred L. Matthews, the firm name was again changed, becoming Matthews & Zinn, and in 1892 it became Jas. H. Matthews & Company, Incorporated, the members of the firm being James H. Matthews, William Jenkins and the late Thomas O. Matthews.

In politics Mr. Matthews was a Republican, but never held office. In religion he was a member of the Episcopal church, and was an attendant at Trinity Church.

Mr. Matthews married, in England,

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Miss Annie Challenor, and by this marriage became the father of the following children: Annie, Harriet, Mary, Ella, Charles, and Theodore Parker Matthews. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Matthews married, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Miss Eliza J., daughter of James and Eliza Jane (Hawthorne) Black. James Black was one of the pioneer wholesale grocers of Pittsburgh; was born in Ireland, reared in Scotland, educated for the ministry, but became a merchant. John D. and Eliza Jane (Black) Matthews were the parents of the following children: 1. Alfred M., died unmarried, in 1888. 2. Emily A., wife of Clement M. Whitby, of Pittsburgh; was the mother of five children: Alfred M., Theodore Parker, Louise Blanche, Guy W., and Ella Dale; Mrs. Whitby is now deceased. 3. Louisa B., became the wife of William Jenkins, of Pittsburgh, and the mother of three children: Olive, Ruth and William. Mrs. Jenkins is now deceased. 4. James H., whose biography follows. 5. Isabella, who married Thomas J. Bray, of Youngstown, Ohio, and became the mother of three children: Thomas J., Jr.; Theodore M., and Charles W. 6. Eleanor Irene, married Delray C. Wilson, of Pittsburgh, formerly of Alliance, Ohio, and became the mother of two children: Hugh and James. 7. Thomas O., whose death occurred December 26, 1916, aged forty-one years; was vice-president and assistant manager of Jas. H. Matthews & Company, Incorporated; married Bertha Lloyd, and was the father of three children: Thomas O., Jr.; Eleanor, and Isabel. Mrs. John D. Matthews died August, 1888.

On October 31, 1877, John D. Matthews passed away, leaving the record of a singularly well-rounded life, and a name that has ever stood as a synonym for all that is enterprising in business and pro-

gressive in citizenship. Simple, true and unassuming, he left a heritage that has stood the test of over forty years' service.

MATTHEWS, James H.,

Head of Manufacturing Business.

The men who have occupied leading places in the business world of Pittsburgh have been men able to stamp their own individuality upon the interests directly under their control and thus make them merge into those general conditions which go to make up the city's welfare. Among these men is James H. Matthews, head of the well-known firm of Jas. H. Matthews & Company, Incorporated.

James Henry Matthews was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in the Squirrel Hill district, September 13, 1864, son of the late John D. and Eliza Jane (Black) Matthews. His education was received in the schools of his native city, and upon its completion he entered the stencil and die cutting establishment founded by his father. Learning the business from the ground up, he rose step by step until in 1892 he became head of the firm, which was reorganized as Jas. H. Matthews & Company, Incorporated. The business has expanded largely, and at the present time is the largest manufacturers of marking devices in the country. The enterprise is now located in a handsome three-story building at 3942-3944-3946 Forbes street, Pittsburgh, and the products of the company are known throughout this country and abroad for their excellence. Mr. Matthews has no outside interests in a business way, devoting all his time to the duties of his office as president of the firm of Jas. H. Matthews & Company, Incorporated.

Mr. Matthews is affiliated with the Republican party, but has never held office. He is a member of Pittsburgh Lodge, No.



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Maurice Falk

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484, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is vice-president of the Oakland Board of Trade. He attends the Methodist church.

Mr. Matthews married, September 10, 1900, Miss Ida, daughter of Dr. Philip L. and Minerva Minor (Crawford) Kramer, of Greensboro, Greene county, Pennsylvania. Dr. Kramer's ancestors were members of a company which established the first glass factory west of the Allegheny mountains, at New Geneva, Fayette county, Pennsylvania; Minerva M. Kramer was a descendant of George Wilson, brigadier-general in the Continental army during the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews are the parents of a daughter: Louise Crawford, born August 30, 1903. Mrs. Matthews is a member of the Academy of Science and Art, New Era Club, Oakland Women's Club and other organizations.

The record of James H. Matthews is that of an able, aggressive business man and public-spirited citizen. His record worthily supplements that of his father.

FALK, Maurice,

Man of Affairs.

Maurice Falk, secretary, treasurer and director of the Duquesne Reduction Company (which company he organized in 1893), is one of those progressive and thoroughly modern business men who are generally—and with reason—regarded as peculiarly typical of Pittsburgh. Mr. Falk is a man with a wide range of interests, and is earnestly devoted to the promotion of the welfare of his city.

Maurice Falk was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1866, son of the late Charles and Sarah (Sanders) Falk. His education was obtained in the public and private schools of Irwin and Pittsburgh. Mr. Falk early entered business life, and has been for a number of

years regarded as one of the Iron City's astute business men. In addition to the offices he holds in the Duquesne Reduction Company, he is officially connected with many other industrial concerns, being treasurer and director of the Crown Chemical Company; treasurer and director of the Falk Company; director of the Phillips Sheet and Tin Plate Company; director of the Knox Pressed and Welded Steel Company; director of the Edgewater Steel Company; and treasurer and director of the Pittsburgh Waste Company.

Mr. Falk is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Voting with the Republicans, he is active in all that concerns the welfare and progress of his community. He is a member of the Westmoreland Country and Concordia clubs, and is active in their affairs. He is also a member of Rodef Shalom Congregation. Toward all forms of philanthropy Mr. Falk is a liberal giver, and has for years been a member of the Federated Charities of Pittsburgh.

The personality of Maurice Falk is that of an all-round business man—that is to say, a man whose business, however aggressive and indefatigable he may be, and Mr. Falk is emphatically both, does not absorb his time and attention to the exclusion of other interests. He is a citizen in the widest meaning of that word. Nothing that pertains to the advancement of Pittsburgh finds him unresponsive. Dignified and alert in bearing, and with a countenance on which are stamped his dominant traits of character, he looks what he is—a true type of the broad-minded, public-spirited Pittsburgher.

HAMMER, Howard G.,

Insurance Actuary, Corporation Official.

Among the ablest Pittsburgh business men of the younger generation is Howard

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Gustav Hammer, of the well-known insurance firm of G. W. Hammer & Son, and officially associated with leading industrial organizations. Mr. Hammer is a native Pittsburgher and his career, thus far, has been exclusively identified with that city.

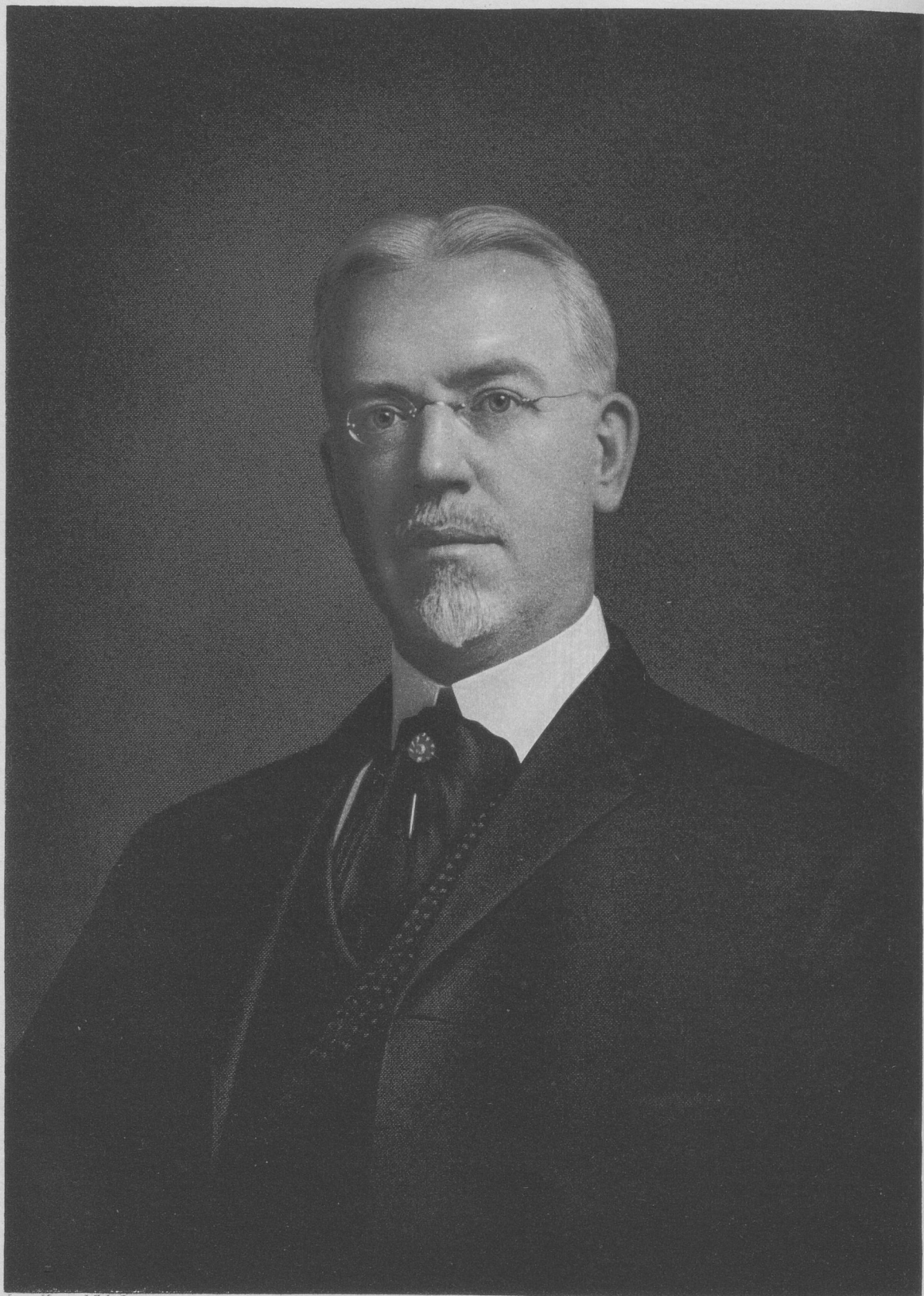
Gustav William Hammer, father of Howard G. Hammer, was born July 22, 1848, in Tilsit, East Prussia, Germany, and received his education in his native land. In 1869 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Pittsburgh, with the intention of studying medicine with his uncle, the late Dr. William Walter. After his arrival, however, he abandoned this purpose and instead took a course in Duff's Business College. He afterward obtained a position as bookkeeper with the steel firm of Miller, Metcalf & Parkin and after holding it for a number of years resigned in order to become general agent for the Allemania Insurance Company. Subsequently he was made secretary and director, positions which he resigned in order to enter the insurance business with his son. Mr. Hammer was a Democrat in politics, and in 1903 represented the old Twentieth Ward in the City Council. He was a member of Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Hammer married Laura, daughter of Henry Romic, of Sardinia, Ohio. Henry Romic was born in Indiana, and in his day was a river man of some prominence. Mr. and Mrs. Hammer were the parents of the following children: Henry Romic, born November 1, 1877, of Pittsburgh; Howard Gustav, of whom below; Laura Louise, wife of Joseph J. Gilchrist, of Pittsburgh; Walter E., of Allison Park, Pennsylvania; and Elsa, of Pittsburgh. Gustav W. Hammer died December 23, 1910.

Howard Gustav, son of Gustav William and Laura (Romic) Hammer, was born June 3, 1879, in Pittsburgh, and received

his rudimentary education in public schools of his native city, passing thence to the Pittsburgh Academy, and ultimately entering the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. His business career opened very auspiciously with an opportunity to enter the service of the Allemania Insurance Company, and with the promptness and decision characteristic of him even then, he availed himself of it. With this concern he remained eight years, gaining experience which proved of great value to him and developing his business abilities.

In 1908, in association with his father, he organized the insurance firm of G. W. Hammer & Son, and since the death of his father has been in sole charge of the business, showing himself to be possessed of rare qualifications for the leadership of such a concern, and advancing to a place of prominence among the business men of the Iron City. Mr. Hammer is also president and treasurer of the George J. Hagan Company, builders of annealing furnaces, and represents the American Stoker Company. A full account of the George J. Hagan Company can be found in the biography of Mr. Hagan which, with his portrait, appears elsewhere in this work.

An Independent in politics, Mr. Hammer's vote and influence are always given to the men and measures in his judgment best calculated to promote betterment of conditions and further the cause of municipal reform. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, belongs to the Pittsburgh Press Club and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and is a member of the Third Presbyterian Church. To say of Mr. Hammer that in personality and appearance he is a typical young Pittsburgh business man of the early twentieth century is, perhaps, the description most



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likely to convey an idea of him as he is seen by those with whom he is associated and by whom he is best known. The clear, direct gaze, the alert bearing, the forceful presence, are all there, and so are the kindly expression, the cordial manner, and the genial, loyal nature which have made him one of the best liked and most fully trusted men in the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Hammer married, June 19, 1909, Helen Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph G. and Mary Ella (Dean) Walter, of Pittsburgh, and granddaughter of Dr. William Walter, the famous pioneer physician of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Hammer are the parents of one son: Howard Gustav, born June 25, 1913.

GOFF, Homer P.,

Man of Enterprise.

The lesson taught by the progress and achievement of Pittsburgh is so plain that "he who runs may read," and that many have profited by it is a proof of the inherent wisdom of human nature. Among those who have had the clearness of vision to perceive that the sign-post marked "Success" pointed ever to be "Workshop of the World," was the late Homer P. Goff, head of the firm of Goff, Horner & Company. Mr. Goff was for many years a valued resident of Pittsburgh, and was closely identified with many of her most essential interests.

Homer P. Goff was born September 28, 1859, in Pittsburgh, son of the late Kinney and Margaret (Agnew) Goff. He received his education in the public schools of his city, and later attended the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. He began his business life with Captain James W. Porter, who was in the iron and steel commission business, as a bookkeeper and

salesman. He later became connected with the iron and steel commission house of James Collord & Company, becoming a member of the firm.

In 1891 Mr. Goff began business for himself as an iron and steel broker, and three years later the firm of Goff, Horner & Company was formed, with Mr. Goff, W. S. Horner and George S. Phillips (biographies and portraits of whom appear in this work) as partners. It carried on a general commission business in iron and steel. The firm was incorporated in 1900 under the name of Goff, Horner & Company, Limited. Much of its success was due to the capable management, aggressive methods and unfaltering enterprise of Mr. Goff. He caused the business to be carefully systematized in order that there might be no needless expenditure of time, material or labor, and never did he make the mistake of regarding his employees merely as parts of a great machine. He was also president of the Pittsburgh Shovel Company, and interested in other industrial and manufacturing concerns.

Mr. Goff was president of the First National Bank of Crafton when it was first organized, and also assisted in the organization of the Crafton Trust Company, being its first president. He resigned the presidency of both institutions in 1913. He was a man who desired success, and rejoiced in the benefits and opportunities which wealth brings, but he was too broadminded a man to rate it above its true value, and in all of his undertakings he found that enjoyment which comes in mastering a situation—the joy of doing what he undertook. Of genial personality, he was a member of various social organizations, among them being a member of the Union Club, Crafton Athletic Club, the Thornburg Athletic Club and the Les Cheneaux Club of Michigan. In

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politics he was a Republican, but would never accept office. He attended the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Crafton.

Mr. Goff married, April 8, 1885, Miss Isabel Clarke, daughter of the late William Whiteside and Ellen (McGrath) Neeper, of Pittsburgh, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Nellie Isabel, educated at Miss Wright's school at Bryn Mawr; married Harold Roby, of Cleveland, Ohio. 2. James Colford, born June 17, 1889; educated at Shadyside Academy, Bordentown Military Academy, Princeton University, and a graduate of the Boston Technical Institute. 3. Bertha, educated at Thurston-Gleim School, graduate of Smith College. 4. Charlotte, educated at Miss Wright's school. 5. Homer P., Jr., born September 22, 1896; educated at Pawling School, New York, and Union College. 6. Frances, educated at Bradford School, later to attend Smith College. The Goffs have a charming summer home, "Belterre," on Lake Huron, Michigan.

The death of Homer P. Goff, which occurred February 14, 1915, removed from Pittsburgh one who had worthily won and long held a high place in the respect and affection of his fellow-citizens. Devoted in his family relations, sincere and true in his friendships, honorable and generous in business, he was one of the men who constitute the bulwarks of every large city.

SHAW, Woodward S.,

Railway Company Official.

Woodward S. Shaw, officially connected with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company, is a representative of a family long and notably identified with the commercial and professional life of the Iron City.

Woodward S. Shaw was born August

25, 1880, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of the late Dr. Thomas W. Shaw, whose biography and portrait, with full ancestral record, appear elsewhere in this work. Woodward S. Shaw was educated in the public schools of his native city and at Shadyside Academy, graduating from that institution in 1900. He was obliged by reason of defective sight to forego a college course, and so, on leaving the academy, turned his attention to business.

His first employment was in the First National Bank, and after a time he entered the service of the firm of George & George, merchandise brokers, in both these positions giving proof of ability and faithfulness. In 1910 Mr. Shaw associated himself with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company in the capacity of assistant to claim agent. The fact that he still retains this office is evidence of the efficiency with which he discharges the important duties involved in its tenure.

A steadfast adherent of the Republican party, Mr. Shaw is never found wanting in enlightened interest in public affairs and in the regular and helpful performance of his obligations as a citizen. He belongs to the Pittsburgh Chess Club, and attends the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Shaw married, July 2, 1914, Clara Zane, daughter of George Clement and Mary Virginia Pugh, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Shaw is a woman of winning personality, and she and her husband enjoy a high degree of popularity in their social circle.

Woodward S. Shaw is and looks a quiet, earnest, effective worker, such as Pittsburgh and all great cities need.

ALLEN, James P.,

Manufacturing Company Official.

The predominant qualities of the typical Pittsburgh business man may be said to



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Allen

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be insight and aggressiveness—the power to discern possibilities and the executive talent to realize them. One of the men who have strikingly exemplified the possession of these qualities is James P. Allen, vice-president and director of the Union Steel Casting Company.

James Pliny Allen was born in Alliance, Ohio, December 15, 1871, son of Pliny and Hettie (McElwain) Allen. He received his education in the public schools of his city, and upon its completion entered the employ of the Solid Steel Company. It was as office boy that Mr. Allen first became connected with this large concern, but ability enforced by close application and abundant energy, rendered his advancement a question of time only. When he left the American Steel Casting Company (the successor to the Solid Steel Company), he was holding the office of assistant superintendent of the plant. Mr. Allen then spent six months in Chicago as superintendent of the Drexel Railway Supply Company, following which he re-entered the employ of the American Steel Casting Company, and was connected in various executive and operating positions in their different plants and sales department until 1902, when he came to Pittsburgh, and became connected with the Union Steel Casting Company as general sales agent. On June 6, 1905, Mr. Allen became a director of this concern; July 27, 1907, was elevated to the office of secretary; and on January 25, 1913, he became vice-president, which office he is now holding. The efficiency with which he has discharged the duties of this important office is well known to the business world at large. (A full account of the Union Steel Casting Company appears in the biography of Mr. C. C. Smith, its president, which, with Mr. Smith's portrait, appears elsewhere in this work).

Mr. Allen is a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute, of the Duquesne Club, of the Stanton Heights Golf Club, of the Pittsburgh Field Club, of the Railway Club of Pittsburgh, of the Navy League and member of the National Security League. Voting with the Republicans, Mr. Allen is active in all that concerns the welfare and progress of his city, but has never accepted office. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Zeradetha Lodge, No. 448.

Mr. Allen married, October 11, 1899, Miss Harriet Rose, daughter of Benjamin F. and Emmeline (Freer) Foltz, of Alliance, Ohio, and they are the parents of a daughter: Charlotte Louise, now attending Thurston School, Pittsburgh. Both Mr. and Mrs. Allen are active socially, and their home in the East End is the seat of a gracious hospitality.

Mr. Allen's record may be summarized in few and simple but most significant words: He is an able business man and a useful citizen. As such Pittsburgh needs him and will always continue to need men of his unobtrusive but effective type.

SWEENEY, Gilliford B., M. D.,

Specialist, Author.

Among those Pittsburgh physicians who have made for themselves professional positions must be numbered Dr. Gilliford Brown Sweeney, who can look back upon almost thirty years of active practice. Dr. Sweeney is widely known for his work in the campaign against tuberculosis.

Bernard Sweeney, grandfather of Gilliford Brown Sweeney, was of Lettekenny, Ireland, and emigrated to the United States, settling first in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and afterward removing to Allegheny county. His occupation was

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that of a farmer. Mr. Sweeny married Mary Todhunter.

James, son of Bernard and Mary (Todhunter) Sweeny, was born in 1813, near Natrona, Allegheny county, and received his education in local schools. All his life he followed agricultural pursuits. He was a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Sweeny married Isabella, daughter of Edward and Mary Braden, of Bradenville, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and their children were: Edward Braden, editor of the Greensburg (Pennsylvania) "Daily Review;" Milton Machesney, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bellevue, Pennsylvania, and now deceased; Lyman Abbott, who served in the Union army and died in 1863, in Libby Prison; James Queen, a Pittsburgh lawyer, now deceased; John F., in real estate business in Pittsburgh; and Gilliford Brown, mentioned below. The mother of the family passed away April 15, 1886, and the father died January 15, 1902.

Dr. Gilliford Brown Sweeny, son of James and Isabella (Braden) Sweeny, was born July 20, 1861, at Derry, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and received his education in schools of his native place and in Edinburgh, Scotland. On his return to the United States he entered Johns Hopkins University, receiving from the Medical Department, in 1886, the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After a year spent at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, that institution also conferred upon him the Doctor's degree. This was in 1887, and the following year Dr. Sweeny began general practice in Pittsburgh.

Success attended him from the outset, but the desire for still more thorough study and research and a wider outlook caused the young physician temporarily

to abandon his practice in 1904, in order to pursue post-graduate work in Europe. He spent two years at the Pasteur Institute, Paris, devoting himself to pathology and bestowing special attention on the study of tuberculosis. At the end of two years, having spent a portion of the time in Berlin, he returned and resumed his work in Pittsburgh. In this he has ever since been actively engaged, having an extensive clientele. He is president of the National Laboratories of Pittsburgh, and belongs to the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, and the Allegheny County Medical Society, having held office in each one. He is also a member of the Societe Francaise of Paris. In politics Dr. Sweeny is a Republican. He is a member of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the service of medical science, Dr. Sweeny has contributed various articles to professional journals. Among these is one on "Heredity and Tuberculosis," which appeared in the "New York Medical Journal" of November 4, 1911. Another is entitled "Are We Curing Tuberculosis?" and was first published in the "Medical Summary" of February, 1915. Both these articles have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and have had a wide circulation. In June, 1915, Dr. Sweeny read at the Panama-American Exposition a paper on "Tuberculosis."

Dr. Sweeny married, January 7, 1887, Emma, daughter of Zeiba and Sophia (Spinz) Whiting, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of one child: Madeleine, now the wife of J. Lane Miller, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Sweeny belongs to the Twentieth Century and other clubs, and is also identified with various philanthropic associations.

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J. Ronald Levy.

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LEVY, Rev. Dr. J. Leonard,

Rabbi, Author, Lecturer.

Among the noted divines of the State of Pennsylvania is Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy, pastor of Rodef Shalom Synagogue, Pittsburgh.

Joseph Leonard Levy was born in London, England, November 24, 1865, son of Rev. Solomon and Elizabeth (Cohen) Levy. His father was a prominent London minister. At an early age he entered the preparatory department of Jews' Theological College, London. When sixteen he began his university studies, continuing his theological course at Jews' College, and his secular studies at University College. At the former institution he gained the prize in Hebrew literature, holding it three years consecutively, and graduated in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. On April 26, 1885, he was elected rabbi of the Bristol Hebrew Congregation. Unable to reconcile himself with the teachings of orthodoxy, Rabbi Levy came to America in September, 1889, and here he found a broad field of endeavor. He occupied the reform pulpit in Sacramento, California, for four years, and then accepted a call as associate rabbi in the Temple Keneseth Israel, of Philadelphia, where he remained eight years. On April 3, 1901, the Rodef Shalom Congregation called him to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

As an orator, Dr. Levy has achieved a national reputation. He has appeared on the lecture platform in nearly every State of the Union, as in England, Scotland and France. As an author he has won recognition. While in Philadelphia he wrote eight volumes of lectures: "Hopes and Beliefs," "The Lights of the World," "Modern Society," "Judaism, Past, Present and Future," "Questions for our Consideration," "The Nineteenth Century,"

etc. Among his other works are "A Book of Prayer," "A Graduated Text-Book of Religion," "Nineteenth Century Prophets," "Founders of the Faith," and "Old Arrows and New Quivers." Aside from these Dr. Levy has published twenty-four volumes of his sermons. He is the author of the translation of "Tractate Rosh Hashanna" (New Year), first volume of the Babylonian Talmud to appear in English in America.

Dr. Levy has identified himself with many institutions, religious, educational and social. He founded the Philadelphia Milk and Ice Society and the Pittsburgh Peace Society. In 1902 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the Western University of Pennsylvania (now University of Pittsburgh). He is a trustee of the University of Pittsburgh; vice-president of the Universal Peace Union; a director of the Tuberculosis League; a trustee of the Pittsburgh Federation of Jewish Philanthropies; a trustee of Pennsylvania Woman's Suffrage Association; a director of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis; a director of the Pennsylvania Peace and Arbitration Society; a trustee of the National Hospital for Consumptives, of Denver, Colorado; a trustee of the Hebrew Union College, of Cincinnati, Ohio; president of the Emma Farm Agricultural School; vice-president of the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis; a trustee of the Associated Charities of Pittsburgh; and a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, England; and of the Royal Meteorological Society, England. Dr. Levy also has identified himself with every great civic and humanitarian movement in Pittsburgh. He was a leading spirit in the Belgian Relief and "Bundle Day" movements in that city. His work has served to bring the various religious denominations of the city to an apprecia-

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tion of each other's rights, and he has appeared often in pulpits of churches other than his own.

Dr. Levy married, December, 1888, Miss Henrietta, daughter of Joseph and Sophie (Silverston) Platnauer, of London, England, and they are the parents of the following children: Edna S. and Ruth J., both educated at Bryn Mawr College.

Dr. Levy celebrated his fifteenth anniversary of religious and civic work in Pittsburgh, in September, 1916. The esteem in which he is held can be best expressed in the following editorial which appeared in the Pittsburgh "Gazette Times" of September 23, 1916, under the head, "A Good Citizen of Pittsburgh:"

The era of big things in Pittsburgh, the time of greatest progress in industrial, municipal and civic affairs, has been the last fifteen years, a period coeval with the ministrations of the Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy as rabbi of the Rodef Shalom congregation. During these years there has been a development of leadership in public spirit and the creation of a body of public pride and interest that was sadly lacking in earlier times. In this development no citizen has taken a more active part, no man has more modestly or more effectively labored, no man has more certainly achieved for the good of the community than has Dr. Levy. The benefits of his work have not been confined to the people of any race, creed or condition; the catholicity of his endeavors has been a conspicuous feature of his labors. All Pittsburghers have enjoyed the advantages of the good works he has initiated, promoted by active participation or assisted by wise advice and kindly, sympathetic counsel. For he ever has allied himself with good causes and generously contributed as he could to their success. One of our most intellectual men, one of our most devoted citizens, one of our most experienced administrators of philanthropy, one of our most forceful speakers, an untiring worker for community advancement, the friend of and active worker in any cause promising benefits of common advantage, a preacher of international reputation, a teacher of high purpose and solid achievement, Dr. Levy has become one of the institutions of Pittsburgh, one whose place probably never could be filled.

Though Dr. Levy came to us in July, 1901,—

the actual fifteenth anniversary being therefore past,—"The Jewish Criterion," in a special issue this week, combines the celebration of the Jewish New Year and the commemoration of the fifteenth anniversary of Dr. Levy's coming to Pittsburgh. But though of especial interest to the Jewish people of this community, the good wishes and eulogies that are showered upon this distinguished man in the "Criterion" come from the hearts of the entire citizenship without respect to credal or racial divisions; there are none such where Dr. Levy is concerned. He comes very close to being the first citizen of Pittsburgh, meriting all the honors that can be bestowed for his solid accomplishments, and these are his. The "Gazette Times," but voices the sentiments of the community in congratulating Dr. Levy on fifteen such good years in Pittsburgh, and Pittsburgh on having had him for so long. May his years of useful, happy life among us be many more!

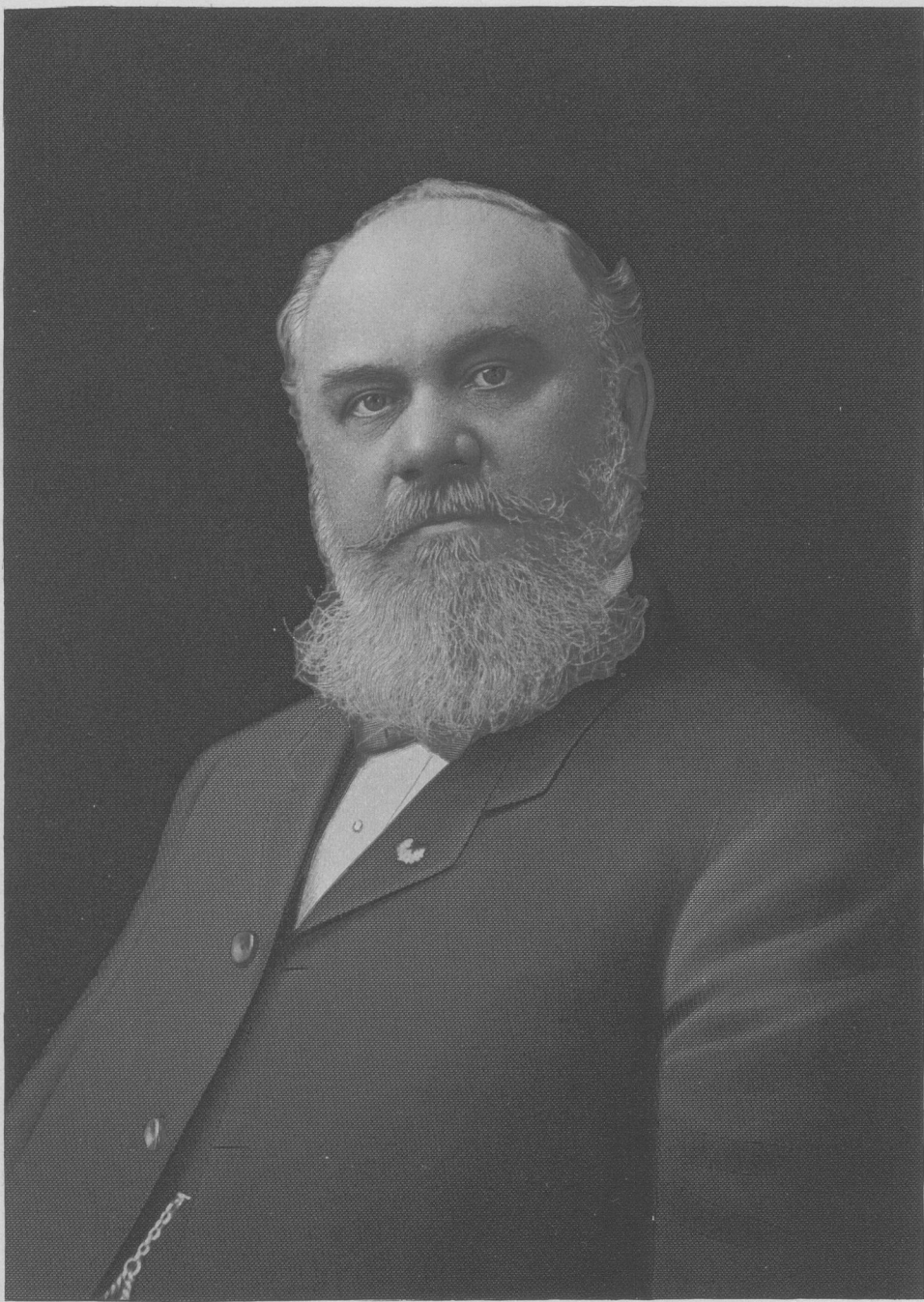
BLOEDEL, Henry C.,

Advocate of Education, Philanthropist.

It is not often that a man of fine business abilities is so intensely humanitarian that the biographer, in describing him, feels that greater prominence should be given to his enthusiasm for the public welfare than to his talent and energy in the acquisition of property. Such is the case, however, in writing of the late H. C. Bloedel. For many years Mr. Bloedel was actively identified with the commercial life of Pittsburgh, but it is in connection with his association with civic affairs and particularly by his ardent interest in educational matters that he is chiefly and most vividly remembered by his townsmen.

Henry Christian Bloedel was born March 2, 1847, in Hanover, Germany, and was a son of Anton and Dorothy Bloedel. In 1866 Mr. Bloedel emigrated to the United States, settling first in Pittsburgh. Soon, however, he went to Cincinnati, where he attended the Herald Business College, in due course graduating from that institution.

After engaging for a time in mercantile business in Cincinnati, Mr. Bloedel returned to Pittsburgh, and for several



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years was employed by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company. In 1871 he purchased the grocery business of C. L. Walters, which he conducted successfully for thirty-two years, his establishment being situated at Main street and Madison avenue. During the latter portion of his life, Mr. Bloedel was identified with the Eberhardt & Ober Brewing Company, which is now connected with the Pittsburgh Brewing Company.

Public spirit is perhaps the trait by which Mr. Bloedel made the strongest impression upon his contemporaries and which inspired him to his most noteworthy efforts. In all civic affairs he took the keenest and most helpful interest, but it was the cause of education with which he was most vitally concerned and it is largely owing to him that the public school system of Pittsburgh is what it is to-day. Through his efforts the German system of gymnastics was introduced into the schools of the first and second class cities throughout the State, and he was instrumental in causing the German language to be made a feature of the curriculum of the high schools of the North Side. For some years Mr. Bloedel was president of the German-American Alliance, and in this capacity travelled extensively throughout the United States, collecting information relative to the education of youth and earnestly endeavoring to strengthen the bonds of friendship between two great nations.

The countenance of Mr. Bloedel was a true index to his character. His well-cut features, emphasized by silver hair and beard, bore the imprint of the vigorous and active mind to which he owed his success and his whole aspect reflected the radiance of the genial disposition which made him so generally beloved.

Mr. Bloedel married, April 23, 1871, Josephine K. Meyer, daughter of Phillip Sebastian and Anna Louise (Kloec)

Meyer, of the North Side, and the following children were born to them: 1. Henry A. 2. Herman R. 3. George W., like his two brothers, a resident of the North Side. 4. Gustav F., sergeant of the United States army, stationed at San Francisco, California. 5. Anna Louisa, wife of C. W. Blumer, of Millvale. 6. Amelia Emma, wife of Alexander Saunders, of McKees Rocks. 7. Bertha E., wife of Harry W. Kluesener, of the North Side. In his marriage, Mr. Bloedel was exceptionally happy. Mrs. Bloedel was ever a model wife and their home, replete and hospitable, was the place where her husband passed his most enjoyable and restful hours.

The death of Mr. Bloedel, which occurred December 31, 1915, was widely and sincerely mourned. Business men lamented the loss of an able associate and members of all classes sorrowed for the departure of a noble, warm-hearted man who had shown himself in every action of his daily life a friend and helper of his fellows. As a business man he ministered to the material prosperity of Pittsburgh, and has left an honored memory. It is, however, as a philanthropist that he will live longest in the hearts of his friends and neighbors and in those of the many throughout the land to whom he was known by his efforts to cement amity between the nation to which he was allied by blood and that to which he belonged by adoption. Pittsburgh owes him a great debt of gratitude, inasmuch as by his expansion of her educational system he has largely aided in making her sons of the future better instructed and more enlightened citizens.

LOOMIS, Amos T.,

Contractor, Builder.

Amos T. Loomis was a descendant of an old English family founded in Erie

county, Pennsylvania, by Seth Loomis, of Westfield, Massachusetts. His great-grandson, Amos T. Loomis, merchant and real estate dealer of Erie, Pennsylvania, whose long and useful life has recently terminated, inherited the qualities of his pioneer ancestors and in his own life exemplified the manly virtues which have everywhere made the name an honored one. The spelling has varied during the four centuries, the name as recorded in England and New England is found as Lomys, Lomas, and Loomis, the present generally used form. Description of coat-of-arms: (Lomas) Ar. (silver or white) between two palets; gules (or red) three fleurs-de-lis in pale sable (or black) a chief azure (or blue). Crest: On a chapeau a pelican vulning herself proper. Motto: *Ne cede malis*.

The common ancestor of the Loomis family in New England was Joseph Loomis, born in Braintree, Essex county, England, about 1590. He arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, July 17, 1638, on the ship "Susan and Ellen," accompanied by his wife, ——— (Hill) Loomis, five sons and three daughters. He settled in Windsor, Connecticut, with the Rev. Ephraim Huett's company, August 17, 1639, where he was granted twenty-one acres adjoining Farrington river, building his house near the mouth of the river. He also acquired several large tracts on the east side of the river by purchase. He died November 25, 1658. The name of his wife does not appear on the Windsor records, but she is known to have died August 23, 1652, the mother of eleven children.

Lieutenant Samuel Loomis, son of Joseph Loomis, the founder, was the eighth child of his parents, and was brought by them from England in 1638. He was admitted a freeman in 1654, and joined the church in 1675. He was a lieutenant of the

military company in Windsor, and between 1672 and 1675 moved from Windsor to Westfield, Massachusetts. He died October 1, 1689. He married, December 27, 1653, Elizabeth Judd, who died May 7, 1696, daughter of Thomas Judd. They were the parents of ten children, the eighth being a son William.

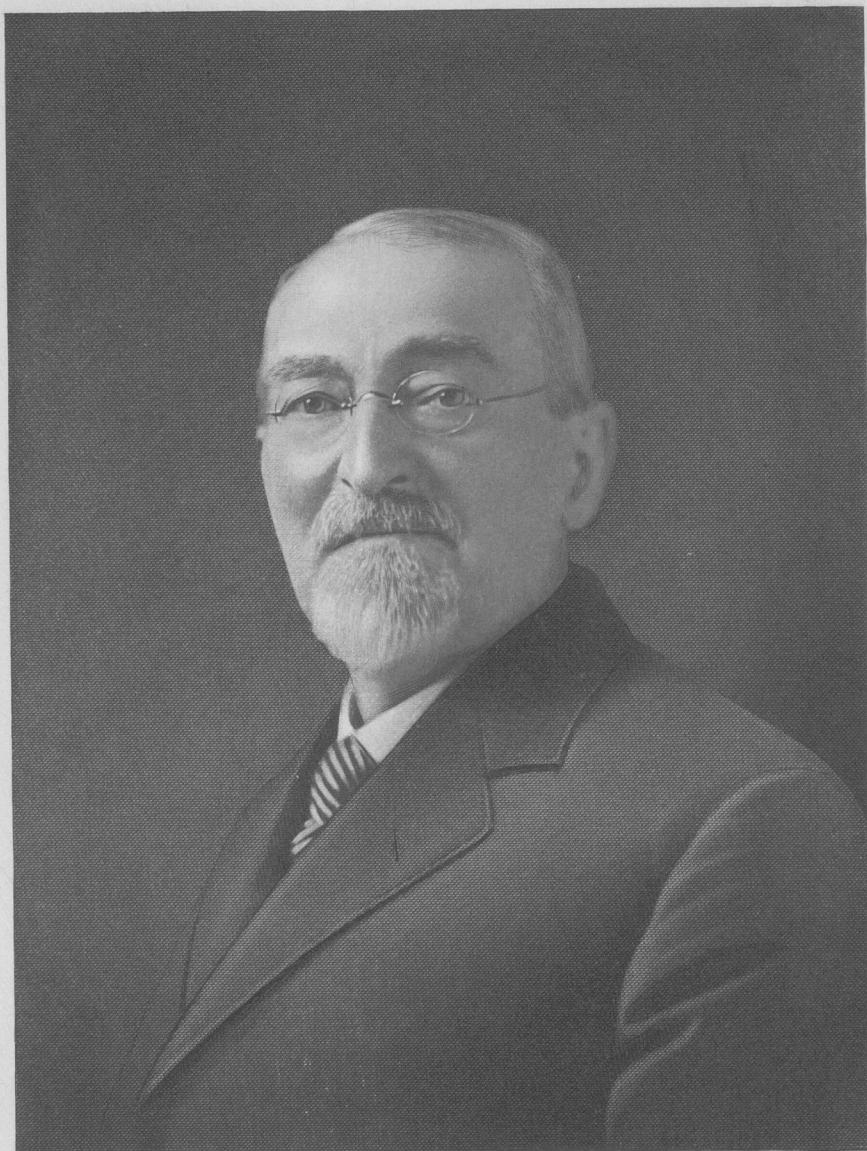
William Loomis was born at Westfield, Massachusetts, March 18, 1672, and died in 1738. He married, January 13, 1703, Martha Morley, who died February 22, 1753. They were the parents of eight children, the line of descent being through Joshua, the eldest son and second child.

Joshua Loomis was born at Westfield, Massachusetts, August 24, 1706, died in 1779. He married, in April, 1735, Abigail Langdon. Among their children was a son, Seth Loomis, founder of this branch of the family in North East, Erie county, Pennsylvania, although there were others of the name who preceded him to the town.

Seth Loomis was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, May 22, 1737, died in North East, Erie county, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1809. He married Mindwell Porter and had issue, including a son Joel.

Joel Loomis was born in Granville, New York, about 1770, and a large landowner in Greenfield township, Erie county, Pennsylvania, his farm lying about six miles south of the borough of North East. He was a substantial farmer, but during the latter part of his life moved to Erie and there became a well known contractor and builder, erecting some of the prominent buildings of the city and many residences. He married Susanna Baird, and they had issue, including Rufus Seth.

Rufus Seth Loomis, fifth son of Joel and Susanna (Baird) Loomis, was born January 20, 1811, at North East, Pennsylvania, died August 12, 1873. In his early life he was a builder and contractor,



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and later he purchased a farm and followed agricultural pursuits for the remainder of his life. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church, for thirty years was leader of the church choir, also served as superintendent and teacher in the Sunday school. He married, March 19, 1833, Sarah Tuttle, daughter of Amos and Sally (Richards) Tuttle. She was born in North East, April 28, 1812, died August 18, 1895. Children: Susan Ann, born October 20, 1834, died February 26, 1851; Sarah Ann, born October 20, 1834, died January 27, 1853; Amos Tuttle, of whom further; John Jay, born June 13, 1839, died July 8, 1913; Mary Louise, born September 22, 1841, died February 14, 1848; Frances Amelia, born June 29, 1844, died February 19, 1848; Ella May, born May 1, 1850, living at the present time (1917).

Amos Tuttle Loomis, son of Rufus Seth and Sarah (Tuttle) Loomis, was born at North East, Erie county, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1837, and died at Erie, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1916. He was educated in the schools of North East, and spent his early manhood years as his father's assistant. He finally went to Buffalo, New York, and there for a time engaged in business. He then located in Erie, where he engaged in brick manufacture, but later devoted himself to the real estate business. He conducted large operations, was very active in promoting the interests of the East Side, that part of the city being the principal scene of his activity. He was an expert judge of realty values and was considered almost infallible in his judgments, being much sought for by intending investors in real estate. He was honorable and upright in all his dealings and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, and for a number of years was member of its vested choir.

Mr. Loomis married, December 3, 1868, Marion Elizabeth Colt, daughter of Thomas Gelston Colt, who was the last burgess of Erie, and the first mayor of the city, inaugurated May 16, 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Loomis were the parents of a daughter, Mabel Tuttle, and a son, George Colt. Mabel Tuttle married James Albert D. Reed, of Binghamton, New York.

GERDES, Frederick W.,

Manufacturer, Influential Citizen.

The late Frederick William Gerdes, president of the Hall Steam Pump Company, was conspicuous among the men who during the last half-century guided and controlled the commercial and industrial interests of Pittsburgh. Mr. Gerdes had been from boyhood a resident of the metropolis, and during the many years of his active career had manifested a degree of public spirit not inferior to the energy which he displayed as a business man.

Frederick William Gerdes was born November 24, 1841, in Altena, Germany, and was a son of Johann Arnold and Susanna Wilhelmina (Nierhof) Gerdes. The former was an officer in the regiment of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and a favorite with his commander. In consequence, when the infant was christened, his godfather was the man who later became King of Prussia and still later Wilhelm the First, Emperor of Germany.

The early education of Frederick William Gerdes was received in his native land, and in 1853, being then twelve years of age, he was brought by his parents to the United States and to Pittsburgh. This city was his home during the remainder of his life, and he became thoroughly and prominently identified with all its leading interests. As a business man, Mr. Gerdes was long a well known figure in the commercial circles of the city. His

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word carried weight, and his influence was a factor to be reckoned with. At the time of his death he had been for a considerable period president of the Hall Steam Pump Company.

In addition to superior business qualifications, Mr. Gerdes possessed a cultivated mind and an enthusiastic love of literature. As a Shakespearean scholar he enjoyed a wide reputation. His countenance was strongly expressive of his nationality, and indicated the decision and boldness which rendered him an able and successful executant. It also spoke of the innate refinement of taste and feeling and the warmth of heart by which he drew around him a circle of devoted friends who esteemed his company and conversation one of their choicest privileges.

We have already spoken of the lively and unfailing interest which Mr. Gerdes always manifested in civic affairs. He became a member of the First Presbyterian Church during the pastorate of Dr. C. W. Scovel.

Mr. Gerdes married, in 1864, Mary Agnes Crawford, and they became the parents of four daughters: Miriam, wife of David Herbert Hostetter, a biography of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Mary E., wife of Oscar Ragnor Wikander, of Pittsburgh; Addah E.; and Gertrude F.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerdes had the felicity of celebrating the golden anniversary of their marriage, being surrounded on that happy occasion by their children and grandchildren and a host of friends. Mrs. Gerdes, who was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, lived from early childhood in Pittsburgh, and after her removal to the East End was actively identified with the benevolent work of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church. Through services rendered the American Red Cross during

the Spanish-American War, Mrs. Gerdes won friends in every part of the city. In addition to her association with the work of her own religious society, she was well known among the parishioners of the Third Presbyterian Church. This admirable woman and devoted wife and mother passed away on April 1, 1916, mourned not only by her own household and personal friends, but by many to whom she had been a ministering angel.

Mr. Gerdes did not long survive the loss of the faithful companion of more than half a century. On November 9, 1916, the announcement of his sudden decease was received with sincere sorrow by those to whom he was bound by ties of business or friendship. In commercial circles his departure left a vacancy difficult to fill, and in the hearts and lives of his family and friends a great and lasting void.

Always retaining a deep love for the land of his birth and ever animated by intense loyalty to the country of his adoption Frederick William Gerdes was one of the men who help to maintain friendship between the Old World and the New.

DARLINGTON, O'Hara,

Lover of Nature and Literature.

O'Hara Darlington, the son of William M. and Mary C. Darlington, was born and lived all his life at the family homestead, "Guyasuta Farm," O'Hara township, on the north bank of the Allegheny river, near Pittsburgh. He was educated in private schools, attended the Western University (now University of Pittsburgh) for a short time, and then entered Yale College, graduating in the class of 1871, his name being on the honor list. As his health was not very good at that time, he did not study a profession, but

Wm. H. Miller



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Geo. M. Phillips

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spent his time in his father's library reading. He was a real scholar, one who acquired learning for the love of it, and his wonderful memory amazed everyone with whom he conversed. He said that he never forgot anything he read, and proved this statement by his conversation. Though very reserved and with an inherited shyness of manner, he occasionally yielded when urged to fill the place of a speaker who failed to appear at certain small public meetings, and at a moment's notice delighted the audience with his keen humor and real information. He made a special study of the history of Napoleon, but was well acquainted with the history in detail of the Civil War in America, and in fact with the general history of the world, ancient and modern.

Literature, however, did not occupy his entire attention and time; he was versed in botany, and the cultivation of flowers was a great pleasure to him. He was a fine tennis player, and when younger spent much time boating. A good shot, he also had a considerable knowledge of firearms and the history of weapons of all kinds. It was noteworthy when in company with other sportsmen that he showed a preference for the study of the habits of wild fowl and animals rather than the amusement of killing them. His extreme kindness of spirit was often spoken of, and one incident is remembered. When walking about the grounds at "Guyasuta" with some guests, attention was called to the fact that while a number of stumps of dead trees had been recently removed, one large old stump had been left in place, he replied, "Oh, a wren built her nest in that stump, so I told the men to leave it for another year, so that the wren need not be disturbed." He travelled considerably, twice visiting Europe with his family, also Egypt, Turkey and Greece. He was the pride and

joy of his parents, to whom he was devoted; he never married, and was a kind brother to his sisters. As executor under his father's will, he had many business cares but never lost his love for books and flowers. O'Hara Darlington was a member of the Yale Alumni Association, the Winou's Point, Sandusky Bay Shooting Club, Pittsburgh Amateur Photographers' Society, the Pennsylvania Historical Society and the Young Men's Christian Association. After a brief illness he died at his home on August 22, 1916.

PHILLIPS, John M.,

Manufacturer, Inventor, Lover of Nature.

John M. Phillips has for years ranked among the men of affairs of his native city. His grandfather, James Phillips, emigrated from the North of Ireland in 1795, settled in Allegheny county, and followed his trade of blacksmithing. He had three daughters and four sons; two of the sons, James and John, engaged in the business of brick contracting and building. Subsequently the one brother, John, associated himself with Messrs. William J. Lewis and Henry W. Oliver in establishing the firm of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, now known as the Oliver Iron and Steel Company. James Phillips, the other brother, and the father of the subject of this sketch, branched out into a general contracting business and railroad construction, handling some notable contracts.

James Phillips married Anna Provost, and of this union three daughters and five sons were born; of these children, Mr. Phillips was the eldest, and was born in Pittsburgh, February 15, 1861. He attended the public schools of that city, and graduated from the Pittsburgh High School. After studying engineering, he became actively identified with the Lewis,

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Oliver & Phillips Company, filling the position of superintendent of its bolt works and forging plants, and subsequently manager of its mine equipment department.

In 1889, with his uncle, John Phillips, Mr. Phillips purchased the Mine Supply Department of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company, establishing a copartnership under the name Phillips Mine Supply Company. In 1900, the concern was reorganized and incorporated as the Phillips Mine and Mill Supply Company, and Mr. Phillips was elected president of the new company, which position he has since held. From a humble beginning the company has prospered and expanded until its plant now occupies a large area in what is known as the South Side district of the city, and its product finds a ready market throughout the world. Mr. Phillips has invented many labor-saving coal-handling devices which are manufactured by his company, among others, the Phillips automatic cross-over car dump, which is known wherever coal is mined, his company having installed sufficient to handle the entire coal production of the world if operated to their capacity. Associated with Mr. Phillips as executive officers of the company are his brothers, Watson P. and Robert F. Phillips, vice-presidents.

Mr. Phillips is essentially an outdoor man, his leisure having been spent with gun and camera in the fields, woods and mountains, in many instances in regions hitherto unexplored by white men, and it is natural that his activities aside from his business should be along outdoor lines.

He is a conservationist of wild life along practical lines, and as a member of the Board of Game Commissioners of Pennsylvania for the last twelve years has assisted in placing upon the statutes many wise and beneficent measures tend-

ing to protect and conserve for future generations the wild life of the State. Appreciating the esthetic and economic value of our song and insectivorous birds, he was a pioneer in the movement for their protection, and with this in view he has distributed many bird houses and thousands of Russian mulberry and cherry trees to the school children and Boy Scouts of Allegheny county.

With Dr. William T. Hornaday he collaborated in "Campfires in the Canadian Rockies." As a direct result of this book and the strenuous campaign led by Dr. Hornaday and Mr. Phillips, the British Columbia government in 1908 set aside about four hundred and fifty acres of wild mountainous land in the East Kootenay District of British Columbia as a game sanctuary, known as Goat Mountain Park, from a scenic and wild-life standpoint one of the finest preserves in America.

Mr. Phillips is a member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, president of the Lewis and Clark Big Game Club, a member of the Campfire Club of America (honorary), also a director of the American Bison Society and a director of the South Side Hospital. He is Scout Commissioner for Allegheny County Boy Scouts of America, with the scouting title of "Chief Silver-Tip." He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, a Presbyterian and his political affiliations are along Republican lines.

In February, 1906, he married Harriet Templeton, daughter of Dr. John Milton and Jennie (Kirk) Duff, and they are the parents of the following children: Anna Jane, Mary Templeton, Margaret Watson, John MacFarland, Jr., and James Macilduff Phillips. Mr. Phillips resides in Carrick borough, a suburb of Pittsburgh.



Robert Gray Jones.

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JONES, Robert Gray,

Man of Fine Qualities.

There are men whose memories are always green in the minds of those who knew them; whose personalities are so vivid that the recollection of them is fadeless; men of whom we cannot say, "They are dead," because their life still throbs in the hearts that loved them. To this class of men belonged the late Robert G. Jones, for many years prominent in business circles of Western Pennsylvania.

Robert Gray Jones was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1842, son of the late Newton and Margaret (Gray) Jones. He received his education in public and private schools, and early entered business life. He travelled for some years for a Chicago concern, and then became a member of the firm of D. W. C. Carroll Company during the decade following the discovery of oil in Western Pennsylvania. There were no pipe lines, and the problem of the storage of oil was solved by the building of tanks for the Standard Oil Company, under the direction of Mr. Jones, which proved a profitable and extensive business.

As a citizen, Mr. Jones was intensely public-spirited, never refusing the support of his influence and means to any project which in his judgment tended to advance the welfare of Pittsburgh. In the early 1890's Mr. Jones retired from business, spending much of his time in travel. He was a Republican in politics, but always declined public office. His charities were numerous, but bestowed in the quietest manner possible. He was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church, and affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar.

The personality of Robert Gray Jones was that of a man of great vigor of moral character, inflexible integrity and benev-

olence of purpose, and his appearance was in harmony with the high ideals inseparable from the possession of these qualities. His patrician features bore the stamp of strength and refinement, and his eyes were at once penetrating and thoughtful. Gentle and courteous, yet firm, courageous and honest, he was both aggressive and tactful—adamant where a principle was involved, and in friendship unswervingly loyal. Loved by many and respected by all, he was a true and perfect gentleman, "without fear and without reproach." Fond of books, he spent his later years in his library amid his loved volumes.

Mr. Jones married, October 18, 1866, Miss Mary M., daughter of the late Henderson and Olivia (Carroll) Whightman, of Pittsburgh, and they were the parents of a daughter, Martha C., born December, 1868, educated in private schools and at Miss Howard's School, Springfield, Massachusetts, married George A. Howe, of Pittsburgh, son of the late General Thomas M. Howe. Mrs. Howe was a woman of much sweetness and beauty of character, and her death, which occurred October 1, 1909, in Coburg, Canada, brought sorrow to her very wide circle of warmly attached friends. Mrs. Jones, a woman of culture and character, takes life with a gentle seriousness that endears her to those about her, and which caused her husband, the ruling motive of whose life was love of family, to find his home a refuge from the cares of business, a place where he enjoyed the companionship of his wife and daughter and the society of his friends.

The death of Robert Gray Jones, which occurred December 15, 1916, was a loss to Pittsburgh. He had gained a success in life that was not gauged by financial prosperity alone, but measured by kindly amenities and congenial associations.

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Brief and imperfect as this biography is, it falls far short of justice to him if it fails to excite regret that there are not more citizens to equal him in ability and virtue, and gratitude that there are some so worthy of honor and of imitation. Pittsburgh is the poorer by his death.

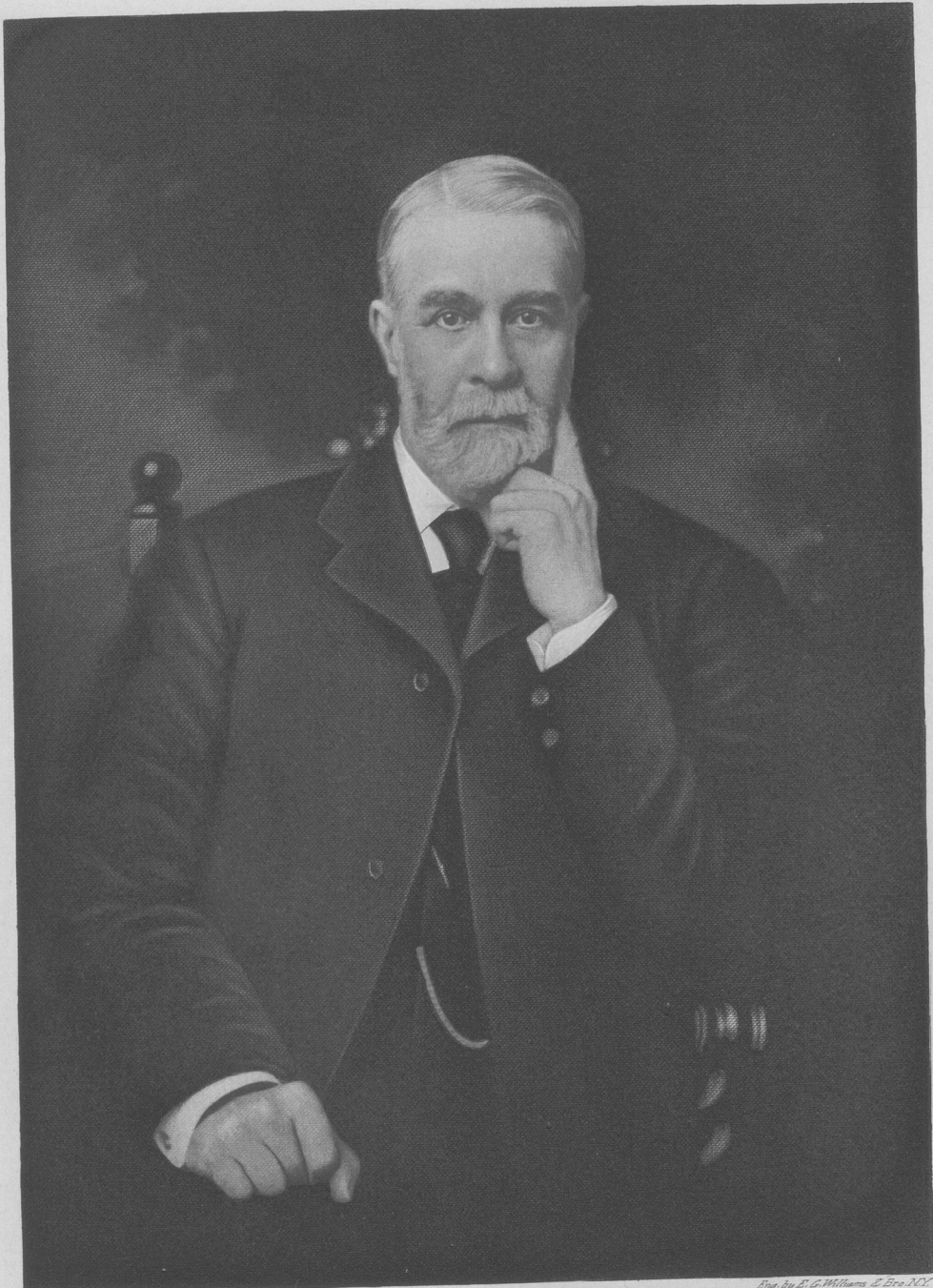
PATTERSON, Peter,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

Prominent in engineering and iron and steel circles of Pittsburgh was the late Peter Patterson, officially connected with the National Tube Company for many years.

Peter Patterson was born in Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland, May 12, 1842, son of Peter and Isabelle (Burns) Patterson. His father was a machine manufacturer, and the son, after receiving his education, was apprenticed in his father's plant, where his unusual genius in mechanical and engineering matters soon became apparent. Later he went to Edinburgh, and to Glasgow, where he became an expert in engine construction. In May, 1866, he came to America, and found employment with the Union Machine Company, and later with the firm of Campbell, Hall & Company, of Norwich, Connecticut. He moved to New York in December of the same year, where he accepted a position at the Secor Iron Works. In 1868 he returned to Scotland to be married, and, returning with his bride to America, he went to New York City, and in 1871 became connected with the original plant of the National Tube Company in Boston, Massachusetts. At this time the company, with a view of securing the best skill to carry on the work of designing and constructing the special machinery for the erection of their projected McKeesport mill, appointed Mr. Patterson constructing engineer. In this

capacity and as assistant engineer, he came to McKeesport in June, 1872, and took charge of erecting the mills which have since grown to such magnitude. He was promoted to master mechanic in the plant when John H. Flagler was general manager. Later, as constructing engineer, he helped build the National Rolling Mill for the company, and in 1880 the company appointed him general superintendent, in which position he remained until 1897. In succeeding to the management of this great enterprise, Mr. Patterson proved himself a man born to his task, being a thoroughly practical man, a systematic, cool-headed mill manager. Alert and watchful, he made up his mind quickly, grasping all situations almost intuitively, and then, with a self-reliance possible only to those capable of controlling large bodies of men, he made his decision, and in acting upon it displayed his remarkable executive ability. In 1897 Mr. Patterson was promoted to be chief consulting engineer of the concern, and built the Seamless Works at Christy Park, McKeesport, Pennsylvania. Possessed of rare inventive talent, he invented a number of important patents which are in constant and successful operation. The last ten years of his life Mr. Patterson had been chief consulting engineer of all the works of the National Tube Company, and he helped construct the gigantic plant in McKeesport, known as the largest tube plant in the world. In his business career capable management, unfaltering enterprise and a spirit of justice were well balanced factors, while the business was carefully systematized so that there was no needless expenditure of time, material or labor. Mr. Patterson never regarded his helpers as mere parts of a great machine, but recognized their individuality and made it a rule that efficient and faithful service should be promptly rewarded



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P. Patterson



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with promotion as opportunity presented. He desired success and rejoiced in the benefits and opportunities which wealth brings, but he was too broadminded a man to rate it above its true value, and in all his mammoth work he found that enjoyment which comes in mastering a situation—the joy of doing what he undertook. At the time of his retirement from the National Tube Company, shortly before his death, Mr. Patterson had served almost forty-two years with the concern.

Mr. Patterson was a man of much public spirit, and voted with the Republicans, but never held office. He was a member of the First United Presbyterian Church of McKeesport for thirty-five years, and later was a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Wilkinsburg.

The personal appearance of Mr. Patterson is best described by saying that he looked the man he was—honorable and generous in his business, sincere and true in his friendships, with a helping hand and a word of cheer for all who needed to have their pathways made smoother—a genial, kindly gentleman and a courageous man. His most marked characteristics were great industry, the practical bent of his mind, a very clear sense of values, the power of organization, and good business judgment.

Mr. Patterson married, August 5, 1868, in Aberdeen, Scotland, Miss Mary, daughter of John and Isabella (Forbes) Rae, and they were the parents of the following children: Peter Charles, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania; Isabella Forbes, who married F. G. Bishoff, of Braddock, Pennsylvania, and who died in 1907; John Rae, of Swissvale, Pennsylvania; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Robert F. Graham, of McKeesport; Thomas, of Elyria, Ohio; and Jean Elliot, of Pittsburgh. By his marriage Mr. Patterson gained the life companionship of a charming and con-

genial woman, and a worthy helpmate in his ambitions.

The death of Peter Patterson, which occurred October 30, 1912, was mourned by all classes of the community as that of a man of stainless character in every relation of life, one whose motives had ever been unquestioned and whose actions had been those of God-given ability directed into the channels of pure and honorable endeavor. If the historian were to attempt to characterize in a single sentence the achievements of Peter Patterson it could perhaps best be done in the words: The single success of an honest man in whose life marked ability and humanitarianism were well balanced forces. Would that the city of Pittsburgh and the State of Pennsylvania had more men of his caliber.

PATTERSON, Peter C.,

Mechanical Engineer.

Among the well-known engineers of Western Pennsylvania is P. C. Patterson, chief engineer of the National Tube Company.

Peter Charles Patterson was born in Brooklyn, New York, May 31, 1869, son of the late Peter and Mary (Rae) Patterson. (A portrait and biography of Peter Patterson appear on preceding pages in this work.) When P. C. Patterson was about three years of age his parents removed to McKeesport, Pennsylvania, where he attended the ward and high schools, and later spent some time as a student in the Western University, now University of Pittsburgh. While attending school and when only about twelve years of age, he apprenticed himself during vacations to the National Tube Company, in the machine shops at McKeesport, and after finishing his education he was employed for a year in the shops.

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From the machine shops he was transferred to the draughting department, and after some time there was made foreman of the shops in which he had served his apprenticeship. Next he was made constructing engineer, then superintendent of the lap mill, and later held the position as a mechanical engineer, with headquarters in Pittsburgh. In 1912 he became chief engineer of the company, which office he holds to the present. While holding these positions Mr. Patterson's inventive ability brought forth new ideas in machinery for the manufacture of tubing, and a number of his patents are now used in the works of his company.

Mr. Patterson is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, the American Iron and Steel Institute, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, and has served on the board of water commissioners of the city of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, where his engineering and practical knowledge proved of value. He is a member of the Duquesne Club and the Youghieny Country Club. Politically he votes with the Republicans, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Patterson married, June 15, 1893, in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, Miss Jessie, daughter of the late Hugh and Annie (Ross) Ross, of McKeesport, and they are the parents of the following children: Dorothy; Alan Ross, born May 9, 1900; and Jessie Jeanette.

P. C. Patterson is the son of a man eminent in his line, and inherits traditions of honorable achievement and disinterested devotion. To these traditions he has been faithful, and the present gives assurance that the future holds much in store for him.

HAWKEY, Richard,

Head of Large Telephone Interests.

Richard Hawkey, vice-president and general manager of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Telephone Company, is a man who came to Pittsburgh with a reputation already achieved. But while this is the case it is equally true that since his arrival in the metropolis Mr. Hawkey, by his talents as a business man and his admirable qualities as a citizen, has added to that reputation and will continue to do so in the coming years.

Richard Hawkey was born December 19, 1880, in Jersey City, New Jersey, and is a son of William and Jennie (Doremus) Hawkey. Early in his business career he became identified with the Eastern group of Bell Telephone companies, with headquarters in New York. His position was that of assistant to the vice-president, and it was while serving for several years in this capacity that he became known as a man of more than ordinary ability and of unusual fitness for the branch of business with which he was associated.

In 1913 Mr. Hawkey was offered the dual position of vice-president and general manager of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Telephone Company, and on accepting at once came to Pittsburgh to enter upon his new duties. The Pittsburgh and Allegheny Telephone Company received its charter April 21, 1898, and on January 1, 1901, began operating a paid service. It is now one of the largest corporations of its kind in the United States, having connections with over a million individual subscribers in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Ohio and New York, and owning property worth over six million dollars.

Since Mr. Hawkey succeeded to the vice-presidency and general management



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Richard Hawkey



Geo. W. Theiss

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of this great corporation, its business has steadily increased and its general service has been more efficient. The inspiring influence of his enthusiastic energy is felt in every department of the concern and the controlling force of his wise, clear-headed administration has already been rich in results of more than ordinary value and stability.

But not even the engrossing duties of such a position as he now fills can wholly absorb the time and attention of a man like Mr. Hawkey, one whose mental operations are so rapid and who possesses such skill in the dispatch of business. He is president of the Butler Telephone Company, vice-president of the Pittsburgh and Wheeling Telephone Company and President of the Chartiers Telephone Company. He belongs to the Pittsburgh Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce. Truly, it seems impossible that such a man, one whose every hour appears to have its appointed task, can have any periods of leisure.

And so it would be with an ordinary man, but while Mr. Hawkey's capacity for work appears to be wellnigh limitless it is almost equalled by the rapidity of his methods, and he is, moreover, too wise a man not to remember that the bow cannot be always bent. In outdoor sports and social intercourse he finds the relaxation needed to keep his powers always at their best. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity and belongs to the Duquesne, Americus and Ben Avon Country Clubs and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

In addition to all this Mr. Hawkey is a true citizen, actively public-spirited and ever on the alert for opportunities of serving the best interests of his city and improving the conditions of the various elements of her life. He is a thorough believer in civic reform and any movement which, in his judgment, tends to

serve that end, never lacks his coöperation and support.

After giving this outline, imperfect as it is, of his work and manner of life, it seems superfluous to describe his appearance. Such a man could not fail to show in his countenance his dominant traits of character, and so, indeed, it is with Richard Hawkey. Strong and rather massive features, dark hair and eyes intensely sombre and piercingly keen, despite the spectacles through which they habitually look—such is the outward aspect of one well known to the world as a business man, but known to his friends as possessing a geniality and gentleness of nature and a warmth and constancy in his attachments not always found in men whose lives are passed amid the harassing turmoil and fierce competition of the business arena.

Mr. Hawkey married, 1902, Margaret Stevenson, daughter of Robert and Jean (McDowell) Stevenson, of Englewood, New Jersey, and they are the parents of the following children: Jean, Elizabeth, William, Margaret, and Richard, Jr.

Richard Hawkey has been a resident of Pittsburgh only three years, but in that brief period he has become thoroughly identified with the leading interests of the metropolis, not only as a business man, but also as a citizen and a factor in her club life and social circles. To such men she always extends a warm welcome, rejoicing to enroll them in that noteworthy body of her citizens who are rearing on sure foundations the noble structure of her future greatness.

THEISS, George W.,

Financier, Corporation Official.

Pittsburgh—that acme of activity, that city which is more than a city—has been made what she is by the aggressive meth-

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ods of her business men. More potent even than the inestimable treasures bestowed by nature upon this wonderful region has been the brain-power of its workers. A leader among those who now sustain and promote the city's manufacturing and business prestige is George W. Theiss, for many years prominently identified with the coal and coke interests of Pittsburgh.

Johannas Theiss (or Theis), grandfather of George W. Theiss, was born about 1785, at Flensingens Kreis, Grunberg, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and came to America about 1849, settling in Ohio. He married Anabetha Reitz, born at Stockhouse, Hoff Kreis, Grunberg, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and their son,

George Theiss was born at Flensingens Kreis, Grunberg, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, about 1826. He received his education in the schools of his native land, and came to America about 1847, and was active in farming, stock-raising, general merchandising and as a leaf tobacco merchant in Ohio. He married Elizabeth Barbera Fuchs, born in 1824, at Oberlenningen, Oberamt, Kirscheine, Under Teck, Würtemberg, Germany; she came to America about 1847. She was the daughter of Johannas Fuchs, born about 1790, at Oberlenningen, Oberamt, Kirscheine, Under Teck, Würtemberg, Germany. Her mother was Anna Maria Rachle, born at Oberlenningen, Oberamt, Kirscheine, Under Teck, Konigreich, Würtemberg, Germany. Anna Maria Rachle Fuchs' mother was Anna Barbera Hiller, born at Krestein, Oberamt, Kirscheine, Under Teck, Konigreich, Würtemberg, Germany. George Theiss and his wife, Elizabeth Barbera (Fuchs) Theiss, were the parents of

George W. Theiss, born in Monroe county, Ohio, February 3, 1857. He re-

ceived his education in the public schools of the vicinity, and in 1874 entered Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburgh, graduating in 1875. He then returned to his home in Ohio, where he spent two years as manager of his father's leaf tobacco business. In 1877 he returned to Pittsburgh, and from that time until 1885, with the exception of one summer spent in Colorado, held responsible positions as accountant and general office man in various lines of business. In 1885 he accepted a position with Captain C. Jutte & Sons, as accountant, they then being engaged in the steamboat and coal business. Mr. Theiss soon became interested in various enterprises in association with the Messrs. Jutte, which were successfully continued until January, 1890, when all the joint interests were merged into a new company, styled C. Jutte & Company, of which Mr. Theiss became an active partner. From that time the growth of the company's business was largely increased, and when the company sold out to the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, in 1899, the business was regarded as one of the largest and foremost among the shippers of coal from the Monongahela river. Mr. Theiss became, at this time the vice-president and manager and later president of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, which office he held until January 1, 1912.

With many of Pittsburgh's large business concerns Mr. Theiss is actively associated, and is recognized as a dominant factor in manufacturing and financial circles. He is president and director of the Youghiogheny-Pittsburgh Coal Company, president and director of the Duquesne Coal and Coke Company, president and director of the Theiss-Baggate Company, vice-president and director of the Argentine Coal Company, vice-president and di-

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Francis J. O'Connor

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rector of the Eclipse Gas Coal Company, director of the Duquesne National Bank, secretary, treasurer and director of the Southwestern Mining and Reduction Company, and interested in various other enterprises.

Seldom is it that a man as active and successful in business as Mr. Theiss takes the keen and helpful interest in civic affairs to which his record bears testimony. A man of action rather than words he demonstrates his public spirit by actual achievements which advance the prosperity and wealth of the community, and is ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him. Mr. Theiss is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; member of the Duquesne Club; a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of Gourgass Lodge of Perfection; Lodge No. 45, Free and Accepted Masons; Zerubbabel Royal Arch Chapter; Ascalon Commandery, No. 59, Knights Templar. In politics he is allied with the Republican party, but has never sought nor held office. He is a member of the Bellefield Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Theiss married, November 11, 1885, Miss Matilda McElhiney Hubbard, born 1856, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Joseph McElhiney, born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, near Sewickley, sometime in the early 1820's; Mrs. Theiss' mother was Rachel Boyce (sometimes Boys), born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, also in the early 1820's. Mrs. Theiss' father, Mr. McElhiney, died when she was an infant; her mother afterward married Daniel Stowe Hubbard, of a Maine family. Mr. and Mrs. Theiss are the parents of a son: George Hubbard Theiss, born February 6, 1892, a student at the University of Pittsburgh, his earlier education having been received in Bellefield public school of Pittsburgh; Culver Military Academy, of Culver, Indiana, and at Shadyside Academy, Pittsburgh.

George W. Theiss' life has been one of unabating energy and unfaltering industry, and while he has never sought to figure in any public light, he belongs to that class of substantial citizens who constitute the bulwark of a city's strength and development.

O'CONNOR, Francis Joseph,

Lawyer, Jurist.

During the thirty years Judge O'Connor has been a member of the Cambria county bar, and a resident of the city of Johnstown, he has compiled a record of brilliant service as lawyer, jurist and citizen. There has been nothing meteoric in his rise, but each step in his upward career was earned by genuine ability to worthily meet every demand upon his legal learning or his skill as a lawyer. He has been tried in the fierce light of publicity as district attorney, city solicitor, president judge and judge, and party leader, and never has he been found wanting in ability, learning or integrity. He is not averse to controversy, never declines a contest, is a formidable antagonist, but, when the battle is over, none so ready as he to extend the hand of friendship.

Judge O'Connor traces to Irish, Scotch and German ancestors. His grandfather, Francis O'Connor, was born in Ireland, and came to the United States about the year 1812. He was a man of determination and sound business judgment, which was displayed in the performance of a contract for the construction of a large section of the Harrisburg and Pittsburgh pike, which he secured. This work was performed in a most satisfactory manner, and upon its completion he was awarded a further contract for the purpose of keeping a large part of the pike in repair. He resided in Jenner township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, until his

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death in 1847, a man honored and respected. He married shortly after his arrival in this country, Margaret Josephine McNulty, and among his children was a son, James.

James O'Connor, son of Francis and Margaret Josephine (McNulty) O'Connor, was born in Jenner township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1820, died October 5, 1896. His education, which was good for those days, was acquired in the public schools, and until 1850 he remained at home. When the "gold fever" became epidemic in this land, young O'Connor was not exempt. He made the journey to California overland, but only remained a short time, then returned to Somerset county, began the study of law under the preceptorship of the Hon. Edward Scull, of Somerset, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. For a number of years he practiced law at Somerset, but later removed to Jenner township, and associated himself in partnership with Samuel Gaither, Esq.; this partnership later being dissolved, another was entered into with General Coffroth, one of the strongest men of the Somerset bar. While thus engaged, he also found time to attend to the cultivation of his fine farm in Jenner township, and dealt considerably in real estate and live stock. During the latter years of his life he retired from the active practice of his profession, and lived in retirement with his wife on the old homestead in Somerset county, where he died, surrounded by his wife and children. It had been his request that his body should be laid at rest in the little country graveyard near his early home, and there he sleeps.

He married, August 7, 1851, Elizabeth Croyle, born July 27, 1833, daughter of John and Catherine (Miltenberger) Croyle. John Croyle, son of Philip and Mary (French) Croyle, died at the age of

seventy-four, his wife at the age of sixty-one. Children of James and Elizabeth (Croyle) O'Connor: John A., deceased; Margaret, deceased; James B., who was a prominent attorney at Johnstown, died September 8, 1911; Francis Joseph, of further mention; Peter J., principal of a Pittsburgh school; Philip, a successful resident of Hartford, Connecticut; Bertha M., married P. J. Little, a leading attorney of Cambria county.

Francis Joseph O'Connor, third son and fourth child of James and Elizabeth (Croyle) O'Connor, was born at Forwardstown, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1860. His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of Somerset county, and in the summer normal schools. He was still a mere boy in years when he began teaching, but he successfully taught several terms in the common and five terms in the normal schools of Somerset county, but pedagogy was not the aim of his ambition, his father's profession having superior attractions. He entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1884, and was admitted to practice before the supreme and circuit courts of the State of Michigan. He then returned to Somerset county, Pennsylvania, taught school for another year, and, having passed the examination for admission to the bar, May 8, 1884, began the practice of law at Somerset on May 4, 1885.

He was admitted to the Cambria county bar, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1886, came to Johnstown, and opened an office in Franklin street, opposite the old post office building. Later he formed a partnership with his brother, James B. O'Connor, and the firm of O'Connor Brothers won more than local reputation, enjoying a most lucrative practice. Together the brothers continued until 1889, when Fran-

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cis J. O'Connor was elected district attorney of Cambria county, and entered the office in January, 1890. He was elected city solicitor in 1894, and efficiently performed the duties of that office for two years.

In the face of an adverse majority of 3,500 votes, Judge O'Connor was elected President Judge of the Forty-seventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, comprising Cambria county, in November, 1901, defeating Hon. A. V. Barker for reelection after a term of ten years. At the end of his ten years term, Judge O'Connor was renominated. The adverse majority had now been increased to more than five thousand votes, and he failed of reelection, though 291 votes would have changed the result in his favor. By legislative enactment the Forty-seventh Judicial District was accorded an additional judge in 1913, and Judge O'Connor was elected to fill the position for a term of ten years beginning the first Monday of January, 1914. Meanwhile, His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor of Pennsylvania, on November 13, 1913, appointed him to the bench to fill the interim until the beginning of his term by election.

In politics a Democrat and located in a normally Republican county, Judge O'Connor's campaigns have often been bitter, and no more genuine tribute can be paid him than to record the fact that he has triumphed. The very nature of the political situation demanded that he incur severe opposition, and while he has received some scars in his contests, he has inflicted many upon his adversaries. During the campaign of 1894, he became involved in a controversy with General Hastings, the Republican candidate for Governor, growing out of the General's administration of affairs after the Johnstown flood. The dispute attracted much

comment from the press of the entire country, and finally resulted in a suit at law which was settled by mutual agreement in the Court of Common Pleas at Ebensburg, June 20, 1895, to the satisfaction of Judge O'Connor and his friends. Subsequently the Judge received the unanimous endorsement of the Democratic county convention for member of Congress, a choice which was ratified by the district congressional conference, but was declined in favor of R. C. McNamara, of Bedford county.

In 1908 Judge O'Connor was elected vice-president of the American Bar Association. He has many times been vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and has presided at its meetings, and was for many years a member of its executive committee. He is a director of the Columbian National Fire Insurance Company of Detroit, Michigan; of the Cambria Trust Company; the United States National Bank of Johnstown; and is vice-president and director of the American National Bank of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania. In June, 1907, Mt. St. Mary's College at Emmitsburg, Maryland, conferred upon Judge O'Connor the honorary degree of LL. D.

Judge O'Connor is a friend of progress, and interested in all that tends to advance the welfare of his community. He is fond of the sports of the great out-of-doors, and has spent many vacation periods with rifle and rod in the North Woods of Maine and in Canada. The old O'Connor farm in Somerset county where his aged mother yet resides, has never lost its attraction, and there he spends as much of his time as possible. He is a member of St. John's Roman Catholic Church of Johnstown; is a Knight of Columbus, and a devoted supporter of all church interests. Kindly hearted and genial in disposition, he wins men's hearts, and is the centre of a wide

circle of friends. He is a most convincing orator, fluent and eloquent; was especially strong in the trial of cases, and, as a jurist, renders his decisions and opinions only after a close study of the law and the facts. He is a favorite chairman and toast-master at dinners and public functions, and there his social nature and wit are at their best.

Judge O'Connor married, October 28, 1891, Margaret Bailey, daughter of Samuel C. and Annie (Gleason) Bailey, of Johnstown. In October of 1916 they celebrated the silver anniversary of their wedding day very quietly at their home, the recent death of Mrs. O'Connor's father forbidding the celebration of the day which his friends had planned.

McCULLOUGH, William,

Leader in Iron Industry.

During the middle decades of the nineteenth century one of the leaders of the iron industry in the Pittsburgh district was the late William McCullough, of the celebrated firm of Byers, McCullough & Company. Throughout Mr. McCullough's long residence in Pittsburgh, he was devoted to the promotion of the city's best interests, and to every movement which in his judgment, tended to further that end, he gave his hearty coöperation and support.

William McCullough was born December 28, 1821, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of William Thomas and Sarah (Sloan) McCullough. In 1844 Mr. McCullough came to Pittsburgh, and for a short time attended Duff's Business College. The same year he secured a clerkship in the grocery house of W. B. Anderson, and in April, 1846, resigned the position in order to associate himself with the firm of Jones & Quigg, manufacturers of springs and axles. The rapid

development of his unusual talents for business won speedy recognition, and he was advanced step by step until he reached the position of manager, which he filled in the most competent and satisfactory manner. In 1858 Mr. McCullough purchased Mr. Quigg's interest in the business, the concern then becoming Jones, Boyd & Company, and so remaining until 1865, when Mr. McCullough sold out to Anderson, Cooke & Company. For a year thereafter he was not actively engaged in business, but on October 5, 1867, he purchased the one-third interest held by Jacob Rees in the firm of Graff, Byers & Company, and in 1870 he bought William Graff's interest, the firm then becoming Byers, McCullough & Company.

The business was founded in 1864, and a rolling mill was erected, and also a mill for the manufacture of wrought-iron pipes, there being but one other firm in the United States then manufacturing their own iron for this special purpose. The connection of Mr. McCullough with the business proved of the greatest advantage, in view of his valuable experience, the firm of Jones, Boyd & Company, of which he had formerly been a member, having been pioneers in the manufacture of cast steel in the United States. His power of organization, his sound judgment and, above all, his ability to look far ahead and foretell results, were the main causes of the phenomenal prosperity which for so long a period attended this widely known organization. In 1876 Mr. McCullough disposed of his interest to A. M. and E. M. Byers, and permanently withdrew from the arena of business. A biography and portrait of A. M. Byers appear elsewhere in this work.

In addition to his responsibilities as a member of an important firm, Mr. McCullough was a director in the Lincoln National Bank and the German-Ameri-

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can Insurance Company. He was one of the founders of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and one of its original stockholders. Intensely public-spirited, Mr. McCullough took the keenest interest in municipal affairs, and was frequently consulted in regard to questions of moment, his rapidity of judgment enabling him, in the midst of incessant business activity, to give counsel which often added wisdom to movements and measures. He adhered to the Republican party, and at one time held the office of school director in the old Fifth Ward of Allegheny. He was widely charitable, but in the bestowal of his benefactions carefully avoided the slightest semblance of ostentation. He was a member and trustee of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church.

Strength of character and tenacity of purpose might be called the cornerstone of Mr. McCullough's success, combined as they were with strictest adherence to principle, the most impartial justice and the truest generosity. Of medium height and size, his presence made itself felt as that of a man of quiet determination and also of a geniality of nature which recognized and appreciated the good in others. His gray moustache and short beard accentuated well-cut features which bore the imprint of the traits which made him what he was and his eyes had the clear, keen and yet kindly look which his friends and associates knew so well. Throughout the course of his long and useful life he was loved by many and respected by all.

Mr. McCullough married, March 8, 1864, Ann Eliza, born January 31, 1838, daughter of the Rev. J. L. and Mary Shannon Read, of Pittsburgh. Dr. Read was connected with the Methodist Book Concern; his biography and portrait are elsewhere in this work.

Mr. and Mrs. McCullough were the

parents of the following children: Sarah, wife of A. A. Cowles, of Rochester, New York, has one son and four daughters; William Thomas, of the Wm. T. McCullough Electric Company; Miss Ann Read, of Pittsburgh; Harvey Vernon; and Emma Read, wife of John J. Brooks, with Russell Company, of Pittsburgh, has four daughters.

Harvey Vernon McCullough was born April 13, 1875, and educated in Pittsburgh, graduating in 1896 at the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. He was connected successively with the Lincoln National Bank, the Pressed Steel Car Company and the McElveen Furniture Company, and is now associated with the Wm. T. McCullough Electric Company. He is a Republican, and a member of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church. He married, November 30, 1904, May, daughter of William and Catherine (Bushfield) Schildecker, of Pittsburgh, and they have two children, Catherine Louise and Ann Read.

In his domestic relations, Mr. McCullough was peculiarly happy, finding in his wife, a woman of gentle breeding and excellent practical mind, a helpmate in the truest sense of the word. Their home was the abode of hospitality, and there are many who can testify to Mr. McCullough's delightful qualities as a host, and to the charming graciousness of manner with which Mrs. McCullough put at ease all who came into her presence. To a man like Mr. McCullough, the ties of home and friendship were sacred, and he knew no higher happiness than to render service to those he loved. A rarely congenial union of almost forty years was dissolved by the death of the devoted wife and mother, which occurred October 21, 1900.

Mr. McCullough did not long survive the companion of nearly half a lifetime,

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passing away on March 22, 1901. Pittsburgh mourned the loss of one who had been active in everything calculated to promote her most essential interests, and who had always caused his individual prosperity to minister to the general welfare. The influence of some men is like the influences of the hidden forces of Nature—quiet, persistent, accomplishing without effort its powerful and beneficent ends and known only by its results. Such men are the upbuilders of great cities, and their work lives after them. A man of this type was William McCullough.

SMITH, David M.,

Ironmaster, Financier.

David Morris Smith was one of the leading business men of Pittsburgh who in a marked degree possessed conservatism without timidity, generosity without extravagance, strict integrity without moral assumption, and tenderness without weakness. His traits of character peculiarly adapted him to superintend large enterprises and manage employees in a way which drew them to him, both in admiration of his sterling abilities and the largeness of his heart. He was, in a word, a man of broad, practical caliber, who sympathized with all who came within the radius of his active life, and whose practical experience enabled him to render them the most feasible and helpful assistance. A Scotchman will recognize in this brief character sketch the best type of his race, transplanted to the broad industrial and financial fields of America. Like other offshoots of that stock, Mr. Smith also manifested a decided business talent at a very early age, and, as he advanced into manhood, the responsibilities which increased continually were promptly and successfully assumed. A native of Allegheny City,

where he was born, April 12, 1836, our subject was the son of Hugh and Charlotte O. (Darsie) Smith, both natives of Scotland. His father, who was of the parish of Crieff, Perthshire, came to the United States when young, and settled in Wheeling, West Virginia. There he married Miss Charlotte Ogle Darsie, a native of Edinburgh, on the 23rd of October, 1819. Mr. Smith was born December 4, 1791, and died in Allegheny, February 24, 1860; his wife, October 11, 1798, and the date of her decease was April 18, 1863. They were the parents of fourteen children, all except three daughters being now deceased.

David M. Smith, of whom we write, passed his boyhood and public school days in Allegheny. When sixteen years of age he commenced his business career with his father, who was a coal operator, one of his duties being to pay the Pittsburgh miners every fortnight. For this purpose he was obliged to make the trip on horseback, a distance of fourteen miles, summer and winter. In the discharge of his duties, in this as in all tasks which fell to him, he was the personification of faithfulness. He was quick also to grasp the details of any new work that presented itself; the readiness of mental perception, coupled with painstaking and untiring performance, constituted the strength of character which was so noticeable in Mr. Smith, whether we consider his boyhood, early manhood, or middle age. In 1875, in the full strength of his manhood, he was elected president of the La Belle Steel Works, he and his brother, Andrew Smith, having purchased the business. It was largely due to the experience and natural abilities which he brought to bear upon the development of this enterprise that it continued so substantial a success during the remaining years of his life. Until the time of his



The Century Publishing & Engraving Co. Chicago.

David M. Smith

death, May 24, 1888, he steadily guided its affairs to a prosperous conclusion, and those who knew him best had then the satisfaction of realizing that he had not only gained a high place in the business world, but was firmly planted in the hearts of those with whom he had come in daily contact. No more fitting illustration of this truth can be given than by presenting the following resolutions, adopted on the day of his death by the employees of the La Belle Steel Works:

Whereas, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to call from us and from a useful and active life to that of immortality beyond the skies, our esteemed friend and employer, David M. Smith, with whom we have labored for many years: therefore be it

Resolved, That by his frank and manly actions, his devotion to business generally, his kind and genial manner, integrity, and goodness of heart, he secured the confidence and respect of his employees and all who knew him;

Resolved, That in the decease of David M. Smith we have lost a kind and liberal employer, the community a true man, and his co-laborers a tried and faithful friend;

Resolved, That we, the employees of the La Belle Steel Works, deeply and sincerely sympathize with the family in their hours of trial and affliction, and cordially extend to them our heartfelt condolence;

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the city papers, and that a copy of the same be engrossed and presented to the family and partners of our deceased employer.

The deceased, besides thus honoring the presidency of the La Belle Steel Works, served ably as a director of the Commercial Bank of Pittsburgh from the time of its establishment until his death.

Although Mr. Smith never married, he was a man of warm and generous impulses, responsive to all appeals which came honestly from the heart, and practically helpful and charitable. He guarded the probity of his character with jealous care, but his nature was so much broader

than is confined within the borders of strict honesty alone that, though he left neither wife nor children to mourn his death, many deeply grieved at his passing away and sincerely revered his memory. The three sisters, who are his nearest relations, have sad cause to realize the truth of all that has been said and much more than can ever be set forth in words.

SHAW, Howard,

Financial Manager.

Among the representative insurance men of the Iron City, Howard Shaw, manager of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company (Pittsburgh branch), occupies a prominent position. Mr. Shaw was for some years associated with commercial and manufacturing enterprises, but has now been for a considerable period, actively and officially identified with leading interests of the insurance world.

Howard Shaw was born July 10, 1872, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of the late Dr. Thomas Wilson and Catherine Wolfe (Stoner) Shaw. A biography of Dr. Shaw, containing the full Shaw genealogy with tributary lines, appears elsewhere in this work. Howard Shaw received his preliminary education in public schools, afterward attending the Allegheny High School and the Kenyon Military Academy. When the time came for him to enter upon the active work of life he associated himself with the shoe business, and later was connected with the American Window Glass Company.

In 1902 Mr. Shaw turned his attention to insurance, accepting the position of manager of the Ætna Indemnity Insurance Company. Work in this new field he found more congenial to his tastes and better adapted to his talents. He rapidly rose into prominence, and in 1908 re-

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signed his position to become manager of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company at their Pittsburgh branch. He has since continuously filled this very responsible office, giving to its duties his undivided attention and the whole force of his energy and mental acumen, with results which are more than satisfactory. The present flourishing condition of the business is due in no small measure to the keen vision, sound judgment and rare executive abilities of the manager.

On politics, Mr. Shaw bestows only that amount of attention which is required of every good citizen, voting with the Republicans, and aiding to the utmost of his power the institutions and causes which he deems most worthy of assistance. He belongs to the Duquesne Club, and is a member of the Sewickley Presbyterian Church.

The personality of Mr. Shaw is difficult to describe, inasmuch as he belongs to that quietly forceful class of men who manifest themselves in deeds rather than in words and accomplish their work so unobtrusively that the world is more conscious of the results than of the process. As a friend he is undemonstrative, but true as steel. The glance of his eye and the grasp of his hand are more eloquent than words.

On June 2, 1906, Mr. Shaw was united to the one woman fitted to be his true and sympathizing helpmate—Mrs. Mary L. Andrews, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography. To say that Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are extremely popular in society would be to state but a half truth and to leave unstated the more valuable moiety—the fact that they are the fortunate possessors of many congenial and warmly attached friends.

The Shaws have ever been doers rather than talkers, placing the stamp of their work upon their community but

saying little or nothing about it. Howard Shaw has proved himself no exception to the rule, ably maintaining the family tradition of quiet processes and rich results.

(The Richardson Line).

Joseph Richardson, grandfather of Mrs. Mary L. Shaw was for five years re-elected speaker of the House of Representatives of Ohio. He was thrice married, his second wife being Lydia Myers. The children by this union were: Samuel, mentioned below; Joseph, Charles, Frank, William and Louisa.

(II) Samuel, son of Joseph and Lydia (Myers) Richardson, was born June 1, 1814, at New Lisbon, Ohio, and was for some years engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Cincinnati. In 1863 he came to Pittsburgh and became a successful oil operator. In 1878, in consequence of failing health, he went to Minnesota and turned his attention to wheat farming. Mr. Richardson married, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Mary Elizabeth, born August 19, 1825, in the city, daughter of Dr. Lorenzo and Anna (Osborn) Lawrence, the former a well known physician. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson were the parents of the following children: Lawrence and Edmund, died in infancy; George Mendenhall, born August 14, 1851, died May 8, 1906; John Howard, born August 14, 1855; Mary Louise, mentioned below. George Mendenhall Richardson married Jane Todd, and John Howard Richardson married, in May, 1900, Elizabeth Bryan. Samuel Richardson, the father, died September 16, 1887, at Morehead, Minnesota, and the mother of the family passed away October 31, 1894, at Minneapolis. Mr. Richardson belonged to the Society of Friends and his wife was a member of the Presbyterian church.

(III) Mary Louise, daughter of Samuel

and Mary Elizabeth (Lawrence) Richardson, was born March 21, 1864, and married, April 18, 1888, Frank Van Dyke Andrews. Mr. Andrews died, and his widow became the wife of Howard Shaw, as stated above.

ROBESON, William F., M. D.,

Specialist, Hospital Official.

Specialization is one of the most marked tendencies of the present era and to those who led the way in this important work, so productive of great and beneficent results, the world owes a debt of gratitude. Prominent among the eye and ear specialists of Western Pennsylvania was the late Dr. William Fletcher Robeson, of Pittsburgh. Dr. Robeson was one of the pioneers in his own particular line of practice and accomplished a work of large and permanent value.

Moses Robeson, grandfather of William Fletcher Robeson, was of Birmingham, Pennsylvania, the family being in possession of coal lands and holding a position of prominence in the community.

David E., son of Moses Robeson, was born November 20, 1826, in Birmingham, Pennsylvania, and was early thrown on his own resources. Obligated to leave school at thirteen, he obtained employment in a general store in his native town, and for eleven years was associated with the business. During this time, by dint of devoting his evenings to study, he completed a full college course and became an authority on several subjects. In 1850 he secured a position as clerk in the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Tyrone, Pennsylvania, and at the end of six years was transferred to Lewistown, Pennsylvania, and placed in charge of the company's business there. The change was evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by his superiors, Lewistown being an important

point. In 1865 he was elected cashier of the Mifflin County National Bank, situated at Lewistown, and held this office to the close of his life. A Republican in politics, he was actively identified with local affairs, serving as treasurer of borough schools and playing a prominent part in civic and benevolent associations. At twenty he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which for thirty-seven years he was a leader. He was for years a manager of the Educational Society of the church, and a member of the Central Pennsylvania Conference Board from the period of its organization. Mr. Robeson married, November 20, 1855, Martha McCollough, and their children were: James, of Lewistown, now deceased; a daughter, the wife of Edwin H. Molly, of Lewistown; Effie, of Lewistown; and William Fletcher, mentioned below. Mr. Robeson's career was a spotless one, and in every relation of life he was a loyal and good man.

Dr. William Fletcher Robeson, son of David E. and Martha (McCollough) Robeson, was born August 3, 1863, in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, and attended the Lewistown Preparatory School, passing thence to Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1885 received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving for a time in the Wills Eye Hospital and the Blockley Hospital of Pittsburgh, he gave two years to post-graduate work in Berlin and Vienna.

About 1889 Dr. Robeson established himself in Pittsburgh, practicing from the first as an eye and ear specialist, and adhering to that department of his profession to the close of his life. Success in full measure attended him and wealth

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and honors poured in upon him, but he was one of those rare men who love their work for the work's sake, never thinking of its material reward. He was ophthalmic surgeon to the Mercy Hospital and the Children's Hospital, also the Eye and Ear Hospital, which he was instrumental in building. He was ophthalmic surgeon to all the railroads running into Pittsburgh, and to the Western Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind. At one time he served as surgeon of the Eighteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard. He belonged to the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, and the Allegheny County Medical Society, of which he was at one time president.

Like his father, Dr. Robeson adhered to the Republican party, but took no active part in the affairs of the organization, being wholly absorbed in his professional labors. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner and a Knight Templar, and belonged to the Duquesne, University and Pittsburgh Country clubs. He was a member and vestryman of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church.

The face of Dr. Robeson revealed his character. Keen, strong and refined, it bore the stamp of a noble, unselfish nature, devoted to and rejoicing in a work which placed him among the benefactors of mankind. A man of many brilliant attainments, eminently fitted for the high position which he filled for so many years, he was also a man of many friends. There was that about him which attracted to him men of all classes and all temperaments and which made it a joy to know him. The true gentleman, the ideal physician and the noble, kindly man—such was William Fletcher Robeson.

Dr. Robeson married (first) Marian B. Giddings, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they be-

came the parents of two children: Frances Elizabeth, born May 14, 1900, attending Winchester School; and David Earle, born August 6, 1906, also attending Winchester School. Mrs. Robeson died May 4, 1909, and Dr. Robeson married (second) November 23, 1910, Frances Elizabeth, born in Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland, daughter of Francis and Jean (Craigie) Mullen, of Pittsburgh. Delightful everywhere, Dr. Robeson was most delightful in his home, which he loved above all other places, and where, as husband, father and host, his very presence seemed to radiate affection, happiness and serenity. Mrs. Robeson is a woman of winning personality whose demeanor is marked by a gentle seriousness. Active in church and charitable circles, she is the object of the warm regard of many devoted friends.

In the prime of life, Dr. Robeson closed his career of honor and beneficence, passing away on June 3, 1914. His city at large had a sense of personal bereavement, and many in distant parts of the land and even on foreign shores to whom he had brought help and healing, sorrowed as for a dear friend. What was said, in effect, of another great soul, might with equal truth be applied to him: "Had everyone to whom he did a loving kindness brought a flower to his grave, he would have slept beneath a wilderness of blossoms." Of the grief of those nearest and dearest to him we say nothing. The least part of his legacy to his children was material wealth; above and beyond that was the rich heritage of goodness of heart and nobility of soul, the remembrance of which should be their lifelong inspiration. The church to which he had been faithful for so many years mourned him as he deserved, placing on record the following tribute to his memory:

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Dr. S. Kennedy

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As a parish we are saddened to chronicle the death of one of our Vestrymen, William Fletcher Robeson, M. D. After an illness of several years he passed into Life Eternal on June third, 1914. Professionally he was one of the most distinguished specialists in this City and State, and had for many years held a prominent place in the circle of renowned physicians. Though skillful as a helper of the body, we will remember him more specially as one who helped in the mighty work of the Church of God. He was one of the first to throw in his energy and devotion with this parish when it re-located in the Highland section. An election to the vestry made him one of those who guarded and guided its course from the very first entrance on the new field of work. To this he was always loyal. As long as his health permitted him to do so he was deeply concerned in the progress and welfare of St. Andrew's. He served on important committees, was elected to represent the parish in the Diocesan Convention, and contributed steadily to the support of the good works of religion and charity through the channels of the Church which he so loyally believed in and loved.

Such a life is its own eulogy. Noble, strong and beautiful, its record remains as an example and incentive to future generations.

(The Giddings Line).

John Giddings, the first ancestor of record, married Sarah ———, and their son Thomas married Sarah Butler.

(III) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Sarah (Butler) Giddings, married Mary Colt.

(IV) Thomas (3), son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Colt) Giddings, was born in 1753, at Lynne, Connecticut, and in 1754 was taken by his parents to Hartland, Connecticut, where for several years he was the first and only child in the village. During the Revolutionary War he served as sergeant in Captain Hutchin's company, Eighteenth Regiment, Connecticut Militia. He married Anna Bishop, and died in Simsbury, August 13, 1845, at the venerable age of ninety-two. His widow passed away in June, 1854.

(V) Seth, son of Thomas (3) and Anna (Bishop) Giddings, married Chloe Clarke.

(VI) Erastus Warren, son of Seth and Chloe (Clarke) Giddings, married Jane M. Earl.

(VII) Marian B., daughter of Erastus Warren and Jane M. (Earl) Giddings, became the wife of Dr. William Fletcher Robeson, as stated above. Mrs. Robeson was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution by right of lineal descent from Thomas (3) Giddings, mentioned above.

KENNEDY, David S.,

Man of Affairs, Legislator.

David Stuart Kennedy, superintendent of the Structural Mills of Homestead Mills of the Carnegie Steel Company, and one of Allegheny county's representatives in the State Legislature, is a man who combines business activity with public service. Mr. Kennedy is officially connected with several other industrial organizations of importance and has filled more than one local office of trust and responsibility.

John Reed Kennedy, father of David Stuart Kennedy, was born in Cortsville township, Mahoning county, Ohio, 1820, son of James and Sarah (Reed) Kennedy. James Kennedy went from Pennsylvania to Mahoning county, Ohio, in the early part of the nineteenth century. He was a farmer by calling. John Reed Kennedy married Elizabeth Bird, and among their children are David Stuart Kennedy, and Judge James B. Kennedy, of Youngstown, Ohio.

David Stuart Kennedy was born February 15, 1861, in Youngstown, Ohio, and is a son of John Reed and Elizabeth (Bird) Kennedy. His preparatory education was received in the public schools of his birthplace, and he afterward took a special course at Poland Seminary, Poland, Ohio. When the time came for him to

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enter upon the active work of life, he was attracted toward the steel business, that phenomenal industry, perhaps the greatest in the history of the world, which presents so many brilliant possibilities to young men capable of realizing them. That David Stuart Kennedy was one of those young men, has long since been proved to the entire satisfaction of the State of Pennsylvania and the magnates of the steel world.

The first step taken by Mr. Kennedy toward the realization of his ambition was at Hazelton, Ohio, where he associated himself with the furnace business, and after thoroughly familiarizing himself with it he went to Struthers, Ohio. He next formed a connection with the Isabella Furnace at Etna, and later became associated with the Homestead Steel Works. During these years he was, as the saying is, "learning the business from the ground up," and at Homestead it was speedily discovered that he had learned it. As a result he occupies his present position, that of superintendent of the structural mills of the Homestead works of the Carnegie Steel Company.

Notwithstanding the engrossing demands of this important position, Mr. Kennedy finds time and energy to expend in other directions. He is secretary and treasurer of the Homestead Realty Company, president and director of the Reno Brothers Paint Company, and a director of the Homestead Lumber Company and the Monongahela Trust Company of Homestead. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Homestead, Pennsylvania, and affiliated with the Masonic order.

It might reasonably be supposed that a man so fully occupied would consider himself exempt from participation and even from very deep interest in public affairs, but that would not be David

Stuart Kennedy. His vote and influence were always given to the support of the Republican principles and when his fellow citizens called upon him to serve them in positions of public trust he responded to the summons. After occupying a seat in the council of Homestead, he served as burgess of Munhall, filling both offices so greatly to the satisfaction of those who elected him that it was not long before he was asked to become a candidate for representative in the State Legislature. At the polls he was proved to be the choice of a majority of his fellow citizens, and by his record thus far he has more than justified that choice.

Mr. Kennedy looks like a man whom the people would want to represent them because they could confidently depend on the fulfilment of his pledges. His strong features are stamped with the seal of determination and his deep, dark eyes are those of one accustomed to penetrate to the bottom of things and to look beyond the present. Moreover, the element of geniality is not wanting in his character. He is warm and constant in his attachments and has the faculty of inspiring in others the steadfast friendship which is a dominant quality of his nature.

Mr. Kennedy married Mary, daughter of Henry B. and Mary A. (Gilmore) Beazell. Their charming home in the beautiful suburb of Munhall is a centre of hospitality. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are the parents of one daughter, Katherine Beazell Kennedy, and one son, David S. Kennedy, Jr. Mrs. Kennedy is a thoughtful, cultured woman of attractive personality, a gracious hostess and an accomplished home-maker, and her husband is never so happy as when surrounded by the members of his household and the friends admitted to the inner circle of his intimacy.

It would not be quite true to say of

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David Stuart Kennedy that he is a man of action rather than words. More accurate would be the statement that he is a man whose words and actions are never at variance with each other. His utterances have the force of deep conviction and unalterable determination and his deeds are their fulfilment and more than their fulfilment. He is one of the men who count.

KELSEY, Joel S., M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon.

High on the list of the young but rapidly rising Pittsburgh physicians stands the name of Dr. Joel Smith Kelsey, who, although he has been for little more than seven years a resident of the metropolis, is already acquiring a large clientele. Dr. Kelsey has identified himself not only with the professional life of the city, but with a number of her other leading interests and has in all things shown himself animated by a laudable degree of public spirit.

Jesse Kelsey, grandfather of Joel Smith Kelsey, married Mary Coddington. Joel S., son of Jesse and Mary (Coddington) Kelsey, was born April 24, 1846, at Huntington, Long Island, New York, and graduated at Lafayette College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and at the University of Michigan with that of Master of Arts. He studied theology at the Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, and for five years was pastor of the Presbyterian church at McCook, Nebraska. At the end of that time, in consequence of failing health, he retired from the ministry, and has since been engaged in the real estate business at Flushing, Long Island, New York. The Rev. Mr. Kelsey married, in 1875, Elizabeth Watson, daughter of the late James H. and

Elizabeth Thomson Black McClelland. A biography and portrait of Mr. McClelland, with ancestral record, appear elsewhere in this work, as do also biographies and portraits of his sons, Drs. James H. and John B. (both deceased), Dr. Robert W., living, and William B., attorney, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth Black, married W. E. Groben, of Germantown, Pennsylvania; Rebecca, died in infancy; Joel Smith, mentioned below; and Mary, died in infancy. Mrs. Kelsey passed away May 27, 1910, at Flushing, Long Island, New York.

Dr. Joel Smith Kelsey, son of Joel S. and Elizabeth Watson (McClelland) Kelsey, was born December 17, 1885, in Bird City, Kansas, and received his preparatory education in public and private schools of Flushing, Long Island, New York, afterward entering Cornell University. He was fitted for his profession at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in 1909 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For one year thereafter he did hospital work in Mexico City, at the Flower Hospital of New York, and the Homœopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh. In the last named institution he is now surgeon.

In 1910 Dr. Kelsey began practice in Pittsburgh, devoting himself to general surgery, and meeting from the outset with an exceptional measure of success. Already he has established, not only with members of his profession, but also with the community at large, relations of implicit confidence and high esteem. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society and the Allegheny County Homœopathic Medical Society.

Politically Dr. Kelsey is an Independent.

ent, and his interest in public affairs is of a broad and general nature, his vote and influence being always given in support of the men and measures which commend themselves to his approval. He is a member of the Third Presbyterian Church.

The devotion of Dr. Kelsey to his profession, tinged as it is with the ardor and enthusiasm of early manhood, rests on the sure basis of deliberate choice, and has the strength which comes from intellectual power and a nature essentially progressive. His personality and appearance are expressive of these qualities, and he is in all respects a true type of the early twentieth century physician.

Dr. Kelsey married, October 4, 1911, Mary Herron, daughter of Thomas and Mary Watson (Herron) Rodd, of Pittsburgh, and granddaughter of the late William M. Herron, the distinguished astronomer and physicist. Thomas Rodd was born in England, and is now one of the prominent civil engineers and architects of the United States. Dr. and Mrs. Kelsey are the parents of children: Elizabeth McClelland, Thomas Rodd and Mary Herron. Mrs. Kelsey, who is a graduate of Dobbs Ferry School, New York State, is a member of the Dobbs Ferry Society, the Federation of Girls Societies, the Dispensary Aid Society and the Pittsburgh Golf Club. She and her husband enjoy a high degree of social popularity and are mutually devoted to their home and family. Mrs. Kelsey is charmingly domestic and a most attractive hostess.

Dr. Kelsey is a descendant of a worthy ancestry. The family tradition, especially on his mother's side, is that of professional distinction and Dr. Kelsey, by his comparatively brief but most creditable record, has already made it apparent that by his own career this tradition will be ably and worthily maintained.

STEVENSON, Ellerslie W., M. D.,

Practitioner, Medical Director.

Dr. Ellerslie Wallace Stevenson, medical director of the Standard Life Insurance Company of America, has made for himself in the short space of seven years an assured position among the representatives of his profession in Pittsburgh. Though not, strictly speaking, a native of the metropolis, Dr. Stevenson has passed the greater part of his life within her limits, and is thoroughly identified with her most essential interests.

Alfred Creigh Stevenson was born March 2, 1847, and is a practicing physician of Oakdale, Pennsylvania. Dr. Stevenson married Irene Lindsay.

Dr. Ellerslie Wallace Stevenson, son of Alfred Creigh and Irene (Lindsay) Stevenson, was born January 8, 1877, at Oakdale, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and received his education in public schools and at the Pittsburgh Academy. He was fitted for his profession at Jefferson Medical College, graduating in 1904 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For a time thereafter he served as interne at the Jefferson Hospital, later as partial interne at the Allegheny General Hospital, and also as interne at the West Pennsylvania Hospital—all Pittsburgh institutions.

In the autumn of 1905, Dr. Stevenson began practice at Oakdale, his native place, where he spent three years, gathering a fund of valuable experience and building up an honorable reputation. At the end of three years he removed to Pittsburgh, assuming his present position of medical director of the Standard Life Insurance Company of America and acquiring a large general practice. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society, also belonging to the



E. D. Montgomery

Alpha Omega Alpha college medical fraternity, to which only those of the highest standing in classes are admitted.

In politics Dr. Stevenson is an Independent, always supporting those men and measures which he deems best calculated to further betterment of conditions and promote municipal reform. He affiliates with Garfield Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Of tall stature and dignified presence, with features which bear the imprint of his dominant traits of character and eyes which reveal the keen observation and kindness typical of the true physician, Dr. Stevenson looks what all know him to be. He keeps well abreast of the latest thought in everything pertaining to his profession and has a geniality of nature and a quiet cordiality of manner which win for him personal friends both within and without the pale of his profession.

Dr. Stevenson married, May 8, 1909, Alpharetta, daughter of Henry and Josephine (Muder) Burtner, of Butler, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Burtner was engaged in the oil business. Devoted to the ties of home and friendship, Dr. Stevenson passes his happiest hours at his own fireside, where he and his wife—a charming woman and tactful hostess—delight to gather about them a circle of congenial associates.

As the son of a man who has rendered the family name a synonym, in Allegheny county, for excellence in the medical profession, Dr. Stevenson, by his own record, has extended the prestige to the second generation and has also identified it with the city of Pittsburgh.

MONTGOMERY, Ellis S., M. D.,

Practitioner, Hospital Official, Author.

The City of Pittsburgh and the State of Pennsylvania are alike deeply indebted

to that indomitable and aggressive race, the Scotch-Irish. Both in industrial and professional life its representatives have been distinguished, and prominent among those who at the present day uphold the prestige of medical science, is Dr. Ellis Shoemaker Montgomery, who has for a quarter of a century been continuously engaged in practice in the Iron City. Not only is Dr. Montgomery a leader in his profession, but he has influentially identified himself with a number of the most worthy and essential interests of the metropolis of Pennsylvania.

The name Montgomery probably had its origin in Mons Gomeris, "Gomer's Mount," in that part of ancient Gaul included in Normandy, the Gauls claiming descent from Gomer, son of Japhet, and the family taking its name from the region which they ruled as feudal lords in that historic province. The earliest records of the family begin with Roger, Count de Montgomerie, a native of Neustria, Normandy having been the birthplace of his ancestors for generations before its conquest by Rollo the Norseman. Like many other native lords, he was not displaced by Rollo, and his descendants continued to rule over the "countie of Montgomerie," consisting of several baronies, until 1735. Roger de Montgomerie, sixth Count of Montgomerie, was a relative, through his mother, of William, Duke of Normandy, and commanded a division of his army at the battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066. As a reward for his services the Conqueror granted him large possessions in England, amounting to over fifty lordships, and he was created Earl of Shrewsbury, Arundel and Chichester. The family has ever since been prominent in England, Scotland and Ireland, and has been transplanted to America, many of its members winning distinction in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812. The name

is also an eminent one in the professions. Pennsylvania and Virginia have been particularly fortunate in attracting large numbers of this celebrated race.

General Montgomery, according to tradition founder of the Pennsylvania branch of the family, was one of the first band of Scots to seek homes in "Irish land," anticipating by a few months the general migration caused by religious persecution. General Montgomery and his descendants amassed by industry and thrift considerable property, becoming in their new home landed proprietors and people of influence.

William Montgomery, grandfather of Ellis Shoemaker Montgomery, sailed, in 1829, from Belfast, Ireland, on the ship "Bolivar," accompanied by his wife and eight children. After a voyage of seven weeks and three days they landed at Quebec, Canada, whence they journeyed by boat and wagon to Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, whither some of their countrymen and friends had preceded them. On the way thither, one of the children, who later became the Rev. M. J. Montgomery, of Wilkinsburg, fell overboard and was rescued by a French fisherman. Mr. Montgomery became a prominent farmer and stock dealer, taking from the very first an active interest in public affairs. Soon after his arrival he declared his intention of voting at the next election, thereby exciting the derision of his neighbors. On election day, however, conditions were reversed, Mr. Montgomery casting his ballot under a law of 1812 regarding the right of aliens to vote, with which he had acquainted himself before leaving Ireland. Mr. Montgomery married Mary Braden, and their children were: Ann, wife of Francis O'Brien; Jane, married John Taylor; Hugh; Bessie, became the wife of William M. McLaughlin, and died in 1895, at the age of eighty-

one; Mary, died in early womanhood; Thomas, mentioned below; and Matthewson J. The mother of these children lived but ten years after coming to the United States, but the father survived until 1869, when he expired on his farm, at the venerable age of eighty-six. He was a man of energy and ability, and retained his memory to the close of his long life, being ever ready to relate to his children and grandchildren the old country family traditions. Especially did he dwell on the gallantry of six of his cousins who served under Wellington at Waterloo, one of them being signally distinguished as an expert swordsman.

Thomas, son of William and Mary (Braden) Montgomery, was born December 25, 1822, in County Tyrone, Ireland, and, like his brothers, began his active career as a teacher. He remained with his father until the age of eighteen, and after serving a short apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, followed that calling until he attained his majority. He then purchased a farm for which he paid by his own labor, an achievement in those days worthy of note, the estate being situated in the manor. Mr. Montgomery subsequently engaged in other enterprises, becoming widely known as a manufacturer of a grain cradle admitted to be one of the best in the market. Later he purchased a beautiful homestead in Manorville, where he spent his closing years in retirement. Politically, he was a Gold Democrat, and in 1876 served as commissioner for Armstrong county, assisting in building the court house. He also filled other positions, among them that of school director. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, holding the office of elder. Mr. Montgomery married Mary, daughter of Peter and Sarah Shoemaker, of New Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. This was on

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February 8, 1858, and the following children were born to them: Ellis Shoemaker, mentioned below; Ida, wife of Dr. I. Giarth, of Ford City, Pennsylvania; Louise, wife of William T. Heilman, also of Ford City; and Sarah, who married Harvey H. Heilman, likewise of Ford City, and is now deceased.

The death of Mr. Montgomery occurred January 3, 1892. He was a man of remarkable business ability, much talent for affairs, and strict adherence to the loftiest principles of rectitude. His widow survived him a number of years, passing away April 4, 1910.

Ellis Shoemaker Montgomery, son of Thomas and Mary (Shoemaker) Montgomery, was born January 1, 1860, on a farm near Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and received his education in public and private schools. In the spring of 1885 he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. C. J. Jessop, of Kittanning, and in the autumn of 1888 he entered the Western Pennsylvania Medical College, graduating with honors in the spring of 1890.

After serving for one year as resident physician at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital Dr. Montgomery, in the spring of 1891, entered upon a career of general practice, speedily acquiring a large clientele and rising to a position of prominence in the medical fraternity. Since 1908 he has successfully specialized in gynaecology. In October, 1891, he was appointed physician to the mental and nervous department of the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary, but at the end of two years resigned by reason of the pressure of office practice. In the autumn of 1891 he was made Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Western Pennsylvania Medical College, and filled the chair for many years with credit both to himself and his *alma mater*. In April, 1892, he was ap-

pointed surgeon to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and in this capacity has frequently been called upon to give expert testimony. He was at one time visiting physician to the Rineman Maternity Hospital, for years served as surgeon to Passavant Hospital and which position he still holds, and for seven years held the position of gynaecologist at the South Side Hospital.

During these years of strenuous practice, Dr. Montgomery's pen has not been idle. He has contributed numerous articles to the medical journals, and has read many papers before different medical societies. He is one of the oldest members of the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, having joined in 1891, a few years after its organization, and in 1907 he served as its president. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, the Allegheny County Medical Society and the Western Pennsylvania Alumni Medical Club, and is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and is a member of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Surgeons' Society. He is a member of the Stanton Heights Golf Club, which he organized in 1908, and of which he was president for four years.

Politically Dr. Montgomery is a Republican, but has never taken an active part in the affairs of the organization, and has always steadily refused to be made a candidate for office. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, his charities are numerous, but bestowed in the quietest manner possible. He is a member of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the personality of Dr. Montgomery are combined the characteristics of the student and the man of action, the intense application and profound thoughtfulness of the one and the quickness of percep-

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tion and promptness in execution which belong to the other. Tall and slender, with gray hair and strong but sensitive features, his appearance would seem to be predominantly that of the scholar were it not that the glances which his blue eyes send through their spectacles were all too keen to be those of a recluse. Among his favorite recreations are hunting and bowling and in his leisure hours he shows himself to be of a most companionable disposition. His friends are many, both in and out of his profession. He is an able, sagacious physician and a true and kindly man.

Dr. Montgomery married (first) October 15, 1883, Susie E., daughter of Miles and ——— (Wareham) Beatty, who died July 7, 1887, leaving one child: Charles Thomas, born October 29, 1884, now holding a very responsible position with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. Dr. Montgomery married (second) December 29, 1891, Anna, daughter of Dr. J. N. and Virginia (Graves) Boggs, of Pittsburgh, becoming by this union the father of three children: Mary Virginia; Ellis S., born August 5, 1897, died August 25, 1909; and Isabel. Both the daughters were educated at the Thurston-Gleim School. Dr. Montgomery is peculiarly happy in his domestic relations and is always most content when surrounded by the members of his household. The whole family are extremely popular in Pittsburgh society and their beautiful home in the East End is a centre of hospitality.

Dr. Montgomery's career has been marked by aggressiveness, prudence and intellectual vigor, warmth of heart and nobility of soul. These attributes have ever been characteristic of the ancient race from which he sprang and in achieving success he has proved himself a true Montgomery.

WIBLE, Elmer E., M. D.,

Specialist, Professional Instructor.

Dr. Elmer Erastus Wible, former surgeon to the Carnegie Steel Company, has been for the last seven years numbered among the specialists of the city of Pittsburgh. Dr. Wible, as his name indicates, is a representative of one of the old German families that have done so much for the upbuilding of Pennsylvania.

Stephen Wible, great-great-grandfather of Elmer Erastus Wible, married Elizabeth ———, whose surname has not been preserved.

(II) Thomas, son of Stephen and Elizabeth Wible, was born in 1772, married Magdalena Schmidt, and died in 1850.

(III) Henry, son of Thomas and Magdalena (Schmidt) Wible, was born July 30, 1804, and married Susanna Thomas, who was born September 18, 1806. Henry Wible died in 1863, and his widow passed away in 1885.

(IV) William E., son of Henry and Susanna (Thomas) Wible, was born October 3, 1828, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and educated in local schools. After engaging for a time in teaching, he turned his attention to agriculture, and passed the remainder of his life as a farmer. He was one of the prominent men of his community, a Republican, and for years an elder of the Reformed church. Mr. Wible married Elizabeth Truxal, who was born July 10, 1834, and was of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and among their children was a son, Elmer Erastus, mentioned below. The death of Mr. Wible occurred October 3, 1890, in Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

(V) Dr. Elmer Erastus Wible, son of William E. and Elizabeth (Truxal) Wible, was born January 8, 1867, at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and

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received his earliest education in country schools of the neighborhood, afterward attending Greensburg Seminary. During the ensuing four years he was engaged in teaching, and at the end of that time entered the University of Pittsburgh, graduating in 1891 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He enjoyed the distinction of being an honor man, and of taking the first surgical prize.

After spending one year as interne at the West Pennsylvania Hospital, Dr. Wible was appointed surgeon to the Carnegie Steel Company, and held this very responsible position for fifteen years, residing during this time at Homestead, Pennsylvania. Specialization, however, possessed an attraction for him and led him eventually to resign his office and go abroad for the purpose of further study and investigation. He spent some time in Vienna, Paris and London, doing post-graduate work in the treatment of diseases of the eye, nose and throat, and in the autumn of 1908 returned to Pittsburgh, where he has since devoted himself to specialization in these branches of his profession. Success has attended him and he has acquired a large and growing clientele. Dr. Wible belongs to the staff of the Eye and Ear Hospital of Pittsburgh, and is a member of the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh.

While holding the position of surgeon to the Carnegie Steel Company, Dr. Wible was also surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Homestead, and one memorable incident of his career is connected with his residence at that place. When the great Johnstown flood devastated the neighboring country and all good citizens were called upon to give proof of public spirit, Dr. Wible served as deputy coroner over the bodies of the victims which the submerging waters washed over the boundary line.

Among the professional organizations of which Dr. Wible is a member are the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society, also the Pittsburgh Ophthalmological Society. He has contributed various articles to medical magazines, some of which have made his name as familiar to many readers as is his personal appearance to his fellow citizens of Allegheny county.

In politics, Dr. Wible is and always has been a Republican. He is secretary and treasurer of the Fidelity Realty Company of Homestead, and a director of the Monongahela Trust Company of the same place, also holding a directorship in the Pennsylvania Obispo Plantation Company of Oxaca, Mexico. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, belongs to the Edgewood Club, and is a member of the Reformed Church of Homestead. In this church he holds the office of elder, and has been so actively identified with its work, especially when living at Homestead, that it is commonly known as "Wible's Church."

Dr. Wible married, June 16, 1903, at Edgewood, Pennsylvania, Mary Katherine, born in 1874, daughter of Daniel P. and Phoebe (Miller) Cooper, of that place, formerly of Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Dr. and Mrs. Wible are the parents of three children: William Paull, born July 23, 1907; Elizabeth Miller, born June 22, 1912; and Jane Torrence, born July 12, 1915. Mrs. Wible is a member of the Edgewood Women's Club and the beautiful suburban home over which she gracefully presides is a centre of hospitality, both she and her husband enjoying a high degree of social popularity.

The above is a bare outline of Dr. Wible's career. Its details belong to the medical annals of his county and State.

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McGRAW, Patrick,

Enterprising Business Man.

It is impossible to deny that the United States owes a great debt of gratitude to her citizens of foreign birth. The nations of the Old World have given to us of their best, and from none have come more valuable reinforcements than from the Irish, that indomitable people whose sparkling wit is surpassed only by their brilliant valor. No city of the Union has derived more benefit from her Irish-American citizens than Pittsburgh, whose giant industries have been largely developed by sons of the Emerald Isle. Prominent among those who during the last thirty-five years have rendered aid in the up-building of the city's prosperity is Patrick McGraw, president of the P. McGraw Wool Company, a concern which has become, with the lapse of time, one of the landmarks of the metropolis. Mr. McGraw is also identified with other leading interests of his adopted city, and has ever manifested a loyal regard for her progress and well being.

Patrick McGraw was born March 1, 1857, in County Tyrone, Ireland, and is a son of John and Alice (Hagan) McGraw. The education of the boy was acquired in schools of his native country, and the initiation of Mr. McGraw as a business man took place in Ireland. He was still in early manhood when he formed the resolution to emigrate to the United States, having become convinced that there was to be found the most promising future.

Immediately on landing, Mr. McGraw took up his abode in old Allegheny City, where he speedily found employment, for he was a man whose capabilities would be quickly recognized. But he was also a man who desired independent action, and enterprise was a law of his being.

Therefore, when he had been but a few years in his new home, he launched out for himself. It is true that the venture was modestly made. His capital was only one hundred dollars, and his entire force of employès consisted of one man. Nevertheless, with Patrick McGraw, scanty funds and small numbers counted for little. This was in 1880, and the undertaking was the beginning of the P. McGraw Wool Company. With the foresight of the true business man, Mr. McGraw had discerned the possibilities of the wool industry, then in its infancy, and the sequel proved that in taking the initiative he had shown true wisdom. Time went on, and the business steadily increased, making its way without difficulty into the confidence of the public. In 1891 it was incorporated as the P. McGraw Wool Company, with Patrick McGraw for its president. This office Mr. McGraw has since continuously retained, and the present flourishing condition of the business affords the best evidence of the efficiency of his leadership. The special branch of the industry to which the company devotes itself is wool-pulling and dealing in wool, its products being wool and pickled sheep skins. The main offices and works are in River avenue, Allegheny, branch offices being maintained in both Boston and Philadelphia. About one-half the company's supply of sheepskin comes from foreign countries. The employès are numbered by the hundred, and the capital is calculated by the million.

It might easily be supposed that a man with the care of such an establishment devolving upon him would feel himself justified in leaving politics to those with more leisure. But where is the Irishman who would do that? Apart from the obligations of citizenship, he loves the excitement of the arena, and, if his efforts

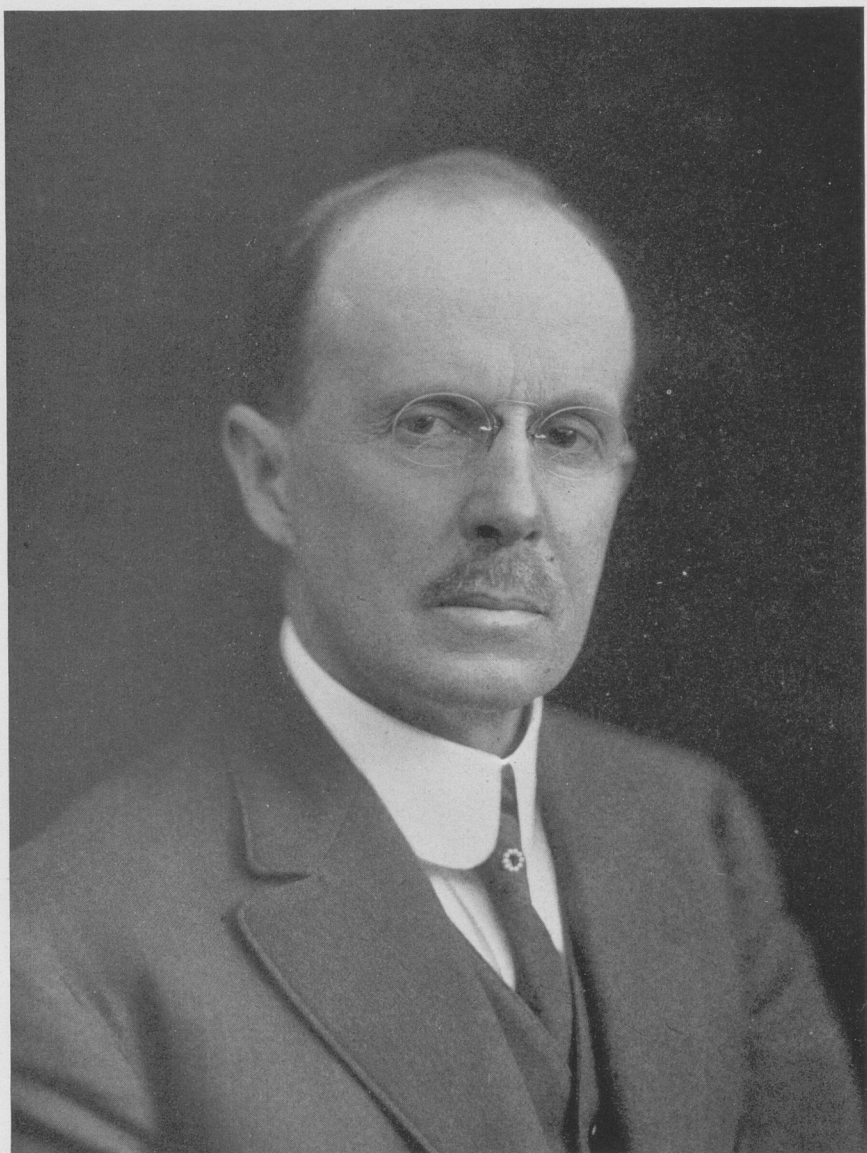


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Patrick McGraw



James White Snowball

are not crowned with victory, he knows how to take defeat philosophically and good-naturedly. So has it been with Patrick McGraw. It should be stated, however, that he has held steadily aloof from mingling in the fray as a candidate for office. Never has he allowed himself to be nominated for any place, regarding his business as his life-work, and having resolved to give to it no divided allegiance. In the educational and charitable institutions of his city, Mr. McGraw takes sympathetic and helpful interest and his coöperation is never withheld from any movement which has for its object the advancement of the welfare of the community. For membership in fraternal or social organizations, Mr. McGraw has, as may well be believed, little leisure, albeit his nature is warmly social and the number of his friends constantly on the increase. The reason for this is the very good one that it is impossible for any man to be in any way associated with Mr. McGraw without becoming his friend. He has abundantly proved the truth of Emerson's saying, that one may "make friends by being a friend." We have hitherto spoken of Mr. McGraw as an Irishman, and so he is by birth, but his name seems to indicate that at some period more or less remote his ancestors were natives of Scotland. If so, they were probably of those who became voluntary exiles in the cause of religious freedom. Certain it is that while Mr. McGraw is, in many respects, a typical Irishman, there is about him a tenacity of purpose and toughness of fiber which seem to link him with the "land of brown heath and shaggy wood."

But whether Scotchman or Irishman, or both, one thing is absolutely certain and equally undeniable: Mr. McGraw is an American citizen. And another thing which no Pittsburgher can dispute or de-

sires to dispute, is the fact that he is exactly the kind of citizen needed by the metropolis of Pennsylvania.

Mr. McGraw married, July 27, 1887, Alice, daughter of Felix and Alice (Hughes) Rogers, and they became the parents of six children: 1. Joseph, associated with his father in business. 2. Alice, married E. C. McHugh, of Pittsburgh. 3. John F., associated with his father in business. 4. Paul J. 5. Frank P. 6. Stephen L. The family are communicants of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, East End.

ANAWALT, James W.,

Head of Important Enterprises.

The history of Pittsburgh furnishes overwhelming proof of the fact that it does not require colleges and universities to produce the type of men who are the upbuilders of great cities, and this truth is strikingly exemplified in the career of James White Anawalt, president of the Union Supply Company and the United Supply Company. Mr. Anawalt has been for fifteen years a resident of Pittsburgh, and has always taken the interest of a good citizen in all that concerned the public welfare.

Josiah Anawalt, grandfather of James White Anawalt, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and his death occurred in 1879.

John, son of Josiah Anawalt, was born at Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, and received his education in local schools, becoming himself a teacher at the early age of fourteen years. Later he turned his attention to mercantile business in which he was engaged during the remainder of his life, at Somerset, Scottdale and Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania. He was a Republican, and for many years held the office of school director, taking a particu-

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lar interest in education. He was a deacon of the Baptist church. Mr. Anawalt married (first) Rachel, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Lowry) Brubaker, of Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, the Brubakers being one of the old families of that neighborhood and still represented there. Mr. and Mrs. Anawalt were the parents of a son and a daughter: James White, mentioned below; and Anna, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Anawalt died April 6, 1869, and Mr. Anawalt married (second) Mary Louisa, daughter of Clement and Elizabeth (Farrell) Hubbs, of Donegal, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, becoming by this union the father of two sons: Harry H., in mercantile business in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, is married and has one daughter; and Jesse C., of San Francisco, western representative of the Germon Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, is married, but has no children. Mr. Anawalt died May 13, 1895. He was a man of sterling integrity, sincerely respected and cordially liked by his entire community.

James White Anawalt, son of John and Rachel (Brubaker) Anawalt, was born August 31, 1863, in Lavansville, Somerset county, Pennsylvania. He enjoyed no educational advantages other than those furnished by the public schools of Berlin, in the same county, and Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county. These advantages were extremely meagre, and James White Anawalt was not the youth to rest contented with them. Supplying his deficiencies by diligent study during the evenings, he found himself at sixteen equipped for the serious business of life.

From 1879 to 1886 he was employed by his father in the latter's business at Scottdale and Mount Pleasant, and in October, 1886, became assistant bookkeeper in the general office of the Union Supply Company, in Scottdale. In those days book-keeping required a course of thorough

preparation, and Mr. Anawalt was one of the best in the company's service. The fact that he was selected for advancement gave proof that his ability was fully appreciated. In August, 1891, he was made superintendent of the operating department, being promoted in 1898 to the position of general superintendent, in recognition of the fidelity and zeal with which he had discharged his duties, inaugurating many improvements in the management of his department. In January, 1903, Mr. Anawalt became vice-president, and at the same time, in association with others, organized the United Supply Company, a West Virginia corporation, becoming vice-president of that also. In January, 1906, he succeeded to the presidency of both companies. These organizations control and operate seventy-two department stores throughout Westmoreland, Fayette and Allegheny counties, Pennsylvania, and McDowell county, West Virginia, and are subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Anawalt's share in the building up and maintenance of this immense concern is something that cannot well be computed.

The political affiliations of Mr. Anawalt are with the Republican party, but he has neither time nor inclination to become a candidate for office. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, belonging also to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Wilkesburg Baptist Church, and president of its board of trustees.

An intense and determined nature is reflected in Mr. Anawalt's countenance and speaks in his dark eyes, at once keen and thoughtful. The face is that of an indefatigable worker and a man who tests everything by the touchstone of conscience. Undemonstrative, perhaps, but in every relation of life true as steel.

Mr. Anawalt married (first) June 25,

1893, Ella Agatha, daughter of Peter and Mary (McBride) Sweeny, of Loretta, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of two children: Mary C. and Rachel E. Miss Mary C. Anawalt, who has a charming intelligent face, graduated from the Wilkesburg High School with the class of 1915 as an honor student. Miss Anawalt had a leading role in "Der Stammhalter," a German comedy presented March 20, 1915, in the auditorium of the high school. Mary after leaving high school entered the University of Wisconsin as a student in the Home Economics Department.

Mrs. Anawalt died January 19, 1898, and Mr. Anawalt married (second) October 31, 1908, Mrs. Beatrice L. Parkhurst, daughter of Edward Everett Snyder and Joanna Caroline (Burkhart) Spaulding, of Bedford, New Hampshire.

Some one has said, in speaking of self-made men, that there is a difference between the man who has made himself and the man who has only made his money. There is, indeed, and—to the credit of Pittsburgh be it said—it is to the former class that the great majority of her selfmade men belong. It is to that class that James White Anawalt most emphatically belongs. He has, acquired a competence and he has devoted it to worthy uses, and in acquiring it has developed in himself the character of a large-brained, great-hearted, public-spirited citizen, the type of man that constitutes the special glory of Pittsburgh.

BURLEIGH, Clarence, Jr.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Clarence Burleigh, Jr., former assistant district attorney of Allegheny county, is now in his fourteenth year of practice as a member of the Pittsburgh bar. Mr. Burleigh is now of the firm of Burleigh & Challener.

Clarence Burleigh, Jr., was born May 9, 1879, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of Clarence and Ida May (Weir) Burleigh. Clarence Burleigh, Sr., is represented in this work by a portrait and a biography which includes full ancestral record. Clarence Burleigh, Jr., attended the schools of his native city and also Trinity Hall Military School. After completing his preparatory education he studied at the University of Pittsburgh, and was fitted for his profession at the Law School of that institution. In June, 1903, after graduating from the Law School, he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county.

It was in the office of his father that Mr. Burleigh entered upon the practice of his profession, and he soon manifested the ability which he inherited from his father. That Mr. Burleigh's fulfillment of his trust was eminently satisfactory is proved by the fact of his reappointment by W. A. Blakeley, but before the expiration of his term he resigned the office, his reason being a desire to return to the private practice of his profession. He has ever since been a member of the firm of Burleigh & Challener. The office of assistant district attorney is the only one which Mr. Burleigh has ever been prevailed upon to accept, but his interest in public affairs is always earnest and helpful, and he is ever ready to coöperate in any project which seems to promise betterment of conditions in the community. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, the Young Men's Republican Tariff Club and the Americus Club. His other clubs are the Pittsburgh Country and the Stanton Heights Golf clubs. He is a member of the Highland Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Burleigh married, July 18, 1903, Marguerite, daughter of Captain Macpherson Brown, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of three children: Ida

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Jeannette; Florence Marguerite; and Clarence, third in direct line to bear the name.

Captain Macpherson Brown was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, but moved to Ohio, and became a captain of volunteers from Piqua, Ohio, and served through the Spanish War. After the war he was elected to the Ohio State Senate on the Republican ticket. He married a daughter of the late William Andrews.

SPAHR, Michael B.,

Merchant, Banker.

Michael Brown Spahr was born near East Berlin, Adams county, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1830. He was a son of Michael and Eve Brown Spahr, the ancestry of the family dating back to the latter part of the seventeenth century. His boyhood was spent in the country, where he worked upon the farm, attended the district school, and later became a clerk in the village store, where he laid the foundation of his subsequent business career.

In the spring of 1848 he went to York, Pennsylvania, and for a short time attended the York County Academy. In the fall of that year he entered into business in York, a career in which he was actively engaged for over half a century, becoming one of York's most successful men of affairs. He was at all times a prominent factor in business circles, and took a lively interest in York's growing prosperity.

He first engaged in the wholesale and retail notion business, but in 1858 added a line of boots and shoes. In 1887 he discontinued the retail business entirely. Seven years later he admitted three of his sons into the firm, and from that date the business was confined to the jobbing of boots, shoes and rubbers. Having purchased the property at the northeast

corner of Center Square, Mr. Spahr erected thereon in 1870 the attractive business house known as the Spahr Building, which for architectural beauty has not been surpassed in the city to this day. In this location the business grew to large proportions until it became a noted wholesale house, giving employment to many traveling salesmen. In 1901 Mr. Spahr retired from business, but continued until his death in 1914, an active part in matters of private and public interest.

During his long residence in York, he became identified with many of the city's interests and activities. He was the oldest director of the Farmer's National Bank, and the last surviving member of the original directorate of that institution. He was also at one time a director of the York County National Bank. He was a trustee of the York County Academy; former president of the York County Historical Society; former president of the Young Men's Christian Association; and the oldest living pastmaster of York Lodge, No. 266, Free and Accepted Masons.

Nothing occupied a larger place in Mr. Spahr's active life than the affairs of the church. He was a member and former president of the council of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and for many years taught a men's Bible class in the Sunday school. He was also for a term of years a director of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, and was a number of times elected as a delegate to the convention of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church. He was a member of the board of church extension from its first appointment by the General Synod in Washington, D. C., in 1869, and for many years before there was a paid official, acted as its secretary.

On September 19, 1855, Mr. Spahr was

married to Miss Lydia Klinefelter Boyer, who, with the following children, survived him: Philip B. Spahr, Mrs. C. H. Ehrenfeld, Dr. Charles E. Spahr, Mrs. Mary Spahr Erwin, Franklin Spahr and Mrs. David E. Small. A son, George Walter Spahr, died in 1891, at the age of thirty-five years.

BAILEY, Charles,

A Pioneer in the Steel Industry.

The late Charles Bailey, president of the Reliance Steel Castings Company, was at the time of his death one of the oldest men in point of service in that line of industry to be found in the United States. Mr. Bailey was actively identified with the financial, civil and social affairs of Pittsburgh, having resided for a number of years in the Steel City.

George Bailey, father of Charles Bailey, was a lace manufacturer of Nottingham, England. George Bailey married Elizabeth Murphy, and in the early fifties came to Pennsylvania and to Pittsburgh, where he resided until his death, which occurred December 3, 1912.

Charles, son of George and Elizabeth (Murphy) Bailey, was born August 22, 1854, in Pittsburgh, where he received his education in the public schools. His uncle, William Hainsworth, was the father of the steel casting industry of Pittsburgh and the active head of the Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company. Mr. Bailey began his career in the company's shops, going through all the different departments and learning the business thoroughly. He was then employed in the office, where he steadily advanced to the position of general sales agent, which he held at the time his uncle disposed of his interests in the Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company.

In 1889, Mr. Bailey, having severed his

connection with the concern, organized, in association with Joseph A. Kelly, the Reliance Steel Castings Company, becoming its first president. Mr. Bailey as president wisely guided and controlled the affairs of the company until 1902, when it was sold to the American Steel Foundries. He then associated himself with the latter corporation, taking charge of the Franklin and Thirty-sixth street works. Such, however, was the independence of Mr. Bailey's spirit that he found he could not be satisfied except in the management of his own business, so that it was only for a few months that he retained his connection with the American Steel Foundries. In 1904, in partnership with his former associate and lifelong friend, Joseph A. Kelly, he founded the Reliance Tube Company at Brackenridge, Pennsylvania, assuming the office of president, which he retained until 1909. In that year the Reliance Tube Company was sold to the Allegheny Steel Company, and in 1910, again in association with Mr. Kelly, Mr. Bailey organized the present Reliance Steel Castings Company, their place of business being situated at Twenty-eighth and Smallman streets. Of this corporation also Mr. Bailey became president, retaining the office to the close of his life, giving his best efforts to the development and up-building of the business. He was a director of the Vulcan Crucible Steel Company.

With the financial affairs of his community Mr. Bailey was also identified, being one of the organizers and the first president of the First National Bank of Oakmont, in which he always retained a directorship. Politically he was an Independent Republican, but never sought office though active in all the duties of citizenship. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, affiliating with Crescent

Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. His only club was the Oakmont Country. In charitable work and philanthropic enterprises Mr. Bailey was specially interested, aiding them liberally with his influence and means. He was a member of St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church of Oakmont, taking an active share in its work and serving as vestryman. It was said of him that he seldom missed a church service and that he attended all the meetings of the vestry.

The personality of Mr. Bailey was singularly attractive and to this, in combination with his strong and sterling traits of character, he owed the large number of his friends. So quiet, modest and retiring that it is doubtful if the world will ever know his true worth, he was yet a genial companion and a man of social disposition. In appearance and manner he was the typical business man and the true gentleman.

Mr. Bailey married, June 26, 1894, Clara, daughter of Oliver P. and Mary (Severn) Chester, of Pittsburgh. The name of Chester being an extremely old one, the family is undoubtedly of remote origin. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey became the parents of the following children: Ruth Elizabeth, graduated in 1916 at the National Cathedral School, Washington, D. C.; Jean Dithridge, a student at Wellesley College; Charles Chester, at Cornell University, class of 1921; and Wilson Shaw, now attending the high school and later will enter Princeton University. The family residence was beautifully situated at Oakmont on the Allegheny river and was a scene of domestic felicity. Mr. Bailey was devoted to the ties of family and friendship and delighted in the exercise of hospitality.

The death of this able and useful man, which occurred April 20, 1914, was a distinct loss to Pittsburgh. The business

world was keenly conscious of a vacancy which it would be extremely difficult to fill and in his home community the sense of bereavement was poignant and universal. Mr. Bailey's record imparted additional honor to an old family name which will be held in greater regard by his children by reason of the lustre reflected upon it by their father's noble and upright life.

Charles Bailey was one of the pioneers of the steel industry. Possessed of talents for business and a rare capacity for friendship, public-spirited to a degree and devoted in his family relations, he has left us, in every particular, the priceless legacy of the example of a high-minded and truly honorable man.

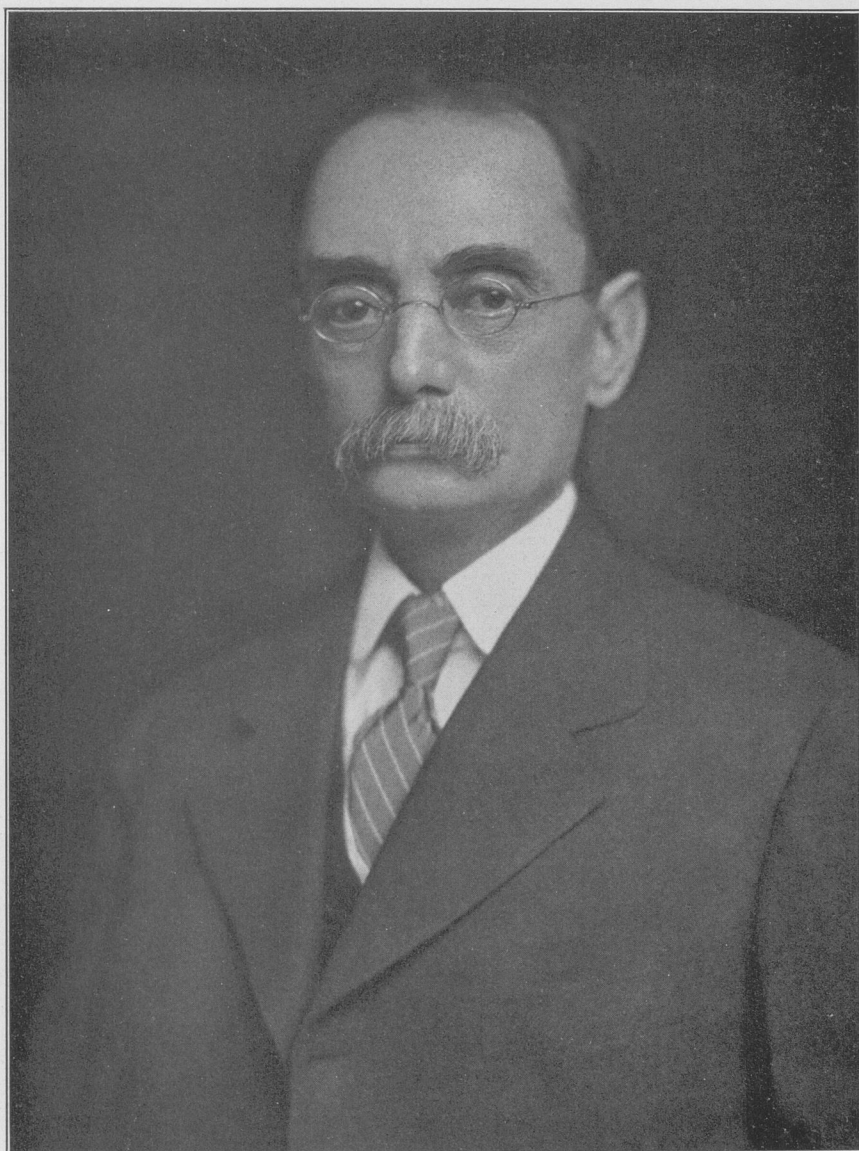
HOLMES, Americus Vespucius,

Financier, Public-Spirited Citizen.

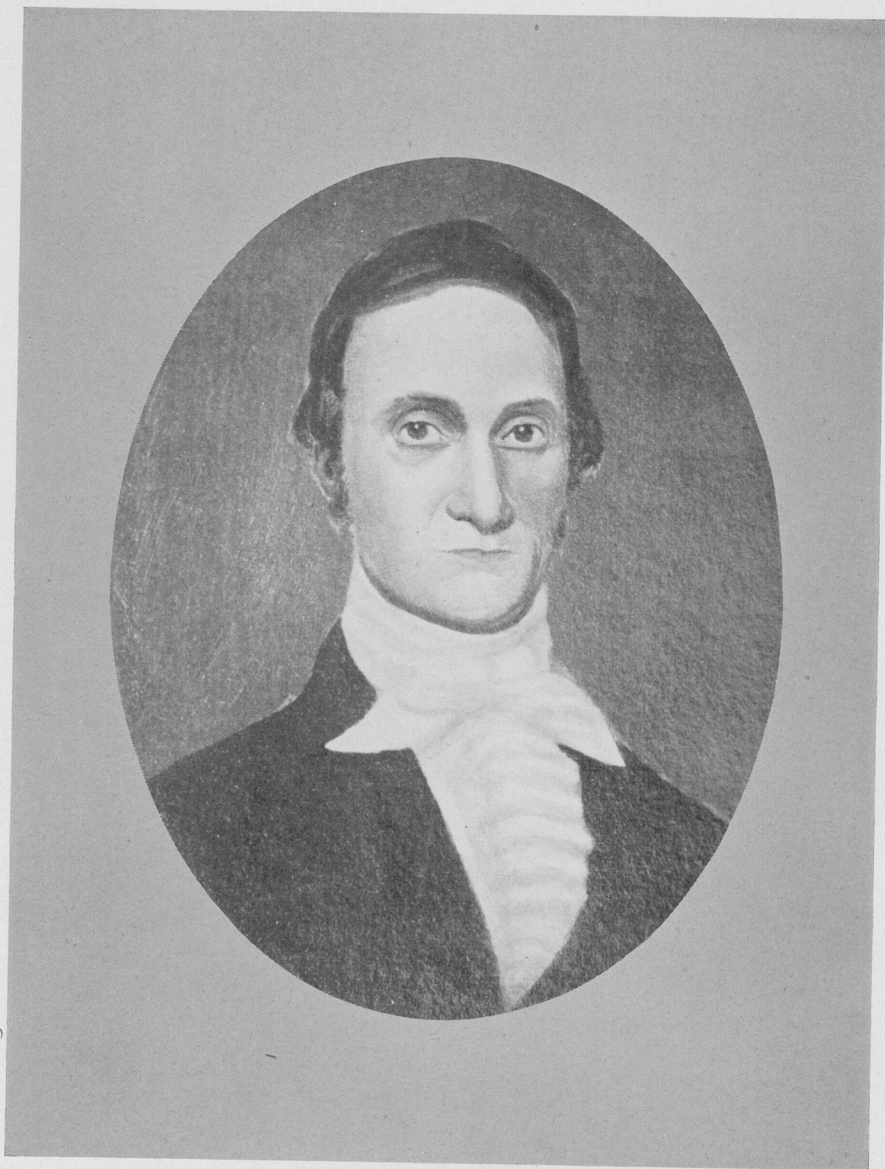
The banking institutions of Pittsburgh, in common with those of all other great cities, constitute the vital centre of her financial prosperity. The phenomenal degree of that prosperity bears witness that they are under the control of men of sterling worth—men of the type of Americus Vespucius Holmes, vice-president and trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank and prominently associated with the philanthropic, fraternal and social life of his home city. Mr. Holmes is a representative of an old Pittsburgh family which has been identified with the city since the Revolutionary period of our history.

(I) Obadiah Holmes, great-grandfather of Americus Vespucius Holmes, was the first of his name to come to the Alleghenies and is numbered among the sturdy pioneers of Western Pennsylvania.

(II) Obadiah (2) Holmes, son of Obadiah (1) Holmes, served in the militia and acted as a scout between Fort



H. V. Hohmer.



Shepley Ross Holmes, M. D.

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Pitt and Wheeling, Virginia. In 1782 he accompanied Colonel Crawford on the disastrous expedition in which that officer lost his life. Mr. Holmes received a grant of land for his services during the Revolutionary War. He married Jane Richardson. His death occurred June or July, 1834.

(III) Dr. Shepley Ross Holmes, son of Obadiah (2) and Jane (Richardson) Holmes, was born July 17, 1791. He studied medicine with Dr. Peter Mowry who, in the early years of the nineteenth century, was the leading medical authority in Pittsburgh. The student surpassed his preceptor and during the many years that he practiced in this city stood in the front rank of his profession. In the directory for 1826 his name is found with those of Drs. Brunot, Mowry, Church, Agnew and many others. Dr. Holmes was a man of great influence, both as a physician and a citizen, public-spirited and charitable. He was extremely fond of horses, and a good judge of their fine points, being accustomed to say that his horse knew more of medicine than some pretended doctors. His splendid appearance on horseback is one of the traditions of the city and it is said that no finer rider was ever seen on the streets of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Holmes married (first) Sarah, born in 1795, daughter of Louis and Eliza (Gross) Peters, and their children were: Lewis Peters, Benjamin Rush, James Rush, Shepley Rush, Shepley Stoddard, Obadiah, Eliza Jane, married Alfred P. Anshutz, of Pittsburgh; Anna May, Caroline Anita, and Sallie Peters. Mrs. Holmes died September 20, 1833, and Dr. Holmes married (second) Mary Skelton, who was born February 26, 1815, becoming by this union the father of three children: Americus Vespucius, mentioned below; Louisa, who married John T. Childs; and Mary,

who died aged one year. Dr. Holmes died November 16, 1854, leaving a record which places him among the foremost physicians of his time not in Pittsburgh alone, but in the State of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Holmes died March 10, 1852.

(IV) Americus Vespucius, son of Shepley Ross and Mary (Skelton) Holmes, was born March 16, 1847, on Marberry, now Second street, Pittsburgh. He was scarcely five years old when death deprived him of his mother, who passed away March 10, 1852, and ere he had completed his eighth year the death of his father left him an orphan. The boy attended the old Second Ward public school, of which J. B. Meades was then principal, and in 1863 and 1864 was a student at Colonel Hyatt's Military Academy at Westchester, afterward spending one year at the Iron City College.

In 1868 Mr. Holmes attained his majority, and at once took charge of the important real estate holdings in Pittsburgh which were the property of the Holmes family. Among the most valuable of these possessions was a business block on Fifth avenue. Though young in years, Mr. Holmes was exceptionally fitted for the duties and responsibilities of his position. His father had had an extensive practice among the business men of Pittsburgh, and was of high standing in the Masonic fraternity, and, in consequence, the son had, even as a youth, associated much with men of affairs. His natural aptitude for business had thus been fostered and trained, and when he entered the business world it was with full preparation and equipment.

An enterprising spirit has always been one of Mr. Holmes' dominant characteristics, and he found his duties as custodian of the Holmes interests insufficient occupation for his energies. Seeking new

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channels for their exercise, he became interested in banking, rapidly developing financial ability which attracted attention in banking circles. He was elected vice-president and trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank, and a director in the Anchor Savings Bank, and in both positions has been largely instrumental in maintaining and developing the strength of the respective institutions.

As a true citizen, Mr. Holmes is deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare and advancement of Pittsburgh, and as a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures is frequently consulted in regard to matters of municipal importance. No good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his co-operation in vain and in his work of this character he brings to bear the same discrimination and thoroughness that are manifest in his business life. He is a thirty-third degree Mason, affiliating with Dallas Lodge, No. 508, Free and Accepted Masons; Shiloh Chapter, No. 257, Royal Arch Masons; Tancred Commandery, No. 48, and the Pennsylvania Consistory. His clubs are the Duquesne Club and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Of strong mental endowments and intensely progressive, Mr. Holmes is nevertheless a man who will not allow impulse to usurp the place of judgment. His sympathy with progress is always altruistic and his integrity is one of the things which the community takes for granted. His strong, clear-cut, sensitive face is that of a man of birth and breeding and his dark eyes are at once keen and thoughtful, speaking alike of the observer and the thinker. He is richly endowed with the qualities which win and hold friends and his whole personality is that of a cultured, kindly gentleman and a

man of high aims and unswerving rectitude.

Mr. Holmes married, April 22, 1880, Catherine A. Cain, a thoughtful, clever woman of culture and character who takes life with a gentle seriousness that endears her to those about her. Mr. Holmes is devoted to the ties of family and friendship, regarding them in the light of sacred obligations. Mrs. Holmes was, before her marriage, of Philadelphia.

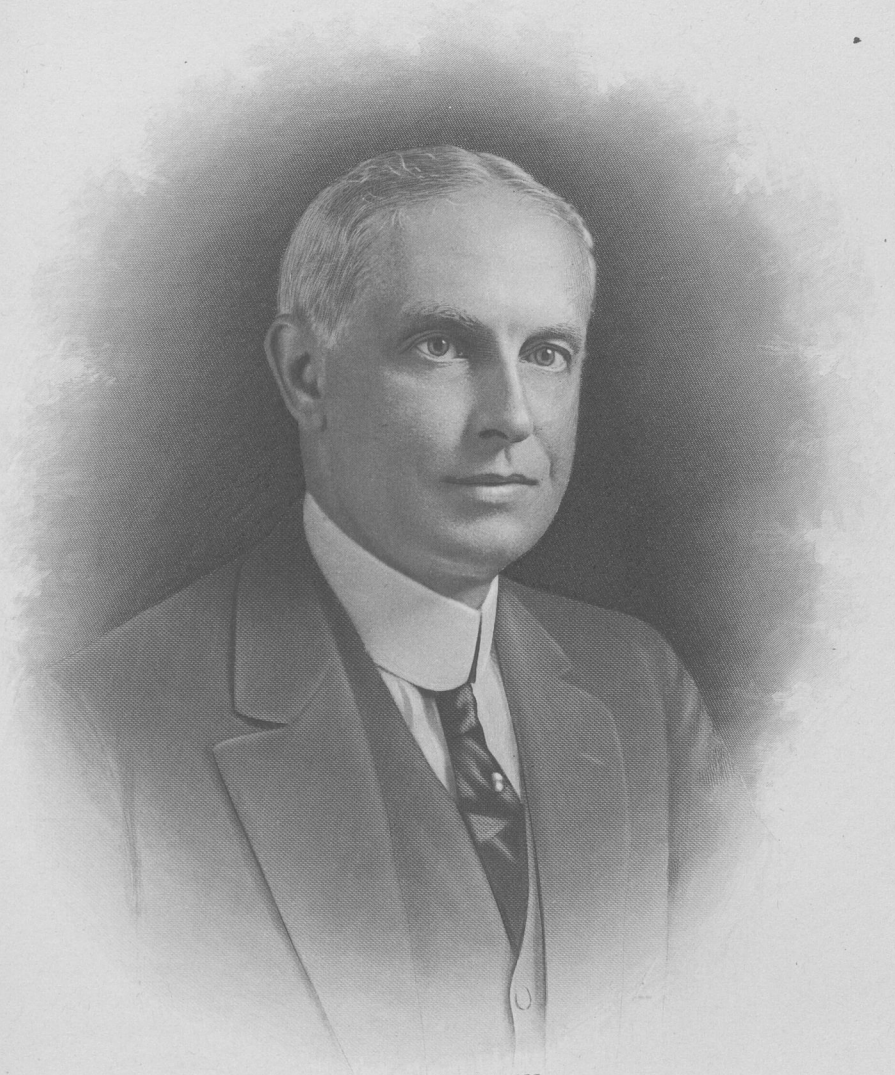
For a century and a half the name of Holmes has been associated with the progress of Pittsburgh. Its first representatives were the pioneers who helped to redeem the infant settlement from the surrounding wilderness. Next it was borne by the skilful and enlightened physician who gave to his city professional renown and the blessings of a life consecrated to the service of humanity. His son, as an able, high-minded banker, has largely aided in the maintenance and increase of the financial prosperity of the metropolis and has worthily upheld the family traditions of enterprise and honor.

BELLOWS, Arthur B.,

Scientist.

Arthur Benjamin Bellows, vice-president, manager and director of the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, is a man whose career is incorporated with the industrial life of the metropolis. Mr. Bellows is by birth a son of the Granite State, and a representative of one of the oldest families of New England.

John Bellows, founder of the American branch of the race, came from England in 1625 in the ship "Hopewell," being then but twelve years of age. In after life he was of Concord and Marlborough, Massachusetts. He married, May 9, 1655, Mary Wood, and ten children were born to them. John Bellows came of ancient



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A. B. Bellows

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lineage, and his descendants rank among the armigerous families of the United States.

(II) Benjamin, son of John and Mary (Wood) Bellows, was born January 18, 1677, and married Dorcas (Cutler) Willard, by whom he became the father of four children.

(III) Benjamin (2), son of Benjamin (1) and Dorcas (Willard) Bellows, was born May 26, 1712, and was a man of prominence in the community, having come down in history as the founder of Walpole, New Hampshire. He married (first) Abigail Stearns, and (second) Mary Hubbard. The number of his children was twelve.

(IV) Joseph, son of Benjamin (2) and Abigail (Stearns) Bellows, was born May 26, 1744, in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, and married, October 3, 1764, Lois Whitney. Fourteen children were born to them.

(V) Abel, son of Joseph and Lois (Whitney) Bellows, was born June 7, 1776, at Lunenburg, Massachusetts. He married, December 22, 1817, Harriet Houghton, and they became the parents of three children.

(VI) Abel Herbert, son of Abel and Harriet (Houghton) Bellows, was born May 28, 1821, in London, England. He married, May 27, 1861, in Concord, New Hampshire, Julia Antoinette, daughter of Gardner and Marian (Ford) Warren, and a lineal descendant of a brother of General Joseph Warren, the Revolutionary hero who laid down his life at Bunker Hill.

(VII) Arthur Benjamin, third and youngest child of Abel Herbert and Julia Antoinette (Warren) Bellows, was born March 2, 1868, at Walpole, New Hampshire, and received his early education at home under the instruction of private tutors. He afterward attended Walpole Academy and later studied at Phillips

Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire. Having made choice of a profession, he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

As the initial step in his career, Mr. Bellows associated himself with E. D. Leavitt, Jr., the well-known mechanical engineer of Boston, with whom he remained for over six months. In January, 1900, he came to Pittsburgh, obtaining the position of inspector of the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory. At the end of a year, however, he resigned, and on January 1, 1901, became identified with the Louisville Bridge and Iron Company of Louisville, Kentucky, in the capacity of assistant engineer. After remaining with this concern until March, 1903, Mr. Bellows returned to Pittsburgh and to the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, being received into this limited partnership and assuming the duties of general manager. In 1907, when the partnership was incorporated, he became vice-president, manager and director. The subsequent history of the corporation and its present strength testify to his eminent fitness for these offices. He is also a director of the Canadian Inspection and Testing Laboratory, Limited, of Montreal, Canada.

As a citizen, Mr. Bellows is faithful to the family traditions of public spirit. He belongs to the Pittsburgh Railway Club, the Traffic Club of Pittsburgh, and the Engineers' Club of New York; also the Duquesne, Oakmont Country and Pittsburgh Automobile clubs, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is a member of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church. In personal appearance and bearing he is the man of race, and the able executant, dignified and courteous, and among his intimates genial and companionable. Golf is one of his favorite recreations.

Mr. Bellows married, February 8, 1906,

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in Pittsburgh, Marie E., daughter of John B. and Martha (Hamilton) Stevenson, of that city. Mrs. Bellows is a cultured, charming woman, and she and her husband delight to gather their friends about them in their attractive East End home. Mr. Bellows has a fine library containing over two thousand volumes, and it is there that he passes some of the happiest hours of his busy life.

Mr. Bellows' career furnishes conclusive demonstration of the fact that there is no better material for the making of a fine Pittsburgh business man than a New Englander of ancient race.

CHALLENGER, William A.,

Lawyer, Specialist.

William Albert Challenger, of the well-known firm of Burleigh & Challenger, has been so long a leader of the Pittsburgh bar that in a work of this kind the mention of his name constitutes a sufficient introduction. Mr. Challenger has been practically a lifelong resident of the metropolis, and his entire career has been thus far interwoven with her history.

William Albert Challenger was born December 24, 1866, in Monongahela City, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William H. and Jane (Clasper) Challenger. The primary education of William Albert Challenger was received in local public schools, from which he passed to the Newell Institute, Pittsburgh. After a complete course of professional training, his preceptor being J. Scott Ferguson, Esq., he was admitted, in 1890, to the Pennsylvania bar.

Entering without delay upon the practice of law, Mr. Challenger has been ever since continuously engaged in it, rising to his present assured position by his own efforts, ability, thorough equipment and unremitting devotion to duty. He

has now been for some years a member of the firm of Burleigh & Challenger, which holds high rank in legal circles. (A biography and portrait of Mr. Burleigh appear elsewhere in this work.) As a member of this firm, Mr. Challenger has made a specialty of the defense of personal injury and medico-legal cases, building up a wide and enviable reputation. He is attorney for the Pittsburgh Railways Company, the Pittsburgh and Butler Street Railways Company, and a number of other similar organizations. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association.

Assiduous as he is in his profession, Mr. Challenger has little time for active participation in politics, but never has he been found wanting in public spirit or failing in the fulfilment of the duties involved in good citizenship. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The judicial temperament and the analytical mind are combined in Mr. Challenger's personality with the genial disposition and social qualities which win and hold friends. His appearance and manner, dignified and courteous, are a true index to his character.

Mr. Challenger married, June 12, 1894, Elsie May Dietz, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of two children: Dorothy Elsie, attending Ogontz School; and William Albert, Jr., attending high school in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Challenger is a woman who combines fine mental endowments with many social gifts and a charming domesticity and her husband is a man whose happiest hours are passed at his own fireside in the company of congenial friends.

Mr. Challenger is now in the fiftieth year of his age and during more than half his life he has been engaged in the active



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practice of his profession, the record of which is incorporated with honor in the legal annals of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania.

ALBRIGHT, Joseph J.,

Man of Broad Activities.

Joseph J. Albright, ironmaster, pioneer of industry, financier, philanthropist, was a citizen whose endeavors merit record in the industrial records of an important industrial State. The justification lies firstly in the improvement his enterprise and foresight brought to the iron-manufacturing industry of the nation, as well as of the State. Joseph J. Albright was the first ironmaster to introduce successfully the hot-blast process of pig iron manufacture; and it was he who brought the first magnetic ore into the State of Pennsylvania. These were two achievements which, although intended primarily to profit increasingly the immediate business interests with which Mr. Albright was concerned, exercised an appreciable and direct effect upon the future prosperity of the iron-making industry of the State, just as many of the later activities of his useful life had much import to the industrial progress of the main city of northeastern Pennsylvania. A contemporary has stated that "his life is the oft-repeated history of trial and triumph, of obstacles overcome, of hope conquering despair, and of the gradual development of a most noble and truly grand character."

Joseph J. Albright was born in the town of Warwick, Pennsylvania, wherein his ancestors for many generations had lived; and his early life was spent in the intimate association of an influence which had considerable bearing upon his later life. His impressionable early years were sweetened and made strong for righteous-

ness, by daily association with earnest members of the Godfearing sect known as Moravians. When Joseph J. Albright was five years of age, the Albright family removed to Nazareth, Pennsylvania, which was peopled mainly by Moravians, and in Nazareth Hall, a semi-religious institution of learning of that town, he was educated, after which he entered resolutely into business life by becoming apprenticed to a tinsmith. After having completed his indentures, Joseph J. Albright established himself in independent business as a tinsmith but he was scarcely past his majority when an opportunity of material advantage presented itself in the offer he then received of appointment as assistant manager of Oxford Furnace, Oxford, New Jersey, under the firm of Henry Jordan & Company. This opportunity he grasped, and during the succeeding three years manifested his capacity as an executive. About that time the corporation operating the largest iron-works in Pennsylvania, the Catherine Furnaces and Forges, near Nazareth, became involved in financial difficulties, and a receivership was effected. Mr. Albright was placed in full control of the plant, his administration bringing relief from the financial catastrophe that threatened the good Moravian residents of the vicinity, who were the principal stockholders of the corporation. Mr. Albright effected the innovations in the process of iron manufacture hereinbefore mentioned, and about three years later had so far advanced the properties and had been so far advanced personally for his efficient services, that he was able to place the Nazareth plant in other hands, and devote his time wholly to the making of pig iron as an individual owner instead of as a corporation executive.

Having purchased the plant known as the Clarissa Furnace and Forges, situated

in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Albright operated there with marked success until an act of God completely swept away his property and wealth,—the overflowing of the river Lehigh and tributaries, and the consequent disastrous floods of 1841, sweeping away his furnaces and forges, as well as the properties of many other concerns. Having, however, gained a worthy repute as a man of business and undeviating rectitude, Mr. Albright had no difficulty in obtaining extensions from his creditors, and he resolutely commenced to rebuild his furnaces, the name of the property with the rebuilding being changed to Ashland Iron Works. Three years later he also became interested in several blast furnaces near Natural Bridge, Virginia, which connection, however, he subsequently severed, maintaining himself in full activity at the Ashland Iron Works. Some time later he was approached by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company and induced to take entire charge of the railroad company's mining operations, which were extensive, in the anthracite coal region of northeastern Pennsylvania. In this capacity he became a factor of much influence in the mining world, and remained with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company until 1866, when he was prevailed upon to accept a much more lucrative position in similar capacity with the Delaware & Hudson Company, in full control of the mining department of which company he remained until his retirement from business in 1877.

During these two latter responsible periods of service, Mr. Albright became associated with many other industrial enterprises of the district, and attained much distinction among the citizens of Scranton. He was one of the founders of the Dickson Manufacturing Company,

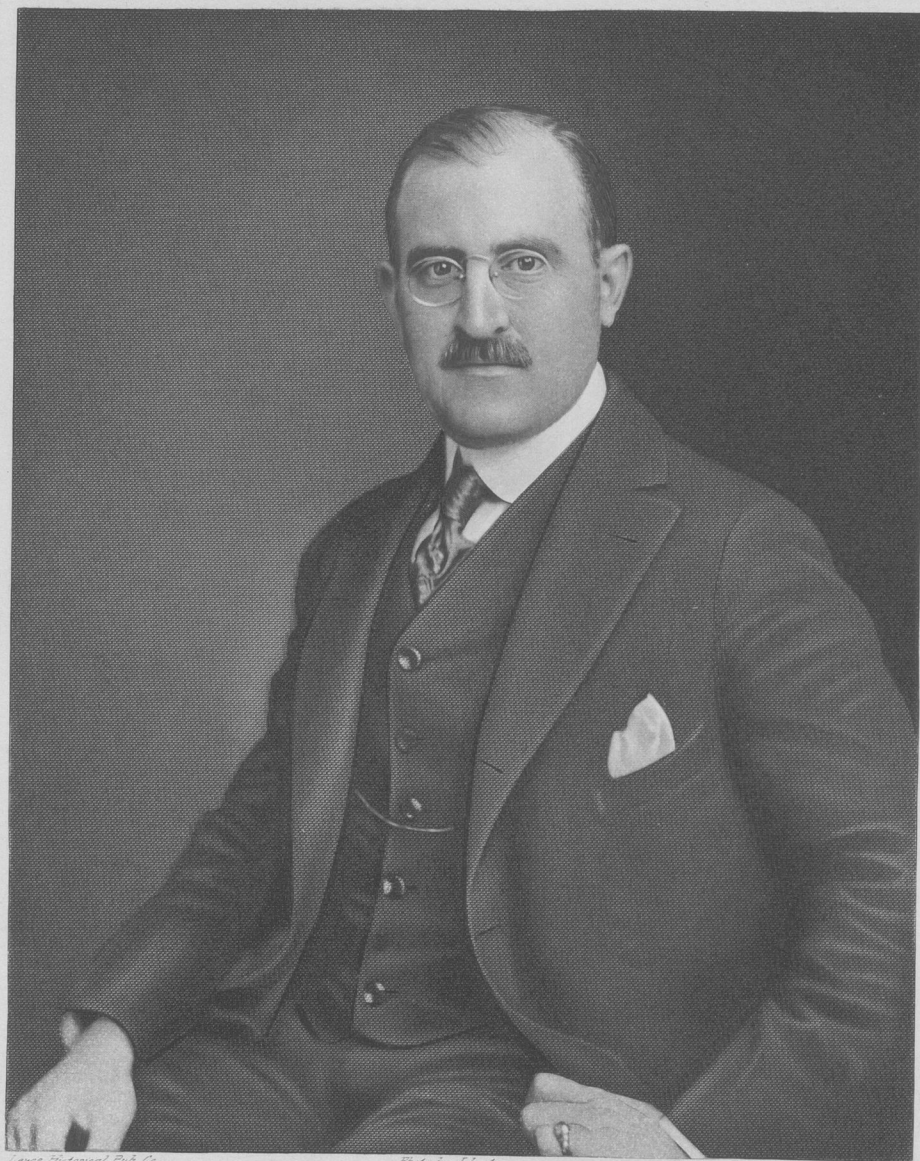
Scranton, a director of which engineering company he remained until his death. The First National Bank of Scranton, which holds premier position among the financial institutions of northern Pennsylvania, was organized by Mr. Albright and others in the sixties, and in 1872 he was elected its president, holding that responsible trust until his death. In addition, he was president of the Scranton Gas and Water Company, director of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, and Weston Milling Company, as well as of other smaller industrial corporations.

To Mr. Albright belongs the distinction of having introduced anthracite coal into the western States, and of having ably fostered the development of the trade in Buffalo and the west.

Mr. Albright was a man of strong personality, of fixed ideas, which however were always actuated by noble purpose; and his interest in philanthropic endeavors was sincere and keen. He was a generous giver, and a handsome monument to his memory and public interest stands in the city of Scranton to-day—its magnificent Public Library, built as a consequence of his munificence.

A Godfearing man, staunch Presbyterian, a stalwart advocate of total abstinence, and a demonstrator in himself of the value of a life honestly lived, Mr. Albright, at the time of his decease, which occurred January 12, 1888, held the esteem and respect of most of the responsible citizens of Scranton, of all walks of life. Mrs. Albright, whom he married in 1838, and who died January 21, 1890, was before her marriage Elizabeth Sellers, daughter of Cornelius Sellers, and descendant of French-Huguenot and English families. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Albright are: Mrs. Rachel J. Bennell, Mrs. James Archbald, Harry C. Albright and John J. Albright.





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W. W. Burchfield

BURCHFIELD, William H.,

Man of Enterprise.

William Hodge Burchfield, assistant treasurer and director of the Joseph Horne Company, of Pittsburgh, is one of the men who belong to two centuries. The beginning of his business career was cast at the close of the hundred years so recently completed, and with the prudence and wise conservatism of that period he combines the boldness and aggressiveness of the still youthful twentieth century. Perhaps it would be more strictly correct to say that Mr. Burchfield's business career began with the opening years of this latter era, but his training for it was of the nineteenth century and endowed him with some of its dominant attributes, making of him, as everyone has long known, a thorough and genuine Pittsburgher.

William Hodge Burchfield was born August 23, 1877, in Allegheny (North Side, Pittsburgh), and is a son of Albert Pressly and Sarah Jane (McWhinney) Burchfield. A biography and portrait of Mr. Burchfield, who is now deceased, appear elsewhere in this work. The preparatory education of William Hodge Burchfield was received at the Lawrenceville School, from which he graduated in 1898. The same year he entered Princeton University and in 1902 that institution conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Science. Immediately thereafter Mr. Burchfield associated himself with the business with which his father had then been identified for nearly half a century—the widely and justly famous Joseph Horne Company. Upon entering the service of the house, Mr. Burchfield applied himself to the systematic study of the business, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the work of every department. In 1909 he was given a seat on the board

of directors, and later succeeded to his present position of second vice-president. By the manner in which he has fulfilled the duties it involves he has proved himself possessed of the essential qualifications of a successful business man, qualifications which, while they can undoubtedly be developed by training, can be conferred by Nature alone, for the business man, like the poet, "is born not made."

The energy of Mr. Burchfield and the variety of his interests are such that he is able to give to his duties as a citizen a strict and unremitting attention, albeit taking no active part in politics. He is a director of the Continental Trust Company and a trustee of Grove City College. That he does not neglect the amenities of social life but exemplifies his belief in an all-round development, is proved by the organizations in which he is enrolled. His clubs are the University, the Pittsburgh Press, Union Club, Pittsburgh Field Club and the Stanton Heights Golf, and he also belongs to the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and affiliates with the Masonic bodies. He is a member of the Sixth United Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Burchfield is the son and brother of men whose ability and force of character have been largely instrumental in the building up of a great corporation. Becoming connected with it at a later date William Hodge Burchfield has helped to impart to its life and work the impetus which vitalized all the undertakings of a man of his type—the type of the leaders of Pittsburgh's younger generation of aggressive business men.

NEVIN, Ethelbert W.,

Accomplished Musician, Composer.

The late Ethelbert Woodbridge Nevin was a composer of whom it has been said: "He has a province of his own in the

music of the world. His work is unique among the world's beautiful creations." During his childhood and youth the Pittsburgh district was the home of this distinguished man, and from the middle of the eighteenth century his ancestors on both side were identified with Pennsylvania. The Nevin family is of Scottish origin, though an important branch was long settled in the province of Munster, Ireland.

Daniel Nevin, the ancestor of the Nevins of the Cumberland Valley and great-grandfather of Ethelbert Woodbridge Nevin, was born August 28, 1744, in New York, and went as a young man to the Cumberland Valley, settling in Franklin county. For four years he served as a private in the Continental army. He married Elizabeth, widow of William Reynolds and daughter of John and Mary (Davison) Williamson, the former claiming descent from a sister of William Wallace. The Williamsons were a family of position and culture. Daniel Nevin and his wife were the parents of five children, two of whom were sons. The death of the father occurred in 1813.

(II) John, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Williamson-Reynolds) Nevin, was a graduate and trustee of Dickinson College, and is entitled to the honor of having been one of the earliest Abolitionists in the United States. He married, in 1802, Martha, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Finley) McCracken, and of the eight children born to them five were sons, all of whom were men of influence in their day.

(III) Robert Peebles, son of John and Martha (McCracken) Nevin, was born July 31, 1820, and in 1842 graduated at Jefferson College. After spending a few years in business in Pittsburgh, he retired in order to devote himself to literary work. He wrote for the leading maga-

zines of the time and founded, in association with his nephew, the "Evening Leader" of Pittsburgh, and later the "Pittsburgh Times." He wrote well in prose and verse, and as a journalist ranked very high. Two of his poems were set to music by his son Ethelbert: "Sleeping and Dreaming," which appears in the "Songs from Vineacre" series; and "The Boys of Sewickley Valley," composed at the close of the Spanish-American War, the words having been written in honor of the Sewickley soldiers who fell in the Civil War. Mr. Nevin married Elizabeth Oliphant Duncan, who on the maternal side was descended from an ancient Scottish family, the Oliphants of Gash, one of whom married the daughter of Robert Bruce. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Nevin were eight in number, the fifth being Ethelbert Woodbridge, mentioned below. Mrs. Nevin was a musician of long training and wide culture, and in the days of her girlhood became the possessor of the first grand piano ever seen in Western Pennsylvania. This lovely woman and ideal mother passed away in August, 1898.

(IV) Ethelbert Woodbridge, son of Robert Peebles and Elizabeth Oliphant (Duncan) Nevin, was born November 25, 1862, at "Vineacre," his father's country place near Pittsburgh. From his earliest years his soul seemed to be filled with music. Up to the age of eight his musical instruction was merely absorbed from his parents, but he then began to take formal piano lessons. He was eleven when his first musical composition, the "Lilian Polka," written for his little sister, was published, and the same year he took part in his first public concert. When the family went abroad in 1877, Ethelbert sang in the surpliced choir of the Episcopal Church in Rome, where for many years his cousin, Dr. Robert Jenkins

Nevin, was rector. The boy took piano lessons from Boehme, then considered the best or one of the best teachers in Dresden, and in that city as well as in Leipsic, Berlin and Vienna, had the opportunity of hearing all the best music and operas.

Upon his return home, Ethelbert entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, having made his preliminary studies at the Sewickley Academy and in the preparatory department of the university. He remained until the close of his freshman year in 1879. This ended his collegiate study, but few men had a wider or more sympathetic knowledge of modern *belles lettres*. His acquaintance with French literature was especially wide, and he was always an ardent student of German and Italian poetry.

Notwithstanding Ethelbert's promise both as a pianist and composer, his father was strongly opposed to his making music a profession. For a few months the lad filled a clerical position in the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Pittsburgh, but the experience was a painful one and eventually his father consented to allow his son to follow his natural bent. The autumn of 1881 found Ethelbert in Boston, where he took lessons of B. J. Lang, a pupil of Von Bülow and Liszt, also receiving instruction in harmony from Stephen A. Emery. Meanwhile he continued his work as a composer and began to give lessons. In August, 1884, he sailed for Europe and soon found himself in Berlin, where he received instruction from Karl Klindworth and Von Bülow. There he remained, studying and composing, with an interval of a summer at home, until November, 1886, when he sailed for New York. The two years spent in Germany had been years of accomplishment. He had attained a fine mastery of the piano, and he had acquired that independence

and liberty which come from mastery of musical form. He had composed much. He was fast singing his way into the hearts of his fellowmen. Among the epoch-making work which he had already produced were "Serenade" and "Doris."

On December 10, 1886, Mr. Nevin made his *début* as a pianist at a recital given in his own city, Pittsburgh. He achieved a brilliant success. The metropolis rejoiced in her son. Shortly after he began his professional career in Boston, and it was not long before he took his place—a place of honor—in the musical life of the city. Then followed his marriage in Pittsburgh, and his return to Boston with his bride. After a few ideal years during which the world constantly came to know him better and to love him more, Nevin returned in 1891 to his beloved Germany and his dear Berlin, this time accompanied by his wife and little son. It was during this period of his life that he produced "Narcissus," which has been "played the world over—played by orchestras and on church organs, and on the mouth harps of Klondike miners."

A year in Berlin was followed by a sojourn in Paris and then, after a few months more in the imperial city, Nevin returned in December, 1892, to the United States, and work in Boston was resumed. Then followed a year during which he climbed ever higher, but the life was too strenuous. It whitened his hair and sapped his strength, which had never been great, but the boy's face, the young eyes and the young heart went with him to the end. A long rest was necessary and in January, 1894, Nevin sailed for Algiers. The following summer was spent at Vineacre, and in the ensuing winter he made a concert tour in the east and middle west—the most successful incident of his public career. The spring found him once more in Italy, and the

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influence of those days is embodied in the "Maggio in Toscana." A year in Florence and another in Venice—expressing itself in "A Day in Venice"—then Paris and, in the autumn, home.

It was at this period of his life, while living in New York, that Nevin wrote "The Rosary." The words were sent him in a clipping from a magazine, and it needed no second reading for him to recognize its lyric beauty. In a few minutes he had it by heart, and the next afternoon on returning from his studio, had with him the manuscript music. To-day "The Rosary" is sung in almost every language, having journeyed round the world and round again.

In August, 1898, came the greatest shock of the composer's life. His mother died, and, as has been touchingly said, "he was never as he had been before." A little of his own life had gone from him. Outwardly the change was not great. Delicate he had always been, slightly built, his face long and pale, his eyes very blue, and his dark brown hair early shot with gray.

Mr. Nevin married, January 5, 1888, Anne, daughter of J. W. Paul, and they became the parents of two children: Ethelbert Paul, born December 5, 1888; and Dorothy Anne, born 1892. Mrs. Nevin, admirably fitted to be an ideal helpmate for a man of her husband's type, made the thirteen years of their union years of perfect comradeship. It was in the home that the beauty of Mr. Nevin's life and character were seen in their most exquisite development.

The composer's last months were spent in New Haven. They were months of earnest work and quiet happiness, despite the shadow of recent bereavement and increasing weakness. On February 17, 1901, he passed away, after a life such as few are privileged to live—brief, it is true, but rich, fruitful and beautiful, a life in per-

fect unity with his thought and work, with the music which was an essential expression of his being. It has been said of Ethelbert Nevin: "He was never to grow old. He died abruptly in the full flush of his young glory, with much done, with much, it may be, undone." With the thought expressed in the last words we cannot agree. It does not seem possible that he left work unaccomplished. He had given his message. He had sung to the heart of the world and in that heart his songs, his name and his memory will be cherished in a loving immortality.

WEBER, William H., M. D.,

Practitioner, Public Official.

Twenty years of active and successful practice have given Dr. William Henry Weber an honorable position in the medical fraternity of Pittsburgh, while his disinterested public spirit has won for him a place among her most respected citizens. Dr. Weber is a representative of a family which has been resident in the metropolis for more than half a century.

Michael Weber, grandfather of William Henry Weber, was of Würtemberg, Germany. His son, John M. Weber, was born in 1826, in Bavaria, Germany, where he received his education and learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1848 he came to the United States, and in 1851 settled in Pittsburgh, on the South Side, where to the close of his life he was engaged in the carriage business. He was a Republican, and for years a member and trustee of the German Evangelical Church. He married Eva Doesch, and their children were: Sabina, wife of John Hoffman; John, married, and died in 1892, leaving a son and daughter, Edward and Caroline; Charles D., married, and died leaving two sons and a daughter,—Edward, Henry and Lena; William Henry, mentioned below; Lena, wife of John Con-

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rad; and Henry, deceased. Mrs. Weber died in April, 1891. Like her husband, she was a member of the German Evangelical church, and took an active part in its work, serving several terms as president of different societies. Mr. Weber did not long survive the faithful companion of many years, his death occurring October 14, 1896.

William Henry, son of John M. and Eva (Doesch) Weber, was born June 8, 1864, and received his elementary education in the public schools of his native city. He subsequently attended Curry Institute, and was prepared for college by private tutors. After studying for a time at Washington and Jefferson College, he finished his course in Adrian, Michigan. He then traveled for two years, handling an anatomical chart, during that time making two trips to California. He was next engaged in teaching, first as assistant to Professor Schmidt in a private school, and later as an instructor in Park Institute, in Allegheny.

At last he found his true vocation. Resigning his position in the Park Institute, he began to read medicine with the late Dr. E. A. Wood, and then became a student in the Medical Department of the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), graduating in 1895 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. While in college he was one of those who had charge of the dispensary connected with the institution. Without delay Dr. Weber began the practice of medicine and surgery in Pittsburgh, establishing himself on the South Side, where he had been born thirty-one years before. From that day to this he has been steadily and successfully meeting the constant demands of a large and ever-increasing clientele, and is recognized as one of the most skillful and well-informed

physicians in the Iron City. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, the Allegheny County Medical Society, and the South Side Medical Society.

Politically Dr. Weber is a thorough Republican and from 1904 to 1910 served as councilman, representing during that time two wards, the old Twenty-ninth and the new Seventeenth. Nothing which concerns the welfare of his city finds him unresponsive. He belongs to the Order of American Mechanics and the Heptasophs, and is a member of the South Side Presbyterian Church.

Of tall stature and fine presence Dr. Weber has the air of a man accustomed to meet and control difficult situations. The keen, direct yet kindly glance of his eye and the expression of his countenance show him to be a man of broad views and benevolent disposition and his quiet and courteous manner reveals him as the physician and the gentleman.

Dr. Weber married, April 29, 1895, Eleanor Wolfe Cottrell, whose family record is appended to this biography, and they are the parents of two sons: Edward Cottrell, born July 4, 1898, educated in Pittsburgh public and high schools; and Joseph Cottrell, born December 26, 1902. Dr. and Mrs. Weber are devoted to the ties of home and family and delight in the exercise of hospitality, Mrs. Weber being an exceptionally charming hostess.

Dr. Weber is descended from a race which has done much, in various ways, for the upbuilding and progress of Pittsburgh, and he has by his own career enrolled himself in the number of those who have added to the prestige of her medical fraternity.

(The Cottrell Line).

William P. Cottrell, father of Mrs. Eleanor (Wolfe) Cottrell, resided in

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Washington, D. C., where he was associated with the lumber business. He then came to Pittsburgh and engaged in the brush manufacturing business in partnership with uncles of his wife. He was a Republican and Presbyterian. Mr. Cottrell married Agnes Wolfe (see Wolfe).

Eleanor Wolfe, daughter of William P. and Agnes (Wolfe) Cottrell, became the wife of Dr. William Henry Weber, as stated above.

(The Wolfe Line).

Barnett A. Wolfe was born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the schools of his native town. In 1835 he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, and thenceforth to the close of his life was actively engaged in general practice in Pittsburgh, being the first physician to settle on the South Side. Dr. Wolfe took a prominent part in municipal affairs, being instrumental in the building of the first bridge over the Monongahela river. He was a director in the First National Bank of Birmingham, now the South Side. His political affiliations were with the Republicans, and he was a member of the Lutheran church. Dr. Wolfe married Agnes Blackmore, whose brother was at one time mayor of Pittsburgh, and their children were: Agnes, mentioned below; James, of the Wolfe-Howard Glass Company, now deceased; William B., of the Wolfe Brush Company, now deceased; Laura, widow of James Watt, a contractor of Pittsburgh; and Charles A., of Pittsburgh. At his death, Dr. Wolfe had been for forty years one of the leading practitioners of Pittsburgh.

Agnes, daughter of Barnett A. and Agnes (Blackmore) Wolfe, became the wife of William P. Cottrell (see Cottrell).

HARDIE, Edward,

Manufacturer.

Rarely does it happen that a man who has not yet completed his forty-fourth year can look back upon a successful business career of a quarter of a century, but this is fully possible to Edward Hardie, vice-president and director of Hardie Brothers Company, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Hardie has been thus far a lifelong resident of the metropolis, and all that he has accomplished has been in connection with the city of his birth.

Edward Hardie was born October 18, 1871, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of James and Margaret (Logan) Hardie. Edward Hardie was educated in the schools of his native city and at the Iron City College, and on completing his course of study, was employed by his father in the latter's extensive business, the Standard Cracker & Biscuit Company, of which James Hardie was president. At the age of eighteen, Edward Hardie became city salesman, a position which he retained for twelve or thirteen years, making it fully evident that he inherited a large share of the good judgment and fine executive ability which Pittsburgh had then, for many years, associated with the name of Hardie.

When James Hardie disposed of his business to the National Biscuit Company, Edward Hardie came to the front as an independent business man. In August, 1900, he organized the firm of Hardie Brothers, becoming president and director, offices which he retained until 1905, when he assumed his present positions of vice-president and director. Hardie Brothers is composed of Edward Hardie and his brothers and father, and the firm are manufacturing wholesale confectioners, having a large plant at Liberty avenue and Sixteenth street,



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S. W. Smith

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Pittsburgh, covering seventy-seven thousand feet of floor space. They are manufacturers of the "Highland" brand of chocolates and confectionery, using only the best materials. Their products have a national reputation, and they receive orders from all parts of the United States. It is not too much to say that the vice-president is the heart and soul of the establishment, and that, ably assisted though he is, his is the guiding and controlling spirit.

The political principles of Mr. Hardie are those advocated by the Republican party, but while doing all in his power to further the best interest of his city, he takes no active part in public affairs, and has refused to become a candidate for office, also declining to serve as director in business organizations other than his own. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and belongs to other fraternal bodies, including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Shriners. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Of large frame and calm, determined countenance—this is Edward Hardie. The eyes are clear and steady, the features, accentuated by a moustache, are strong and well moulded and the whole aspect is that of a man thoughtful, decided, prompt to act and withal warmhearted and possessing a rare capacity for friendship.

Mr. Hardie married, January 21, 1904, Mary, daughter of William and Anna Hughes, who were of Welsh descent, Mr. Hughes being a Pittsburgh business man and having served for twenty years as school director. Mr. and Mrs. Hardie are the parents of two children: Margaret Logan, born April, 1905; and William Hughes, born July, 1908. Love of home and family is one of Mr. Hardie's dominant traits and Mrs. Hardie, who is a member of the Eastern Star, is a charm-

ing woman, delightfully domestic and a most agreeable hostess.

Cool, clear headed and wisely aggressive, Edward Hardie is one of those men who, essentially unobtrusive, are, nevertheless, always found in the van of progress, building up large concerns, giving employment to many and helping to rear, with the fabric of their own fortunes, the massive structure of their city's prosperity.

SMITH, Louis Henry,

Manufacturer, Financier.

The late Louis Henry Smith, president of the L. H. Smith Woodenware Company of Pittsburgh, was identified for half a century with the business interests of the metropolis. Though not a native of Pittsburgh Mr. Smith passed almost his entire life in our city and was actively helpful in the promotion of her progress and prosperity.

Louis Henry Smith was of German ancestry, the name originally being spelled Schmidt. His father, Henry B. Schmidt, came to America from Germany when a youth, and settled in Saxonburg, Butler county, Pennsylvania. It was there that he met and later married Hanna Krumpy, who like himself was a native of Germany and had come to America when quite young.

Louis Henry Smith, son of Henry B. and Hanna (Krumpy) Schmidt, was born February 16, 1847, in Saxonburg, Butler county, Pennsylvania. He attended the public schools of Saxonburg and later the high school at Slate Lick, Pennsylvania. He then taught school in Saxonburg for a few years, but realizing the greater opportunities to be had in the Iron City he came to seek his fortune in Pittsburgh. He had the prudence and foresight to make his first care the acquisition of thor-

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ough equipment for the career upon which he desired to enter, and therefore took a course at the Iron City College, of Pittsburgh, graduating from that institution, February 2, 1866.

In 1872, at the age of twenty-five years, Mr. Smith went into business for himself as a broom manufacturer, locating on Sandusky street. The enterprise grew and prospered, eventually developing into the L. H. Smith Woodenware Company, a concern widely known for the excellence of its product and the superiority of its business methods. For several years Mr. Smith was president of the Cosmopolitan Bank, and for many years prior to his death he held an assured position among the manufacturers and merchants of Pittsburgh, respected alike by his business associates and the public at large. He was one of the six founders of Aspinwall, three of the other men being H. J. Heinz, George L. Walters, Henry B. Warner (now deceased). Mr. Smith's chief hobby and recreation was traveling, and he traveled around the world a number of times, always ready to see and learn new wonders and broaden his views in general. As a citizen, too, Mr. Smith was faithful in the performance of duty, always having regard to the welfare of the community. He was prominent in Masonic lodges of the North Side, including Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar. His religious membership was in Trinity Lutheran Church.

Mr. Smith married, August 17, 1871, Mary B., daughter of John Jacob and Louisa (Haus) Haubensak, and they became the parents of the following children: Charles, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Elmer L., also of Gettysburg; Anna, wife of H. C. Reller, of Aspinwall; Gertrude, wife of J. Hammond Smith, of Pittsburgh; and Elsie, wife of Edward W. Bartberger, also of Pittsburgh. In

his marriage Mr. Smith found the source of his life's chief happiness, his wife being in all respects a true helpmate and causing him to enjoy at his own fireside the repose so necessary to the overwrought business man.

The death of Mr. Smith, which occurred December 18, 1915, was deplored as a loss to the business world and lamented by a large circle of warmly attached friends. All felt that his departure left vacant a place which it would be extremely difficult to fill. Such men as Louis Henry Smith—forceful and bringing to pass results of permanent value, but always quiet and unobtrusive—are seldom fully appreciated while they are still among us. It is only when they cease from earth and the help which they have so long rendered is withdrawn that we realize how much we have leaned upon them. Such men are the bulwarks of their communities.

PEARSON, Gen. Alfred L.,

Civil War Veteran, Lawyer.

For half a century the echoes of the great conflict of the Civil War have been dying away, growing fainter and fainter with the lapse of each succeeding year; and as the thunder of the magnificent war orchestra slowly recedes, the noble forms of the gallant defenders of the Union pass silently from the stage where they have played the part of heroes. One of the most conspicuous of Pittsburgh's honored company of veterans was the late General Alfred Laurence Pearson, of illustrious memory. In addition to his military renown, General Pearson was distinguished as a member of the bar and for a time held the office of district attorney.

Joseph Pearson, father of Alfred Laurence Pearson, was born in England, and received his education in schools of his

native land. Coming to the United States, he made his home in Pittsburgh, where he passed the remainder of his life. Mr. Pearson was twice married, his second wife being Mary Miller, of an old Pennsylvania family. Mrs. Pearson passed away November 4, 1878, and the death of Mr. Pearson occurred January 12, 1870. He was a talented and estimable man, possessing the sincere respect of his community.

Alfred Laurence, son of Joseph and Mary (Miller) Pearson, was born December 28, 1836, in Pittsburgh, and educated in schools of his native city. Both talent and inclination led him to choose the law for his profession, and on September 15, 1859, he registered as a student, his preceptor being E. P. Johns. On January 14, 1862, he was admitted to the bar. But this was the opening year of the Civil War, and on the very threshold of his career the young lawyer turned his back upon the prospect of professional distinction in order to enroll himself among the champions of the Federal government. On April 2, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and on August 22 of the same year, was commissioned captain in Company A. On December 31, 1862, he was promoted to major, and on July 22, 1863, received a commission as lieutenant-colonel. This rapid advancement abundantly testifies to the merits and abilities as a soldier and leader which the young man developed thus early in his career. On August 31, 1863, he became colonel, and on September 30, 1864, he was appointed brigadier-general by brevet, in recognition of gallant and meritorious services on the field. For the same reason he received, on March 1, 1865, after the engagement at Lewis' Farm, Virginia, appointment as major-general by brevet. Throughout the war

he participated personally and actively in all the movements and operations of his regiment, commanding, during the closing months of his service, the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps. Subsequently he was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, consisting of troops from the States of Pennsylvania and New York. The latter detachment he commanded and mustered out at the close of the war, having been absent from none of the numerous engagements in which it participated. On June 2, 1865, he was mustered out of the United States service, leaving a most honorable record. He was presented with a medal of honor by the Congress of the United States for distinguished bravery.

On his return to Pittsburgh, General Pearson entered upon the practice of his profession, speedily proving himself admirably fitted for its duties and requirements. His rapid rise into prominence may be inferred from the fact that in October, 1868, he was elected district attorney for Allegheny county, an office which he retained three years, bringing to its strenuous responsibilities the same devotion and ability which had marked his conduct in the field, and winning the hearty approval and profound respect not only of members of the profession but of all good citizens. Failing health compelled General Pearson before many years had elapsed, to abandon the active practice of law, and for a long time he filled the office of gas inspector of Allegheny county, by appointment of judges of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1.

On March 29, 1870, General Pearson was appointed major-general of the Pennsylvania State Guard, in command of the Sixth Division (formerly the Eighteenth Division), and received his commission at the same date. At the time of his death and for a number of years previous,

he was a manager of the National Soldiers' Home by appointment of the President of the United States.

Politically, General Pearson was always a Republican, and in October, 1871, was elected to represent the Fifteenth Ward in the select council for a term of two years. His tenure of office was marked by wisely directed and effectual efforts for the welfare of his fellow citizens. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was one of the organizers of the Grand Army of the Republic and was commander of the Department of Pennsylvania for several years. He was one of the organizers and the first national commander of the Union Veteran Legion. He was also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Medal of Honor Legion, composed of those to whom medals of honor had been given by Congress for unusually gallant services in action.

"Every inch a soldier"—to all who knew General Pearson these few words convey the most vivid possible idea of his personality. In civil life no less than in the camp and on the battlefield, his actions were governed by the soldierly qualities of intrepidity of spirit, promptness in action, cheerfulness in adversity, and self-restraint in the hour of victory. Magnetic and loyal, the number of his friends was legion.

General Pearson married, July 10, 1858, Elizabeth Harwood, born August 9, 1839, daughter of William E. and Ann (Caldwell) Stewart, of Pittsburgh, and they were the parents of three children: Eddie Florence; Alfred Laurence, whose biography follows in this work; and Katharine. Eddie Florence Pearson is the wife of Colonel George H. Sands, of the United States army, son of the late Rear-Admiral Benjamin F. Sands, of the United States navy, and his wife, Henrietta (French)

Sands, of Baltimore, Maryland. Colonel Sands and his wife have two children: A. L. Pearson, born October 26, 1882, and now a captain in the United States army; and Marguerite Westinghouse, wife of Lieutenant James Sumner Jones, United States army, of Wheeling, West Virginia. Katharine Pearson is the wife of Norris Jay Clarke, of Cleveland, Ohio, son of Jay Newton Clarke, of the same city. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke have two daughters: Marguerite and Katharine.

Wedded in early youth, General Pearson and his lovely and devoted wife passed many happy years together, blessed in each other and their children. Mrs. Pearson survived her husband a number of years, passing away October 7, 1910. Like him, she possessed a rare capacity for friendship and the memory of their hospitality is among the most cherished recollections of those permitted to enjoy it.

Ere old age had laid its hand upon him, General Pearson closed his brilliant and honorable course, breathing his last January 6, 1903. Mourned by his companions in arms, his professional brethren and his fellow citizens of every walk in life, he rested from his labors and his works follow him.

So passed away Alfred Laurence Pearson, brave soldier, able lawyer, good citizen, upright and honorable man. Would that the coming generation might give us many more of the same type!

PEARSON, Alfred L.,

Lawyer.

The prestige of the Pittsburgh bar is wellnigh coeval with the city, and among the foremost of those who now ably maintain it is Alfred Laurence Pearson, Jr., long a recognized leader in the civil practice of his profession. Mr. Pearson

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has never resided elsewhere than in his native city, and his entire career is thus inseparably interwoven with her most vital interests.

Alfred Laurence Pearson was born July 10, 1870, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of the late General Alfred Laurence and Elizabeth Harwood (Stewart) Pearson. A biography of General Pearson, with ancestral record, appears on preceding pages in this work. Alfred Laurence Pearson, Jr., was educated in Pittsburgh schools, and on completing his course of study chose to adopt as his own his father's profession. Accordingly, on April 18, 1891, he registered as a student with George P. Hamilton, Jr., and William L. Chalfant, and on June 17, 1893, on motion of the Hon. Charles S. Fetterman, he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county. Immediately thereafter, Mr. Pearson entered upon the practice of his profession, and gradually but steadily came into possession of a large clientele. His advancement was solely the result of his own unaided efforts enforced by innate ability and devotion to duty. His work is in the sphere of general civil practice, and includes all courts. Mr. Pearson has never had a partner, but has practiced alone from the outset of his career, winning his way unassisted to the high position which he has now for many years occupied.

The vote and influence of Mr. Pearson are given to the support of Republican principles, but he has never taken an active part in the affairs of the organization. He belongs to the Duquesne, Allegheny Country and Press clubs, and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

The countenance of Mr. Pearson is that of a man of strong intellect and keen discrimination, a man who possesses the judicial mind and is accustomed to probe and analyze matters involving intricate and important questions. It is also the

face of a man of genial disposition and companionable nature, a man of strong attachments and many friends. In his manner, too, dignified, courteous and—when he wills it to be so—winning, we recognize at once the polished lawyer and the true gentleman.

Mr. Pearson married, April 6, 1896, Frances M. Cabanne, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they are the parents of three children: John C., born February 14, 1897, educated at the Allegheny Preparatory School and the Shady Side Academy; Elizabeth C., born July 8, 1900; and Alfred Laurence, born February 17, 1905, receiving his education in Pittsburgh schools. Mrs. Pearson, who is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames of America, is a woman of charm and culture, devoted to home ties and duties and as a hostess most gracious and tactful.

Mr. Pearson is the son of a man who invested the family name with enduring military renown. By his own career he has added to that lustre the distinction of professional eminence.

(The Cabanne Line).

(I) Jean Cabanne, the first ancestor of record, was of Pau, France, and married Jeanne Duteil, a sister of General Lucien Duteil, who commanded the Republican forces at the siege of Toulon, and at whose house Napoleon remained during the progress of that event.

(II) Jean Pierre, son of Jean and Jeanne (Duteil) Cabanne, was born in 1773, at Pau, France, and was educated in his native land, also receiving the training necessary to fit him for a mercantile career. In 1803 he emigrated to the United States, bringing with him a considerable amount of capital. He settled first at Charleston, South Carolina,

where for over a year he was engaged in the sugar trade. Meeting with reverses through the loss of his ships, he removed to New Orleans, where he was connected with mercantile interests. In 1805 he went to St. Louis, where he was first associated with John Jacob Astor in the American fur trade, and later connected himself with Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and Bernard Pratt. For many years he was a member of the firm of Berthold, Pratt, Chouteau & Company, operating very successfully in the Indian country. He was also one of the organizers of the Bank of St. Louis, founded December 17, 1816, and was a member of the first public school board of the city. He was one of the incorporators of the municipality, instituted many plans and measures for its development and upbuilding, and substantially supported every progressive movement. Mr. Cabanne married, in 1806, in St. Louis, Julie, daughter of Charles Gratiot, one of the leading residents of Missouri, and they became the parents of five sons and three daughters.

(III) John Charles, son of Jean Pierre and Julie (Gratiot) Cabanne, married Virginia Eliot Carr, daughter of Judge William Carr, who arrived in St. Louis in 1804 and assisted in organizing the local government. He was also speaker of the first Missouri House of Representatives, elected in 1812.

(IV) Joseph Charless, son of John Charles and Virginia Eliot (Carr) Cabanne, was born October 16, 1846, in St. Louis, and was named after Joseph Charless, whose father was editor of the "Missouri Gazette." Mr. Cabanne married, in 1868, Susan P. Mitchell, a great-granddaughter of Major William C. Christy, a noted pioneer, who became a resident of St. Louis in 1804. Among their children is Frances M., mentioned below. Mr. Cabanne is a descendant of

Madame Chouteau, the first white woman to establish a home on the west bank of the Mississippi.

(V) Frances M., daughter of Joseph Charless and Susan P. (Mitchell) Cabanne, was born January 12, 1875, and is now the wife of Alfred Laurence Pearson, Jr., as stated above.

FERGUSON, John S.,

Distinguished Lawyer, Ideal Citizen.

Never has there been a more brilliant period in the history of the Pittsburgh bar than that constituted by the last half-century, and prominent among the lawyers who then stood in its front rank was the late John Scott Ferguson, one of the greatest trial lawyers in Allegheny county and in Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Ferguson's entire career was associated with his native city and her best interests ever received from him influential support and hearty coöperation.

John Scott Ferguson was born January 24, 1842, in Pittsburgh, and was a son of Charles and Mary (Hamilton) Ferguson. Both the Hamiltons and Fergusons were of Scotch descent. His grandfather, John Ferguson, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, serving in Colonel Stark's regiment of New Hampshire troops, and afterward in Colonel Wood's regiment of Massachusetts soldiery. He participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and other battles, and at the close of the war settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he married Mary Woods. John Scott Ferguson inherited his legal talent from his mother's family, his maternal uncle, John Scott Hamilton, having been a prominent lawyer and politician, while among the near relatives of his maternal great-grandmother, Mary Scott, were several leading lawyers, including Sir John Scott, a noted chief justice. John Scott



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John Scott Ferguson

Ferguson was educated in public and private schools, in the Central High School of Pittsburgh, and at Allegheny College, but the distractions incident to the outbreak of the Civil War changed the current of his life, and before completing his education he entered the office of the Hussey-Wells Company as general clerk and bookkeeper. The organization was a large steel manufacturing concern, but business pursuits were not congenial to Mr. Ferguson, and while retaining his position he read law with his father's cousin, Robert Woods, and on April 7, 1863, at the age of twenty-one years, he was admitted to the bar. For several years thereafter, Mr. Ferguson was associated in practice with Solomon Schoyer, Jr., but from 1873 Mr. Ferguson practiced alone until 1889, when his eldest son, Edwin G. Ferguson, was admitted to the bar and was taken into partnership by his father. The son died June 15, 1903, but to the close of the father's life the firm name remained J. S. & E. G. Ferguson.

Almost immediately after his admission to practice, Mr. Ferguson gave evidence of the possession of the talents that go to the making of a great lawyer, and as a very young man ranked among the leaders of the Pittsburgh bar. His reputation increased with the passing years until he was recognized as one of the foremost members of his profession, not only in the county but in the State, and with few equals in the entire United States. He was one of the greatest trial lawyers of his time, and as such achieved nationwide distinction. Among his most successful cases were the Indian ejectment cases, which he argued in the United States courts from 1874 to 1880, and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville bond cases. The suits in which he shone forth with the most extraordinary brilliancy were that of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad,

in which ten million dollars were involved, and the Cuba You Quit Claim cases. Another case involving long and intricate litigation was the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad ejectment suit. For years Mr. Ferguson was attorney for a number of prominent corporations and firms. It was not only in the civil courts, however, that Mr. Ferguson was a conspicuous figure. While not seeking practice in the criminal courts, his name was identified with some of the most famous criminal trials in the history of Allegheny county. In cases of this class he had as associates or opponents all the noted criminal lawyers of the city and county of the last generation. His field, however, was mainly that of general civic law, and in this line of practice he was chief and associate counsel in cases whose records would fill numerous volumes and many of which are regarded as precedents.

His oratory was polemic, his voice rich and melodious, his bearing dignified and impressive, and his command of the choicest English remarkable. In cross-examination he displayed a marvelous tact, amounting almost to genius. He never resorted to ribaldry or calumny, and refrained from expressions which tended to create unjust prejudice. In equity, he was a master; on the law side of the court few equalled and none surpassed him. In political and parliamentary history, as well as in the history of the basic growth of the law, he excelled.

He was deeply learned in substantive law, and in the rules of pleading and practice and procedure and evidence. He instinctively perceived the dividing line between right and wrong in human conduct, comprehending the principles, maxims and structural details of the law, and the foundations of legal liability. He seldom had an argument prepared in the cases in

which he participated, but approached the trial of a cause as if unconscious of dangers that other men fear; yet he always seemed to have anticipated every attack and planned every defense, with an extraordinary faculty for meeting the unexpected points in a trial. His memory was prodigious, revealing wide familiarity with precedents, cases and decisions, all of which he seemed to automatically recall just when needed. He was not laborious; his quick and intuitive grasp of details recited or of documents read to him enabled him to state to the court or jury the facts of a case so clearly that the statement itself was a cogent argument for the view he desired to impress upon his hearers. The clearness and precision of his thought, together with his knowledge of the general principles of law, enabled him to determine what the law should be in a given case without searching for precedents. He employed citations principally to convince others of conclusions which he had reached by independent processes of reasoning; thus his facility in the preparation of cases frequently astonished those who were engaged with or against him. He dictated arguments in difficult and complicated cases for the Supreme Court as easily as another would dictate a business letter, and the manuscript was sent unchanged to the printer. His practice was large and varied, and he was as interested in the technical points of his cases in the lower courts as of those in the Supreme Court of the United States. He appeared in many noted cases which have become precedents in the legal realm. Few if any of his colleagues were so frequently summoned to assist in the trial of cases or take part in consultation as he. Possessed of unbounded physical energy and an unflagging mind, he despatched readily an enormous volume of business. He argued numerous cases in

the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and other appellate courts.

The reports of the Supreme Court for nearly half a century bear the impress of his legal talents and testify to the solidity of his legal learning. More remarkable than his love for his profession was his love of books. He was a scholar and sought knowledge for its own sake. His large and well-selected library covered nearly every field of human research and achievement. He devoted much time to study, and was so fully informed upon such a multiplicity of subjects that he was always a genial and instructive companion. He had a decided taste for classic literature, and few men of such busy life were as well versed in it as he. He was equally distinguished for his noble qualities of head and heart. His promises to his fellow members of the bar were always scrupulously kept, and he was generous to a degree in granting professional indulgences to his adversaries. His courage was superb. He sympathized with human misery everywhere, and was fearlessly faithful to his clients, never hesitating to espouse an unpopular cause if his conscience so dictated. His unvarying justice and genial manner endeared him to his colleagues, while he was ever ready to confer on younger barristers the benefits of his legal knowledge.

For the pecuniary reward of his labors he cared little, but would defend any case in which he was interested, without regard to victory or defeat or monetary recompense. He never attempted to take an unfair advantage of an opponent, nor was he ever other than courteous and considerate in the treatment of an adversary. His daily conversation was on the same high plane as his arguments to the jury or court. In 1870 he united with others in forming the Allegheny County Bar Association, and for fifty years he



Edwin G. Ferguson

strove to maintain the ideals of that bar with fidelity to its traditions. The Pittsburgh bar has an unusually high standard of professional ethics, and it is perhaps more difficult to become a lawyer there than in any other city in the United States.

In all concerns relative to the city's welfare, Mr. Ferguson ever manifested a sincere and lively interest, but would never allow himself to be made a candidate for office, refusing many offers of political preferment. He was a liberal giver to charity, but so quietly were his benefactions bestowed that their full number was known to none except the recipients. His name was enrolled among those of the charter members of the Allegheny County Bar Association.

The personality of Mr. Ferguson was at once singularly strong and unusually attractive. He was the ideal lawyer, far more absorbed in his case than if it had been his personal business and laboring to prevent rather than to encourage litigation. His clear-cut, finely moulded features, accentuated by a moustache slightly touched with gray, bore the stamp of a high order of intellect and great nobility of character. The keen, direct glance of his blue eyes, piercing and compelling though it was, yet indicated a kindly nature and his rich and melodious voice had a quality which associated itself with a man of lofty aims and invincible determination. His bearing was impressive, his manner dignified and cordial. Personally he was most companionable, strong in his friendships and with a rare capacity for inspiring in those in any way associated with him devoted loyalty and affection.

Mr. Ferguson married Nancy A., daughter of Hugh and Abigail Graham, of Pittsburgh, and the following children were born to them: Edwin G., mentioned

below; John S.; and three daughters, two of whom married, respectively, Henry Watts and William T. G. Rogers, the third being Miss Areta Ferguson. Mrs. Ferguson, a woman of much sweetness and beauty of character and many social graces, was, in all respects, an ideal helpmate for one of her husband's type. Mr. Ferguson was a man, the ruling motive of whose life was love for home and family and he delighted to gather about him at his fireside a circle of congenial friends. He was a lover of literature, and the pleasure he found in collecting valuable books made him the owner of one of the largest private libraries in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Ferguson died January 9, 1914, and his wife passed away July 8, 1916. The death of Mr. Ferguson deprived the city of Pittsburgh of one of her greatest lawyers and foremost citizens, a man whose reasonings were always based upon convictions of right and whose genius was, throughout his career, consecrated to the loftiest purposes and the noblest ends.

Mr. Ferguson was one of the last survivors of the old school of lawyers in Allegheny county—astute cross-examiners, wise counsellors, brilliant orators. In this famous group, the members of which are fast passing into history, no figure stands out with more impressive distinctness than that of John Scott Ferguson.

FERGUSON, Edwin G.,

Well-equipped Lawyer.

Among the younger members of the Pittsburgh bar who fifteen years ago after a period of successful practice, were looking forward to decades of brilliant and permanent work, was the late Edwin

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Graham Ferguson, of the well-known firm of J. S. and E. G. Ferguson.

Edwin Graham Ferguson was born August 15, 1864, in Allegheny, now North Side, Pittsburgh, and was a son of John Scott and Nancy A. (Graham) Ferguson. A biography and portrait of Mr. Ferguson, who is now deceased, appear on preceding pages of this work. Edwin Graham Ferguson received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native city, passing thence to the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. When the time came for him to choose a profession, he decided to devote himself to that in which his father had made a reputation and it was under his father's guidance that he pursued his professional studies. In 1889 he was admitted to the bar.

Immediately thereafter Mr. Ferguson was taken into partnership by his father, who had practiced alone since the death of his former partner some years before. The years that followed, all too brief as they were, witnessed the rapid development of the son's remarkable talents, talents in great part inherited, and the ready recognition accorded them by the profession and the public. The name of the younger member of the firm was soon spoken with a respect not always manifested toward a youthful member of the legal fraternity.

The pressure of professional demands prevented Mr. Ferguson from giving to public affairs the amount of attention which his interest in all that pertained to such matters would have prompted him to bestow upon them, but no project having for its end the betterment of conditions in his home city failed to enlist, as far as possible, his active coöperation. From office seeking he sedulously held aloof and office holding was something for which he had neither time nor inclination.

The personality of Mr. Ferguson corresponded with the impression which a perusal of his record would tend to convey. It was that of a man possessing the judicial mind and combining with it a keenness of observation and an intuitive perception which enabled him to find his way almost unerringly through the mazes of complicated and contradictory evidence. Invariably considerate of the rights and feelings of others, courtesy was a part of his nature and in the court room no less than in the drawing room he was the true and perfect gentleman. His lineaments are still vividly preserved in the memory of his friends and they will be rendered familiar to future generations by the portrait which will hang beside that of his father.

Mr. Ferguson married Elizabeth Burt and they became the parents of two children: Mary Louise, and Scott Dinsmore.

Ere he had completed his thirty-ninth year, this gifted and lovable man was abruptly summoned to relinquish a future which seemed to hold nothing but brightness, passing away June 15, 1903. Mourned by his professional associates, his friends and clients.

The early death of Mr. Ferguson left much rare promise unfulfilled and suddenly terminated a career which would, undoubtedly, have been one of unusual brilliancy. By his decease the Pittsburgh bar was deprived of one of its brightest ornaments, for one of the peculiar glories of the legal profession lies in the genius and worth of its younger members. The life of Edwin Graham Ferguson was one the record of which will be a source of inspiration to many of the men now coming forward to take their places at the Pittsburgh bar and to maintain the prestige in the years that are to come.

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JONES, Clement R., M. D.,

Practitioner, Professional Instructor.

Among the best known of Pittsburgh physicians must be numbered Dr. Clement Russell Jones, Professor of General Pathology and Materia Medica to the Dental Department of the University of Pittsburgh. Dr. Jones has been for more than a score of years a resident of the metropolis and is of high standing as a citizen no less than as a physician.

(I) John Jones married Margaret Greenham, October 3, 1786.

(II) John Jones, great-great-grandfather of Clement Russell Jones, born April 8, 1792, came from Inniskillen, Ireland, to the United States, settling first in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1819 removing to Pittsburgh, and shortly after migrating to Stark county, Ohio, where he purchased a farm which he made his home for the remainder of his life. Mr. Jones married, before coming to the United States, Eliza Ince, and his death occurred January 3, 1866.

(III) Robert, son of John and Eliza (Ince) Jones, was born September 5, 1820, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and became an iron foundryman of Waynesburg, Ohio. He married Margaret, born in Germany, daughter of John and Margaret (Dininger) Taupert, of Massillon, Ohio, Mr. Taupert having been originally a tailor of Neirhaum, Germany. Mr. Jones died August 22, 1904, aged eighty-four, and his widow passed away June 19, 1911, at the age of eighty-six.

(IV) Charles H., son of Robert and Margaret (Taupert) Jones, was born February 16, 1845, and although but sixteen years old at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, enlisted in 1862, in the Third Ohio Battery. He was subsequently transferred to a clerkship at General Hurlbut's headquarters, later was made hos-

pital steward of the United States army, and then became second lieutenant in the regular army. He was in command of a company of the First Mississippi Mounted Rifles (the only Mississippi regiment in the Northern army), and was mustered out at the close of the war, having served nearly four years. After his return home, he studied law and practiced his profession in Ohio during the remainder of his life. He affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and in 1887 was senior vice-commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in Ohio. Captain Jones married Laura, daughter of James M. and Eleanor E. (Jones) Christy, and their children were: 1. Robert Christy, born September 17, 1870; in furniture business at Waynesburg, Ohio; married Catherine Elson, and has four children. 2. Clement Russell, mentioned below. 3. Harry M., born October 19, 1874; a civil engineer, but now engaged in farming in Butler county, Pennsylvania; married Luvia, daughter of Frank C. Kohne, a prominent business man and financier of Pittsburgh: they have two children. In the prime of life, Captain Jones passed away February 17, 1891.

(V) Clement Russell, son of Charles H. and Laura (Christy) Jones, was born November 30, 1871, at Waynesburg, Ohio, and received his education in local public schools and at the high school. He was fitted for his profession in the Medical Department of the Ohio State University, graduating in 1892 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately thereafter, Dr. Jones began practice in Mineral City, Ohio, remaining until October, 1894, when he removed to Pittsburgh, where he achieved a gratifying measure of success. Hitherto his work had been that of a general practitioner. In 1900 he went abroad, entering the University of Berlin and devoting himself to the study of dis-

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eases of the stomach and intestines. Since his return to Pittsburgh he has practiced as a specialist in these ailments, acquiring a large and constantly increasing practice. In 1896 Dr. Jones became Professor of General Pathology and Materia Medica to the Dental Department of the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, and has filled the chair continuously ever since. The contributions which he makes from time to time to medical journals meet with favorable recognition. He is a member of the College of Physicians of Pittsburgh, the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society. He also belongs to the American Gastro-Entrological Association, and is a fellow of the American College of Physicians. He affiliates with Milnor Lodge, No. 287, Free and Accepted Masons, and belongs to the University Club. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension.

Dr. Jones married, November 23, 1898, Margaret E., daughter of Augustus R. and Margaret E. (Ross) Elson, of Magnolia, Ohio. Mr. Elson was proprietor of the Magnolia Mills, where was manufactured the well-known "Magnolia Flour." Dr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of three children: Augustus R. Elson, born April 23, 1900; Clement Russell (2d), born November 2, 1905; and Charles Christy, born December 24, 1912.

(The Ross Line).

(I) John Ross, of County Donegal, Ireland, married Jane James, of Wales, in May, 1764, in Delaware.

(II) Enoch Ross, son of John and Jane (James) Ross, born February 26, 1771; married Margaret Furman, of Greene county, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1798.

(III) John Ross, son of Enoch and Margaret (Furman) Ross, was born June 3, 1800, died June 8, 1847; married Sarah Hibbits, in 1823.

(IV) Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of John and Sarah (Hibbits) Ross, born November 20, 1836, died February 11, 1915; married Augustus Richard Elson, December 20, 1855; died April 25, 1904.

(The Elson Line).

(I) Richard Elson, of Prince George county, Maryland, married Mary Turner, of Hanover Parish, Virginia, and entered four hundred acres of land in Ohio county, West Virginia, by "Tomahawk right."

(II) John Harris Elson, son of Richard and Mary (Turner) Elson, was born February 18, 1771, died October 15, 1822; married Margaret Wiggins, September 8, 1791.

(III) Richard Elson, son of John Harris and Margaret (Wiggins) Elson, born July 12, 1797; married Fredericka Boegel.

(IV) Augustus Richard Elson, son of Richard and Fredericka (Boegel) Elson, was born August 1, 1829; married Margaret Elizabeth Ross, December 20, 1855, died April 25, 1904.

(V) Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Augustus Richard and Margaret E. (Ross) Elson, was born January 24, 1874; married Clement R. Jones, November 23, 1898.

(The Mercer Line).

It appears to have been in connection with the name of this family that the law suit in question had its inception.

(I) Robert Mercer, an Irishman of wealth and position, married, in Ireland, Catherine Margaret (Croasdaile-Gray) (see Croasdaile), and two children were born to them: Robert, mentioned below; and Catherine Croasdaile, who married Robert Jones (see Jones). Robert Mercer died about three years after his marriage, leaving his widow a very handsome estate.

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(II) Robert (2), son of Robert (1) and Catherine Margaret (Croasdaile) (Gray) Mercer, married a niece of the Marquis of Lansdowne and heiress to the title.

(III) James, son of Robert Mercer, became the Marquis of Lansdowne, and father of the Premier of Canada (1890).

(The Croasdaile Line).

The Rev. John Croasdaile, the first ancestor of record, resided on his estate of "Ozierbrook," Kinnitly, County Kings, Ireland. He was the father of the following children: Catherine Margaret, mentioned below; Thomas, who married, and settled in a house called "Wilfield," near Kinnitly, County Kings; George, who married, and settled in the family residence, "Ozierbrook;" and a daughter whose Christian name has not come down to us, but who, there is reason to believe, married Daniel Manifold and lived in a residence called "Cadamstown House," near Dublin, her children were: Thomas, John, George and Mary Ellen.

(II) Catherine Margaret, daughter of the Rev. John Croasdaile, at the age of eighteen was sought in marriage by Lieutenant Gray, to whom her father objected, having a wealthier suitor in view. In order to separate the lovers, Mr. Croasdaile banished his daughter to Belvertherin Castle, the residence of his brother. This measure, however, proved unavailing. Despite the fact that the castle was twenty miles from Dublin, Lieutenant Gray rode out from the city every night, bribed the servants to furnish him with a ladder and on this climbed to the window of his lady love and talked to her through the wire bars with which her guardians had protected her window. After this had been kept up for an entire winter the Rev. Mr. Croasdaile heard of the proceeding and immediately wrote that he would come on a certain day to remove

his daughter. Before he arrived, however, Lieutenant Gray gained admission to the house and the lovers enlisted the sympathy of the uncle who sent for a clergyman and when the father came he found that his daughter had that morning become Mrs. Gray. Within a year, however the young man died in consequence of a cold contracted during his night rides from Dublin. He left one child, a daughter, who became Mrs. Sharp. A year after the death of Lieutenant Gray his widow married, to please her father, Robert Mercer, as stated above. It should be mentioned here that two years after her husband's death, Mrs. Mercer married Mr. Bascorn, who lived only three months. Whether the marriage was happy or not we do not know, but Mrs. Bascorn is always alluded to in subsequent records as Mrs. Mercer.

(The Jones Line).

Robert Jones was the owner of linen mills near Dublin, and desired to marry Catherine Croasdaile Mercer (see Mercer). The Mercers, however, objected, on the ground that Mr. Jones was a tradesman, and at the same time urged Catherine to look with favor upon the addresses of the younger son of a noble family. They so far prevailed that the wedding day was set, but Catherine attempted to fly with Robert Jones the night before. The attempt was frustrated by her mother, who yielded, giving her permission to marry whom she chose. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Jones lived for five years in Dublin, and at the end of that time emigrated to the United States, bringing with them much valuable silver and furniture and a corps of old family servants. Pittsburgh became the home of the family, Mr. Jones investing in cotton mills in that city. Later he sold his interests there and invested in

a cotton mill and general store at Brownsville, Pennsylvania. Failing, however, to adapt himself to the new methods of doing business, Mr. Jones encountered reverses, and the crash finally came when he endorsed for a friend and lost his all. Mrs. Mercer had accompanied her daughter and son-in-law to their new home, and at this crisis in their affairs she came to the rescue, purchasing a farm at Mount Vernon, Ohio, whither the family removed. After a few years they returned to Pittsburgh, and Mr. Jones went to Memphis in search of employment, but died in that city of yellow fever. About the same time, in October, 1838, occurred the death of Mrs. Mercer, and the income from the Mercer estates in Ireland mysteriously ceased. Mrs. Jones, assisted by her eldest daughter, opened a select school for young ladies. The widow, thus seeking to support herself and family, was the mother of the following children, three of whom were born in Ireland: Catherine Margaret, mentioned below; Eleanor Elizabeth; Robert Mercer; Catherine Croasdaile; James Adams; Melzina Louise; and Lauretta Olivia. In 1840, Mrs. Jones, accompanied by her eldest daughter, went to Ireland, succeeded in the establishing her claim to the estates and collected the rents for one year. Her letters home tell of the deceit of her brother's wife, Mrs. Robert Mercer, heiress to the Lansdowne title. It appears that Mrs. Mercer collected the rents, giving receipts for them to the tenants. These receipts the tenants gave up to Mrs. Jones to help her prove her claim, and these receipts, together with her other legal papers, including her marriage and birth certificates, Mrs. Jones left in the hands of a Dublin lawyer named Julian when she returned to the United States. Robert Mercer threw the case into chancery, and on August 1, 1843,

before the seven years had elapsed, Mrs. Jones died. Since that time nothing has been done.

(II) Catherine Margaret, daughter of Robert and Catherine Croasdaile (Mercer) Jones, was born in Ireland, and was a child when the family came to the United States. She became the wife of Henry Fess, of Milwaukee. After her mother's death, Mrs. Fess wrote a number of letters to the friends she had made in Ireland when she visited there with her mother, but never received any reply.

McKELVY, James E.,

Lawyer, Enterprising Citizen.

To no class of men is the future of Pittsburgh more definitely committed than to the occupants of her bench and the members of her bar. To her judges and advocates of the present day is assigned the task of maintaining the ancient prestige of the courts of the Iron City, and among those who most ably discharged this great responsibility must be numbered James Erastus McKelvy. Mr. McKelvy was a representative of a family that has for several generations been prominent in the annals of Pittsburgh, its members having attained distinction in the professions, in manufacturing circles and in the world of business.

James McKelvy, founder of the American branch of the race, was born in County Down, Ireland, and in 1802 emigrated to the United States, settling in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he rented a farm afterward owned and occupied by his grandson, John S. McKelvy. After remaining on this land a short time, he purchased a place adjoining, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, then, for the most part, heavily wooded. By dint, however, of the industry characteristic of the Pennsylvania



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pioneer, he cleared a good farm in the midst of the dense forest, and there spent the remainder of his days. He married in Ireland, and became the father of seven children, among whom was Hugh, mentioned below. Mrs. McKelvy died in 1818, and Mr. McKelvy many years later, surviving to the age of sixty-six. Both were members of the Protestant church.

(II) Hugh, son of James and Elizabeth McKelvy, was a well-known oil merchant of Pittsburgh. He married Jane McCully, a niece of William McCully, the glass manufacturer. To Mr. and Mrs. McKelvy were born five sons and three daughters: John H., a well-known business man of Pittsburgh, who died May 13, 1896, and whose sketch and portrait appear elsewhere in this work; William M., also a Pittsburgh business man, now deceased, a sketch and portrait of whom may be found on another page of this volume; James Erastus, mentioned below; Dumont; Homer; Mrs. Robert Sill, of Pittsburgh; Mrs. William Peebles, of Pittsburgh, who died October 26, 1909; and Mrs. Thomas J. Duncan, of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. McKelvy died December 9, 1915, leaving the record of an able, useful and upright citizen.

(III) James Erastus, son of Hugh and Jane (McCully) McKelvy, was born December 31, 1845, in Pittsburgh, and received his primary and preparatory education in public and private schools of his native city. Subsequently he entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, graduating with the class of 1866. Deciding to devote himself to the legal profession, he registered as a law student on January 13, 1866, his preceptor being Adam Mercer Brown, on whose motion he was admitted February 8, 1868, to the bar of Allegheny county. On entering upon the practice of his profession, Mr.

McKelvy soon made it evident that in his choice of a sphere of action he had selected that for which both talents and inclination peculiarly fitted him. In combination with rich stores of legal learning, Mr. McKelvy had the legal mind, fitted to appreciate formal logic, exact statements and nice distinctions. His judicial instinct made its way quickly through immaterial details to the essential points upon which the determination of a cause must turn, and in the preparation of his cases he was to the last degree thorough and painstaking. His arguments were noted for logical force and lucidity of expression.

During his younger years, Mr. McKelvy was a member of councils of the city of Allegheny, but later retired from active participation, while often consulted. Politically he was a Republican. He gave loyal support to all measures which he deemed calculated to benefit the city. He was frequently consulted in regard to matters of municipal importance, and his rapidity of judgment enabled him in the midst of incessant professional activity to give to the affairs of the community effort and counsel of genuine value. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, he was widely but unostentatiously charitable. Among the numerous projects and concerns in which he was actively interested was the Lockhart Iron and Steel Company and the Alpha Cement Company of Easton, Pennsylvania. On the board of directors of this organization, one of the largest of its kind in the city, Mr. McKelvy served for a considerable period. He belonged to various clubs, and was a member of the Calvary Episcopal Church.

The personality of Mr. McKelvy was that of a man of deep sagacity and mental astuteness—a lawyer of broad legal

knowledge, just and courageous. His countenance, manner and conversation showed him to possess that blending of erudition, administrative ability and acquaintance with affairs of the day required of the successful advocate. This combination, together with his weight of character, made him one of the most capable jurists that ever graced the courts of Pittsburgh.

Mr. McKelvy married, November 26, 1876, Caroline Cornelia, daughter of Benjamin Morgan and Johanna Augustina Wilhelmina Philipina (Stieren) Brackenridge, and they became the parents of two daughters: 1. Cornelia Brackenridge, married Edward H. Bindley, of Pittsburgh; a biography and portrait of Mr. Bindley appears on another page. 2. Caroline Marie, who is now the wife of William G. Costin, and they are the parents of one child. Mr. McKelvy always delighted in entertaining his friends and his handsome residence in the East End was a centre of hospitality.

The death of Mr. McKelvy, which occurred in Pittsburgh, December 9, 1915, deprived the Iron City of one of her most valued citizens. The family tradition of ability and public spirit was worthily maintained by James Erastus McKelvy, who contributed to the annals of the Pittsburgh bar a long record of honorable achievement.

McGUIRE, Hugh E., M. D.,

Practitioner, Hospital Official.

Among those physicians of Pittsburgh who have risen into prominence within the last fifteen years is Dr. Hugh Edward McGuire, who has long been in possession of a large and steadily increasing clientele. Dr. McGuire makes a specialty of general surgery, and in that branch of his profession has met with rapid and exceptional success.

James McGuire, grandfather of Hugh Edward McGuire, married Peggy Miller and settled in 1792 in Beaver county, in what is known as Dougherty township, and which place has been in the McGuire name since that date.

Hugh, son of James and Mary (Dougherty) McGuire, was born in New Brighton, Pennsylvania, and there passed his early life. Later he was engaged in business as an undertaker in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, in the firm of Charles Peeples & McGuire. In 1889 he moved back to New Brighton to the old homestead, and died there, July 6, 1902. He married Annie Eliza Reel, January 17, 1865, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and of the children of Hugh and Annie E. (Reel) McGuire three are living at this date (1917): Hugh Edward McGuire, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Mrs. T. F. Covert, who resides on the old homestead in New Brighton; and Jacob G. McGuire, of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania.

Hugh Edward, son of Hugh and Annie Eliza (Reel) McGuire, was born October 16, 1872, in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and received his early education in parochial schools, afterwards attending Piersal Academy, Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. He entered the West Pennsylvania Medical School (now the Medical Department of the University of Pittsburgh) and in 1900 graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After spending a year and a half at the West Pennsylvania Hospital, he served for four years as assistant surgeon to the South Side Hospital, and in 1909 was elected to the staff, which position he still holds.

In 1900 Dr. McGuire opened practice in Pittsburgh, not specializing, but devoting himself to the general work of his profession. Inclination, however, led him in the direction of general surgery, which



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Edward H. Bradley

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possessed a peculiar attraction for him, and he has now for some years given it his exclusive attention, acquiring an extensive and growing clientele. He is chief surgeon to the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company. The professional organizations of which he is a member are the College of Physicians, the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, the Allegheny County Medical Society, and the Austin Flint Doctors' Club of East End. He also belongs to the Phi Beta Phi fraternity.

In all that concerns the welfare of his home city Dr. McGuire takes a public-spirited interest. He belongs to the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Columbus Club, and is a Roman Catholic, a member of the Cathedral congregation.

A man of strong intellectual endowments and deeply read in the literature of his profession, Dr. McGuire keeps fully abreast of the most modern thought. He possesses that benevolence of nature without which skill and learning cannot make the true physician, and numbers many warm friends both within and without the pale of his profession. In appearance and manner he is best described as a high-class Pittsburgh physician.

Dr. McGuire married, April 16, 1913, Mary, daughter of Anthony and Catherine Duddy, of Pittsburgh. Mary Louise, born November 20, 1915, is their only daughter. Mrs. McGuire is a woman of charming personality, and her husband's happiest hours are passed in his own home, where he delights to gather about him a circle of congenial friends.

Dr. McGuire is in the prime of life, and has accomplished much, but, with a man of his type, years mean attainment, and the long period of usefulness that lies before him is sure to bring with it a harvest of results.

(The Reel Line).

Casper Reel, the first ancestor of record, was born May 11, 1742, in Frankfort, Germany, and emigrated to Pennsylvania, settling in Lancaster county, where he became a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving under General Washington and participating in many engagements, including the battle of Brandywine. In 1783 he removed to Allegheny county, becoming the first settler of Ross township. When the Assembly passed the land grant act giving to settlers large tracts of land, Casper Reel took up a large square tract containing about one thousand acres, which afterward proved to be of the choicest land in the township. It is authoritatively stated that he measured it with a grape vine. He was the first collector north of the Allegheny river, his territory extending to the lakes. He was a very successful farmer and fruit culturist, and was considered the wealthiest settler in Ross township, being a man of great influence among his neighbors, to whom he often made loans of money. Through his influence and foresight the Highland Presbyterian Church was organized and erected upon its present site. Casper Reel married, March 2, 1784, Elizabeth Wise, who was born October 2, 1760, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and their children were: Mary, Jacob, John, Daniel, and Conrad, mentioned below; Casper and David, twins; William, and a twin sister who died in infancy; and Elizabeth, who became the wife of George Quail. John Reel served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and died April 6, 1813, at Fort Maumee Rapids, aged twenty-three years. Casper Reel, the elder of his twin brother David, was the first white child born north of the Allegheny river. Casper Reel died October 10, 1824, and his widow passed away August 20, 1843.

(II) Conrad, son of Casper and Eliza-

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beth (Wise) Reel, was the first postmaster in Ross township. In 1824 he and his sons established the first woolen mills west of the Alleghenies, at Perrysville. In 1841 these mills were removed to Allegheny City, and until 1890 were still in operation. Mr. Reel married Rosanna Good, and their children were: Jacob G., who died November 2, 1913; John A., died in 1892; Annie Eliza, mentioned below; and William H., died in 1901. Conrad Reel died in his seventy-sixth year.

(III) Annie Eliza, daughter of Conrad and Rosanna Reel, was born April 27, 1834, and became the wife of Hugh McGuire, as stated above, and she died September 27, 1911.

SIEBERT, William P.,

Carnegie Steel Company Official.

Prominent among the business men of Pittsburgh is William P. Siebert, assistant manager of sales of the Carnegie Steel Company.

The Siebert family is one of the old families of Pittsburgh, the origin of which is traced from William Siebert, of Siebertshausen, Germany, where the family had resided for many generations, the men of the race being well-to-do farmers. The history of the descendants of William Siebert is traced through the following generations:

John Siebert, son of William Siebert, and founder of the American branch of the family, was born in Siebertshausen, of Kreis Rodenburgh, near Hesse Kassel City, Germany, and on June 4, 1836, embarked in a sailing vessel for the United States, landing in Baltimore, September 3, whence he made his way with his sons, Christian and William, to Pittsburgh. They made the journey in Conestoga wagons, and by the portage railroad

and canal, accompanied by a number of others, some of whom also had teams for the transportation of their effects, and they averaged about twenty miles a day, arriving in Pittsburgh, October 3, 1836. On October 7 they began work on the Espy farm, and during the next three years the father and two sons became farmers in what was later known as Baldwin township, Allegheny county, and the father was for the remainder of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. In 1839 Mrs. Siebert arrived, accompanied by the other children. John Siebert was twice married. His first wife bore him one child, Barthel, who was born in 1811, and eventually became a resident of Ross township, Allegheny county. He was but six months old when his mother died, and did not know until after the family came to the United States that he was not the son of his stepmother, who was, in fact his mother's cousin. She was Annie Kunigunde, born in Berbera, Germany, daughter of George Krapp. After her marriage to John Siebert she became the mother of ten children, among them being William, see below. John Siebert died in Pittsburgh in 1852 and his widow in 1854.

William Siebert, son of John and Annie Kunigunde (Krapp) Siebert, was born June 21, 1822, in Germany, and was but fourteen when he came with his father and brother Christian from his native land. He was first employed as a farm hand and in various other ways, including work on the canal and river, and on the express line running from Pittsburgh to Johnstown. In the autumn of 1846 he established himself in the retail grocery business, being the first to open what was called a family grocery in Pittsburgh, and one wherein no liquors were allowed to be sold. His store was situated in the

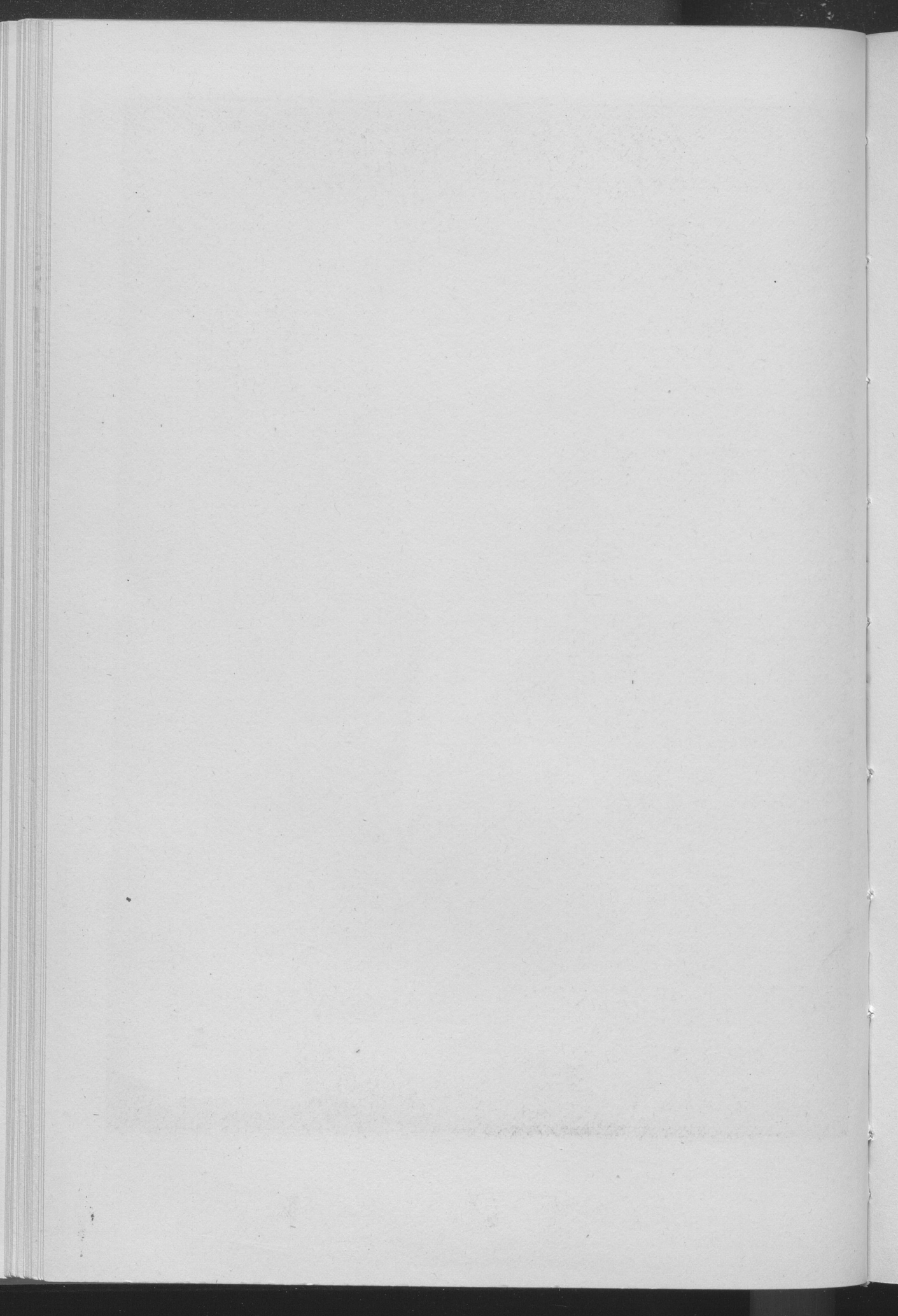


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1
W. D. Liebert



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Fifth (now the Ninth) Ward, and after a time he took as a partner his brother, Paul Siebert, when the firm became known as W. & P. Siebert. This connection was maintained until 1863, when Paul retired and settled in Ross township, William continuing in the business until 1872, when he also retired on account of having lost his hearing. Mr. Siebert married, in 1844, in Pittsburgh, Mary, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Geschwindt) Zimmerman, and their children were: Albert, a Lutheran minister; Frances V., widow of W. W. Wattles, of Pittsburgh; Catharine, wife of Joseph Lambie; Elizabeth; and William P., see below.

William P. Siebert, son of William and Mary (Zimmerman) Siebert, was born June 9, 1859, in Pittsburgh, where he received his education in the public schools. From 1877 to 1880 he was connected with the engineering department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, after which he served the McConway and Torley Company in a clerical capacity until 1890. He was then associated until 1892 with the Park Steel Company, in the sales department, after which he had charge until April, 1894, of the Denver, Colorado, sales department, with an office in that city. He then returned to Pittsburgh and became manager of the sales department of the Ohio Steel Company, at Youngstown, Ohio. When this organization was absorbed by the National Steel Company in 1896 he was made general manager of the sales department, a position which he retained until 1901, and stationed in New York City. In that year the United States Steel Corporation was formed and Mr. Siebert returned to Pittsburgh and became assistant general manager of the sales department of the Carnegie Steel Company, which position he now holds.

Personally, Mr. Siebert is a man of

strongly marked characteristics, modestly inclined, but in business thoroughly aggressive. One of the most potent factors in his success has been his ability to foresee results. Mr. Siebert is a supporter of the Republican party, and in church relations is identified with the First English Lutheran Church, of which he has been a member since 1873. He belongs to the Duquesne Union, Pittsburgh Country and Press clubs, of Pittsburgh, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

Mr. Siebert married (first) in 1888, Callie Young, and they were the parents of three children: 1. William Paul, Jr., born June 19, 1889, educated at Miami Military Institute, Germantown, Ohio, and Cornell University, now in the sales department of the Phillips Sheet Tin Plate Company, New York City. 2. Clarence, born July 4, 1890, educated at Miami Military Institute, Germantown, Ohio; timekeeper at the works of the Canton Sheet Steel Company, Canton, Ohio, from 1910 until 1912, since then employed in clerical capacity at the works of the Phillips Sheet Tin Plate Company, Wierton, West Virginia. 3. John Haskell, born July 29, 1892, educated at Miami Military Institute, employed in the general sales department, Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburgh, 1912 until 1914; since then to present at Duquesne Steel Works of the Carnegie Steel Company. Mrs. Siebert died March 19, 1894, and Mr. Siebert married (second) August 18, 1898, Aeola Dickson, daughter of Albert and Catherine (Lessig) Dickson, of Pittsburgh, and by this union became the father of two children: 1. William Wilson, born July 12, 1900, being educated at Bethlehem Preparatory School. 2. Ralph Dickson, born April 6, 1902, being educated at Shadyside Academy, Pittsburgh.

In his career William P. Siebert has

gained a success that is not measured by financial prosperity alone, but is gauged by the kindly amenities and congenial associations that go to satisfy man's many-sided nature.

FINLEY, George,

Man of Enterprise, Ideal Citizen.

The Pittsburgh of eighty years ago seems, as we look back upon it, to belong to the remote past, so crowded with achievement and result has been this period of the city's history. Among the men who were foremost in ushering in this magnificent era of progress was the late George Finley, whose name for three quarters of a century has been a synonym for every public and private virtue. In business and finance and also in the sphere of politics, Mr. Finley was during that entire period largely instrumental in developing the interests and strengthening the principles which to-day constitute the foundation of the world renown of the metropolis of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Hudson Finley, father of George Finley and Thomas Hudson Finley, Jr., was born in Birmingham, England, and early in the nineteenth century emigrated to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh, where he was master of a school which stood near the present site of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church. Mr. Finley married, in the year 1818, Jane, daughter of John and Rebecca Ferree, the former a representative of one of the leading pioneer families of the Iron City.

George, son of Thomas Hudson and Jane (Ferree) Finley, was born in the year 1820, on the old Ferree homestead, where his mother also had first seen the light. The boy received his education in the schools of his native city, and when a young man displayed considerable talent

as an artist, painting a number of pictures which are still in the possession of his family. Later he became a fresco painter, and many of the old residences of the neighborhood bear the marks of his handiwork.

In the course of time Mr. Finley became the owner of the Ferree homestead, inheriting the land from his mother. The estate originally comprised sixty acres, and was a grant from William Penn, the patent for which was taken out by John Ferree, Mr. Finley's mother's father. The tract was called in the deed "Green Meadows," and included Silver Lake Grove. The beautiful sheet of water known for many years as Silver Lake was the outgrowth of a sand-washing business established by Mr. Finley, who invented and patented a device for the purpose. In order to operate his sand-washing mechanism, he found it necessary to build a reservoir, and this was the beginning of Silver Lake. About ten acres of the estate were covered with a layer of sand from eight to ten feet deep, and this was the source of the supply of sand for all the glass works in Pittsburgh and was used in the making of the first glass sand ever manufactured in this city. The lake abounded with various kinds of fish, and in 1873 Mr. Finley, who was among the first to become interested in the propagation of German carp in the United States, introduced some into Silver Lake. They multiplied rapidly, their fame spread, and soon they were demanded for propagation purposes by nearly every State in the Union. Mr. Finley published a treatise on carp culture which was widely read and caused him to be regarded as an authority on the subject.

Nor was this the only instance of Mr. Finley's public-spirited desire to cause his individual prosperity to minister to the general good. The first ice ever taken



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Geo. Vinley

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to Pittsburgh is said to have come from Silver Lake, and the annual ice harvest grew to be an important industry, many thousand tons being harvested each winter.

The political career of Mr. Finley is exceptionally remarkable in view of the fact that he never in any manner sought to attain a position of eminence. It was the strong impression which his true worth and ability produced on his fellow citizens which caused them to demand his services in places of public trust and responsibility. For many years he was a staunch Republican, and took an active part in the affairs of the organization, rendering distinguished service to the cause. In 1856 he served as a delegate to the convention which nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency. From 1872 to 1880 he represented the Twenty-first Ward in the common and select councils. During his latter years, Mr. Finley was prominently identified with the Prohibitionists, being nominated on that ticket for several State and county offices. He was for many years a conspicuous advocate of the temperance cause. To his eternal honor, Mr. Finley is entitled to a place in that noble body of men, the pioneer Abolitionists. He was one of those who dared to lead the van when death or social ostracism awaited the champion of the slave, and he lived to witness the complete triumph of the cause of which he had been a fearless advocate.

Among the numerous business enterprises in which Mr. Finley was largely interested, was the East End Gas Company, and he was also connected with several of the city banks. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, he was widely but unostentatiously charitable. He was a charter member of Hailman Lodge, No. 321, Free and Ac-

cepted Masons, and belonged to Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, in the work of which he took an active interest.

The strong mental endowments of Mr. Finley were balanced by executive talents of a high order, and it was largely owing to this combination of the thinker and the doer that his power of accomplishment was so truly phenomenal. His appearance testified to this union of attributes. Tall, erect, and of commanding presence, his features bore the stamp of strength, intelligence, activity, and withal, of a large benevolence. Luxuriant iron gray hair crowned a nobly formed head, and white moustache and whiskers lent a singular air of distinction to a countenance which once seen was not easily forgotten. The dark eyes, keen and searching though they were, could beam with kindness and at times twinkle with humor, and the whole aspect gave assurance of a man of purpose. He was of remarkable physical vigor, an enthusiastic pedestrian, and devoted to outdoor sports. Having resided all his life in the neighborhood of his birthplace, Mr. Finley was naturally regarded as an authority on local history, and in matters pertaining to the origin and early days of East Liberty he was probably better informed than any other man in Pittsburgh. All the old landmarks, most of which have now disappeared, were familiar to him. He remembered the days of the pack-horse and the stage-coach, and the names which were among the household words of his youth were those of the Roup, Negley, Winebiddle and McCombe families, which now constitute a part of the city's history. But though delighting to live over again the scenes of his early life, Mr. Finley was intensely progressive, taking the keenest interest in all that tended toward improvement of existing conditions. Inventions and discoveries

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which promised to be of benefit to mankind always received from him hearty encouragement and liberal support, and he hailed with special enthusiasm the appearance of the daguerreotype and photograph. He was a loyal friend, and in no transaction of his entire life was his integrity ever called in question.

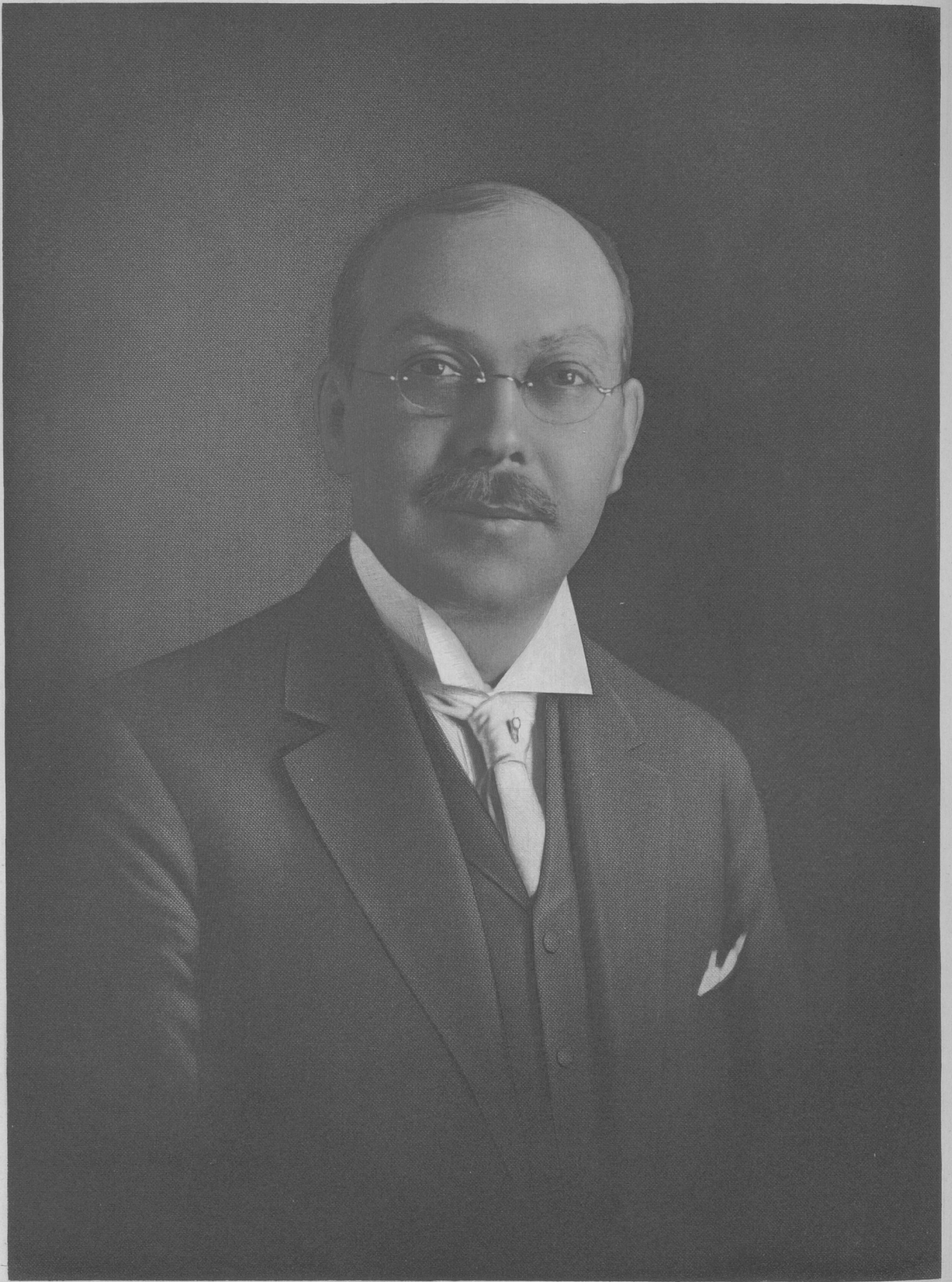
Mr. Finley married, April 13, 1854, Lydia A., daughter of Andrew and Mary Ann (Cook) Denniston, of Montpelier, Vermont, and granddaughter of George Denniston, the first toll-gate keeper on the old Greensburg pike, in the neighborhood now known as Bayardstown. The Dennistons are among the old and leading families of Pittsburgh, and two well-known grandsons of the toll-gate keeper were J. F. Denniston, former city treasurer, now deceased, and the late Major William H. Denniston, president of the East End Gas Company. Mr. and Mrs. Finley were the parents of the following children: James Atwell, employed on the estate; William Denniston, in the registry of deeds office, Pittsburgh, married; Charles Andrew, superintendent of the water department of Pittsburgh, married; Frances H., wife of Francis C. Torrens; Lydia E., married John T. Morris, and has one daughter, Lydia Martha; Jennie, married Thomas J. Darragh, of Memphis, Tennessee, and is now deceased, leaving one son, Finley Darragh, of Memphis, Tennessee; George Scott, deceased; William McCully, deceased; and Annie Keziah, also deceased.

The family home was the beautiful old Jones homestead, now long known as the Finley homestead, and under the roof of the old-time mansion all the children grew to maturity. The place was at one time among the most attractive and picturesque in the city, but the despoiling of Silver Lake and the extension of the Pennsylvania railroad took away the syl-

van charm. For nearly forty years it was the centre of a gracious and refined hospitality dispensed by a host and hostess the memory of whose cordial welcome is still cherished in many hearts. Mr. Finley was a man who regarded the ties of family and friendship as sacred obligations, and his long union with a charming and congenial woman was one of exceptional felicity. Mrs. Finley still resides in the East End, with her son, James Atwell Finley, and is surrounded by a large circle of devoted friends to whom she is endeared by her winning personality and her charitable and kindly disposition.

To Mr. Finley was granted not only the time necessary for notable achievement, but also such length of days as enabled him to witness the results of his labors. On February 9, 1900, he passed away, "full of years and of honors," sincerely mourned by all classes of the community, and lamented by a great city whose prosperity he had largely helped to create. He expired in the old home, which was only about two hundred yards distant from the house in which he was born. The interests of his entire life had always centered in the city of his nativity, and the home about which his fondest associations clustered was not his summer retreat at Ridge View Park, beautiful as it was, but the ancestral estate on which he was born and where he breathed his last.

The passing of Mr. Finley severed one of the links which then connected us with the city of the past, and in an especially vital sense was it a public bereavement. George Finley was a part of Old Pittsburgh. As long as that noble and benignant presence remained with them his neighbors felt that the city of their fathers had not wholly ceased to exist. An illustrious group they were, those stalwart men of a former generation, and among



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A. McManis

the most famous was this brilliant man of affairs and high-minded legislator. As long as men honor the virtues which constitute true manliness so long will Pittsburghers revere the name and memory of George Finley.

HANAUER, Albert M.,

Enterprising Citizen.

The supremacy of Pittsburgh among the industrial cities of the world is the supremacy of superior brain-power, and describing a man as a leading Pittsburgh business man is equivalent to saying that he possesses intelligence of a high order and touches life at many points. A man of this type is Albert M. Hanauer, who for many years has been identified with the vital interests of the Iron City.

Albert Meyer Hanauer was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1865, son of the late Meyer and Henrietta (Lehrberger) Hanauer. The Hanauer family is one of the old Jewish families, and is proud of being descended from Abraham and tracing its ancestry almost four thousand years.

Meyer Hanauer was born in Bavaria, and came to America, where he sojourned with friends of his family living in affluence in Baltimore. There he married Henrietta Lehrberger, whose mother is buried in Baltimore. After their marriage they made Pittsburgh their home and reached there in 1846, where Meyer Hanauer was leading merchant for many years. Among their seven children, Albert M. Hanauer was the fourth. Meyer Hanauer was stricken with apoplexy while with his family on their way home from Cape May, in 1882, and died within an hour after the stroke.

Albert M. Hanauer received his elementary education in the public and high schools of Pittsburgh, and on account of

his father's ill health early entered business life, studying at every idle moment to further his higher education. He has traveled extensively from Alaska to Europe.

On September 1, 1882, Mr. Hanauer became connected with the Phillip Hamburger Company, advancing step by step, and in 1890 he was admitted as a partner. He is now sole owner of the business and chairman of the Hamburger Distillery, Limited, selling only to the large wholesalers.

Many organizations have attempted to get the services of Mr. Hanauer on their board of directors, and his public spirit has led him to accept many such trusts. He has been a director of the Chamber of Commerce for many years, and has often been delegated by the State, City, County, as well as the Chamber, to represent it at various conventions. He was chairman of the "Free Bridge" committee of the chamber that virtually secured the freeing of the bridges over the Allegheny river, and was a member of the executive committee that brought about Greater Pittsburgh by the annexation of Allegheny. It was through Mr. Hanauer's efforts that the removal of the old "Block House" from its site at the Point was prevented, and for this he received the formal thanks of a number of patriotic societies. This inspired Mrs. Edith Darlington Ammon so that she secured the enactment of a law preventing the destruction or removal of historical buildings.

Mr. Hanauer was on the executive committee, and treasurer of the Russian Relief Fund for the benefit of sufferers in the Kiev massacre. He was on the executive committee and secretary of the San Francisco Relief Fund. He was a member of the executive committee of the Dayton (Ohio) Flood Relief Fund. He

was a member of the committee that entertained Baron Kuroki, the conqueror of the Russian army in Manchuria, during that famous warrior's visit to Pittsburgh, and has been on many committees of public importance.

Fond of music, Mr. Hanauer was a guarantor of the Pittsburgh Orchestra, and is a guarantor of the Philadelphia Orchestra. He is a life director of the Hebrew Institute; a director of the Jewish Old Folks Home; and is a member of the National Civic Federation; of the Geographical Society, the Art Society, Historical Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Civic Club, National Economic League, and the American Defense Society. As a clubman,—the Westmoreland Country Club was started at his home, and of which he was a director for nine years. He is a life member of the Americus Club and of the Press Club; a charter member of the German Club; has held various offices in the Concordia Club in his younger years; is a member of Rodef Shalom Congregation; is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Hanauer believes that every man should devote part of his time to the welfare of his Country, State and City.

He married, June 1, 1905, Miss Carrie Gertrude, daughter of Marcus and Jane (Hart) Marx, of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Marx is a member of the firm of Hart Schaeffner & Marx. Mr. and Mrs. Hanauer are the parents of a son, Phillip Hamburger Hanauer, born April 17, 1907. Their home in the East End, and their summer home in the Allegheny Mountains, are the abode of gracious hospitality.

Mr. Hanauer has been dubbed the hero of Lucerne. With many other Americans, he was marooned at that point when the great European war broke out in the

summer of 1914. When mobilization was completed, he obtained upon his personal guarantee a train *de luxe* consisting of eight sleeping cars (which were all the first-class sleeping cars in Switzerland at the time); four first-class passenger cars and two baggage cars, from the Swiss government, with the promise of safe conduct; the train to go through from Lucerne to Rotterdam without change of cars, and all baggage in bond. There were two hundred and fifty-three passengers. Mr. Hanauer was presented with the thanks of all the adults aboard, signed in their own handwriting, and the American Minister to Berne, Mr. Pleasant A. Stovall, stated that it was the finest train out of Switzerland after the war started.

A man of action rather than words, Mr. Hanauer demonstrates his public spirit by actual achievements.

LIGGETT, Sidney B.,

Railway Official.

The late Sidney Byron Liggett, for thirty-four years secretary of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, was one of the men who by force of character no less than by native ability, leave an enduring impress upon their times and upon their work. Mr. Liggett was of ancient Scottish lineage, the family of which he was a representative being noteworthy in the history of the Old World, and having taken a leading part in the development and upbuilding of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The race of the Liggetts, or Leggetts, is first found in Perthshire, Scotland. In 1609 one or more of the family migrated to the province of Ulster, Ireland. The Liggett arms are: Azure, on a bend argent, three human hearts gules, on a chief of the second, as many martlets sable. Crest: A martlet sable on a heart gules. Motto: *Jesus Hominum Salvator.*

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Robert Liggett, the first ancestor of record, was born in 1743, in County Antrim, Ireland, and in 1771 emigrated to the province of Pennsylvania, settling in West Nantmeal township, Chester county. In 1774-78 he was assessed for one hundred and fifty acres of land, and in 1779 he sold this property for £250. In 1781 he moved to Washington county, purchasing a farm near the present site of Finleyville, and there passed the remainder of his life. In the vicinity was the "Rowgalley Tavern," so called from the sign—a galley manned by rowers. Robert was not in the colonial wars, nor was he in the Revolution, but he is said to have had two brothers, James and John, who served in the Chester County Associators in the struggle for independence. Robert Liggett married, in 1779, Isabella, born May 11, 1759, in County Antrim, Ireland, sister of John Darragh, second mayor of Pittsburgh. The Darraghs were originally Scotch Covenanters. Some of them fought at the siege of Derry, and some were in Cromwell's army. Robert Liggett and his wife were the parents of the following children: John, mentioned below; James, Isaac, Robert, Daniel, Lydia, Jane, Isabella, and Archibald. Robert Liggett died January 2, 1806, and his widow survived him nearly forty years, passing away in 1845.

(II) John, son of Robert and Isabella (Darragh) Liggett, was born May 21, 1780, at Brandywine Manor, Chester county, and for a number of years was interested in a tannery in Pittsburgh. He is said to have been a cabinetmaker, and his place of business was two or three times destroyed by fire. Finally he became connected with Leech & Company, in the Pennsylvania Canal at Sharpsburg. A well-to-do and prominent citizen, he was a Whig in politics and very active in local affairs. He married Rosanna Sharp

(see Sharp), and portraits of himself and his wife are in possession of the Liggett family of Pittsburgh. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Liggett: Isabel, who married Robert Knox; Eliza, who married the latter's cousin and namesake; Jane, wife of Merrick Munson; John, mentioned below; Daniel, and James Sharp. John Liggett died April 11, 1833, and the death of his widow occurred August 6, 1846. Both were members of the Presbyterian church. John Liggett was a stout, hearty, handsome man, generous and wholesouled, a favorite with all who knew him.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) and Rosanna (Sharp) Liggett, was born March 19, 1814, in Pittsburgh, and received a common school education in his native city. For a number of years he was in the chair manufacturing business under the firm name of Childs & Liggett, one of the prominent Pittsburgh firms of those days. In politics he was a staunch Whig, and in religion a Presbyterian, he and his wife being members of the First Church of that communion in Pittsburgh. He affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. John Liggett married, November 7, 1844, Catherine, born in that city, May 8, 1815, daughter of William and Catherine (McLeod) Hutton. Mr. Hutton was one of the pioneer glass manufacturers of Pittsburgh, and his wife was a descendant of Sir Roderick McLeod, of Talisker, Isle of Skye, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Liggett were the parents of the following children: Martha Fiske, wife of Benjamin Negley McLain, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work; Sidney Byron, mentioned below and Isabella Knox, deceased. Mr. Liggett died October 30, 1854, and his wife survived him but a few months, passing away June 5, 1855.

(IV) Sidney Byron, son of John (2) and Catherine (Hutton) Liggett, was

born May 10, 1849, in Pittsburgh, and received his early education in the public schools of his native city. Left an orphan at the age of six years, his small patrimony was used in obtaining for him the best instruction then available, and he attended the Tuscarora Academy, Academia, Pennsylvania, and the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh.

In 1867 Mr. Liggett entered the business world, his first position being a clerkship in the office of Hailman, Rahm & Company, iron manufacturers, with whom he remained until they dissolved four years later. The youngest clerk on their pay roll when he entered their service, he had advanced to the position of shipping clerk ere he left it. He then obtained a clerkship in the auditor's office of the Fort Wayne railroad, thus identifying himself with the interests with which he was to be associated during the remainder of his life. In auditing railroad accounts Mr. Liggett acquired a fund of valuable experience, and he also displayed a capacity for hard work and an exceptional degree of ability which did not fail to attract the attention of his superiors. In 1879 he was made assistant secretary in the executive department, and in 1881 was promoted to the office of secretary of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh. This very responsible position he held to the close of his life and the manner in which he discharged its duties is a story of honor in the annals of a famous system.

In politics Mr. Liggett was an Independent Gold Democrat he never sought public position, though keenly alive to his obligations as a citizen. In all that concerned the welfare and development of his native city he ever manifested a keen and helpful interest, and no movement having that end in view found him un-

responsive. He belonged to the Society of the Colonial Wars and the Sons of the Revolution. In the latter order he was for several years a member of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Society. He and his wife were for a number of years members of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church at Sewickley. His clubs were the Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh Golf, and he also belonged to the Episcopal Church Club.

It is interesting to note the characteristics by which Mr. Liggett was distinguished throughout his long and successful business career. One of the most salient was a remarkable memory which gave him a knowledge in detail of all the varied and intricate affairs of the executive business of the railroad, thus rendering him an invaluable official. For many years he wrote the minute books of the company with his own hand, his penmanship being a marvel of neatness and accuracy. His attractive personality and his manner, invariably gentle and courteous, won the affection and friendship of all those associated with him in business and social life, and his inflexible strength of principle commanded the respect of all. He was a man of fine appearance, his well-cut features accentuated by a moustache, the expression of his dark eyes keen but kindly and his whole aspect dignified and genial.

Mr. Liggett married, November 15, 1870, Emma Catherine Stevenson, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of the following children: Dudley Stevenson, whose biography appears on another page of this work; Sidney Sharp, whose biography may also be found elsewhere in this work; Laura Catherine; John Darragh, deceased; and Clara Louise, deceased. Laura Catherine Liggett was born April 4, 1881, in Sewickley, and was edu-

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cated in private schools in Pittsburgh, and at Miss Ely's School, New York City. On October 8, 1901, she was married to Moses Bedell Suydam, of the M. B. Suydam Company, paint manufacturers, Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Suydam have two children: Laura Catherine, born October 17, 1902; and Mary Bedell, born October 31, 1907. By his marriage Mr. Liggett gained the life companionship of a charming and congenial woman, and their home was the seat of a gracious hospitality.

Suddenly, untouched by age or infirmity, Mr. Liggett was summoned from the scene of his activities, breathing his last on January 8, 1915. In the business world he left a vacancy difficult to fill, and in the hearts of his family and friends a void deep and lasting.

Without her railroads, placing her, as they do, in touch with the world at large, Pittsburgh' greatness never would have been, and it is to men of the type of Sidney Byron Liggett that she owes in great part the realization of her splendid possibilities.

(The Sharp Line).

James Sharp, the first ancestor of record, was descended from Scotch progenitors, and served as a captain in Forbes' campaign in 1758, being present at the capture of Fort Duquesne in that year. The company he commanded formed part of the Third Battalion, Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by the gallant General Hugh Mercer, afterward killed at Princeton by the Hessians. Captain Sharp was also in commission in 1759 under Colonel William Clapham, and participated in the distribution of land granted by the province of Pennsylvania to officers of the provincial war. Captain Sharp married Margery, daughter of Robert and Rosanna McConnell, of Letterkenny township, Cumberland (now Franklin) county, Pennsylvania.

Robert McConnell served in the French and Indian war, first as a private and afterward as a lieutenant. The government land of which Captain Sharp received a share was called "The Bald Eagle Valley Tract." Among his children were two sons: William; and Matthew, mentioned below. Both these sons served in the Continental army.

(II) Matthew, son of James and Margery (McConnell) Sharp, was born in 1751, in Cumberland county, and resided there, and afterward in Franklin county, owning land in both. During the Revolutionary War he served as a private in the Eighth Battalion of the Pennsylvania Line, under Lieutenant Daniel Smith. Matthew Sharp married, in 1780, Elizabeth (Lindsay) Culbertson (see Lindsay), and their children were: Rosanna, mentioned below; and Mary, born in 1789, married Martin Hawkins, and died in March, 1859. Matthew Sharp died in middle life, and his widow, who married Robert Peebles, passed away in 1806.

(III) Rosanna, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth (Lindsay-Culbertson) Sharp, was born August 8, 1781, and became the wife of John (I) Liggett, as stated above.

Mr. and Mrs. Sharp were the parents not only of the two daughters already mentioned, but also of a son James, born in March, 1784, who early in 1800 went from Franklin county to Pittsburgh and bought land between Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg. On this land he operated a large tannery, which he sold, obtaining by patent an extensive tract on the north bank of the Allegheny river. This he cultivated and occupied as a farm, also purchasing land from Judge William Wilkins. On this land the town of Sharpsburg was laid out, being named in his honor. Mr. Sharp married Isabella L. Stockman, and they were the parents of three daughters and one son. Never

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was there a more kindly, generous, broad-minded man than James Sharp. In times of epidemic he personally nursed those stricken who were without means or friends, and affection for children was one of his most marked characteristics. He donated land to every church in Sharpsburg, including the Roman Catholic. Mr. Sharp died April 12, 1861, passing from earth on the day when the guns bombarding Fort Sumter thundered the announcement of civil war. He was universally mourned. His grand-nephew, Sidney Byron Liggett, paid him this tribute: "I was indebted to him for a home, as I was left an orphan at the age of five years with a small estate. I can never forget that kindly grand-uncle who thus sheltered me and taught me what was good and true in life. I lived under that Christian roof for nine years, and I charge my descendants to ever bear in tenderest regard, reverence and affection the memory of James Sharp."

(The Lindsay Line).

The Lindsay family is of Scottish origin and traces its genealogy from the time of William the Conqueror.

(I) James Lindsay was of Cumberland (now Franklin) county, Pennsylvania, and from 1764 to 1769 filled the office of collector of revenue. He served in the provincial forces of Pennsylvania, having the rank of lieutenant in Captain David McAllister's company, First Battalion, in the regiment commanded by Colonel James Burd.

(II) Elizabeth, daughter of James Lindsay, was a remarkably handsome woman, the belle of Cumberland county. When but sixteen she married Robert Culbertson, a soldier of the Revolution, by whom she had five children. In 1778 her husband died and in 1780 she became the wife of Matthew Sharp (see Sharp line).

(The Stevenson Line).

(I) John Stevenson, the first ancestor of record, was a farmer of Dromore, Ireland.

(II) William, son of John Stevenson, was born at Dromore, Ireland, and married Martha King, of Aughildard, Ireland. William Stevenson was a linen merchant and emigrated to the United States, settling first in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and thence removing to Pittsburgh.

(III) John (2), son of William and Martha (King) Stevenson, was born March 16, 1811, and was senior member of John Stevenson and Company, one of the oldest jewelry firms in Pittsburgh. Mr. Stevenson married Louisa Denig (see Denig line).

(IV) Emma Catherine, daughter of John (2) and Louisa (Denig) Stevenson, was born May 23, 1849, in Pittsburgh, and became the wife of Sidney Byron Liggett, as stated above.

(The Denig Line).

Louis Denig, a representative of one of the old German families of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, was born there, September 19, 1755, and removed to Chambersburg, Franklin county, where he engaged in business as a druggist. He was twice married, his second wife, whom he wedded October 25, 1810, being Catherine, daughter of John Reges, of Franklin county. Louis Denig died in 1832.

(II) Louisa, daughter of Louis and Catherine (Reges) Denig, was born December 23, 1815, and became the wife of John (2) Stevenson (see Stevenson line).

LIGGETT, Dudley S.,

Real Estate and Insurance Operator.

Among the astute representatives of the real estate and insurance interests of Pittsburgh is Dudley Stevenson Liggett,

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who has for nearly twenty years been actively engaged in this line of business. Mr. Liggett is also quietly but intimately identified with the political, social and religious interests of his native city.

Dudley Stevenson Liggett was born December 4, 1872, in Allegheny, now North Side, Pittsburgh, and is a son of Sidney Byron and Emma Catherine (Stevenson) Liggett. A biography of Mr. Liggett, who is now deceased, together with full ancestral record, appears on preceding pages in this work. Dudley Stevenson Liggett received his preparatory education in schools of the metropolis and then entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, graduating in 1891, with the degree of Civil Engineer.

Entering at once upon the practice of his profession, Mr. Liggett associated himself with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, maintaining the connection until 1897, when he turned his attention to the real estate and insurance business. In this he has ever since been successfully engaged, and in everything pertaining to it is regarded as an authority. As such he would instantly be recognized, his countenance giving evidence of the sound judgment and keen foresight which he is known to possess. His business is conducted under the firm name of D. S. Liggett.

Republican principles always receive the aid of Mr. Liggett's vote and influence, but he takes no active part in the affairs of the organization. He is enrolled in the Sons of the Revolution and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and belongs to the Stanton Heights Golf and the Duquesne and Church clubs. He is a member of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Liggett married, October 21, 1903, Agnes Hamilton, daughter of the late An-

drew J. and Agnes K. (Brown) Armstrong, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Liggett, who is a woman of culture and charm, was educated at Ogontz School, and is a member of the Tuesday Musical Club and the Ogontz School Association.

Dudley Stevenson Liggett is, perhaps, best described in one simple sentence which has at least the merit of literal truthfulness: He is an able business man, and a useful citizen.

LIGGETT, Sidney S.,

Financier.

Sidney Sharp Liggett, head of the bond department of the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, has been since his entrance into business identified with the banking interests of his native city. Devotion to his chosen sphere of action has not, however, caused Mr. Liggett to be unmindful of the obligations of citizenship, or to fail in appreciation of the amenities of social life.

Sidney Sharp Liggett was born May 13, 1876, in Allegheny, now North Side, Pittsburgh, and is a son of Sidney Byron and Emma Catherine (Stevenson) Liggett. A biography of Mr. Liggett, who is deceased, with full history of the family, may be found on another page of this work.

Sidney Sharp Liggett received his preparatory education in schools of his native city, afterward studying at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York. On his return to Pittsburgh, Mr. Liggett associated himself with the banking business, and has at different times been connected with the Western National Bank and the Pittsburgh Trust Company. In 1911 he was the Pittsburgh representative of Redmond & Company, bankers and brokers, of New York City. He is now head of the bond department

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of the Union Trust Company. His record proves that he made no mistake in entering the financial world, and in appearance and manner he is a typical Pittsburgh banker of the younger generation.

As an Independent in politics, Mr. Liggett votes for the best man, irrespective of party considerations. He belongs to the Sons of the Revolution and his clubs are the Edgeworth and Allegheny Country. He is a member of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church of Sewickley.

Mr. Liggett married, October 6, 1909, Gertrude, daughter of Lewis Irwin, of Pittsburgh, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth Irwin. Mrs. Liggett, who is a member of the Allegheny Country Club of Sewickley, is a social favorite and an accomplished home-maker.

Mr. Liggett belongs to a family distinguished in business life and in the railroad world. By connecting himself with banking he has associated the name with another field of activity.

BRENNEMAN, Willard B.,

Head of Important Industry.

Among the stirring young business men of Pittsburgh none is more truly typical of his class than Willard Brown Brenneman, president and general manager of the Peerless Biscuit Company. While it can truthfully be said that no young man can point to a business record of twenty-eight years, it is undeniable that no stripling of twenty-one ever had more enthusiasm and energy than Mr. Brenneman displays at this period of his career.

Willard Brown Brenneman, son of Christian Charles and Mary Frances (Brown) Brenneman, was born June 8, 1868, on a farm in Hancock county, West Virginia. He received his elementary

education at the little Oak Run country school house, afterward studying for about a year at the Wellsville (Ohio) High School.

At the age of nineteen, Mr. Brenneman came to Pittsburgh and found employment in S. S. Marvin & Company's bakery, doing anything and everything that came to hand about the factory. This was in 1888, and in 1900 he was the Philadelphia manager of the National Biscuit Company into which the S. S. Marvin Company was merged. "Not surprising at all," said those who witnessed his career from the outset, "in a man who showed at the very beginning the stuff of which he was made. Such a man is bound to succeed." This prediction has been abundantly fulfilled.

In 1900 Mr. Brenneman returned to Pittsburgh as manager of the sales, credits and collections of the bread and cracker business of the Ward-Mackey Company. Twelve years later he purchased the ground, buildings, machinery and good will of the cracker end of the Ward-Mackey Company and established the Peerless Biscuit Company. The entire stock of the concern is owned by thirteen members of the Brenneman family, Willard Brown Brenneman owning the controlling interest. In all its departments the business is made to conform to the highest standards as a large part of the community daily bears witness.

In addition to the leadership of this extensive enterprise, Mr. Brenneman has important interests in a number of other business concerns of the metropolis. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and is enrolled in the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, the Rotary Club of Pittsburgh, and the Stanton Heights and Beaver Valley Golf clubs. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Pittsburgh



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W. D. Brewster



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evangelistic committee and the Emory Methodist Episcopal Church.

The face of Mr. Brenneman, open, honest and genial, at once proclaims him the man his fellow citizens have long known him to be—able and trustworthy in business, loyal in friendship and thoroughly dependable in all relations of life.

Mr. Brenneman married, July 2, 1891, Minnie B., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Allison) Beal, of East Liverpool, Ohio, and they are the parents of one son, Charles Beal Brenneman, who was born October 18, 1904, being educated in George H. Thurston's Boys School. Mrs. Brenneman is a woman of charming personality, who has ever made his home the place of repose which the home of a busy man ought always to be, and who is a gracious hostess to the many friends to whom she and her husband delight to extend hospitality. Her whole life is devoted to her home, her church and foreign missionary work. For a number of years she has been at the head of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Work of the Emory Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Brenneman is also on the board of the Methodists Old Folks Home at Dravosburg.

Willard Brown Brenneman is a fine type of the self-made man, a type which not Pittsburgh alone, but all other great cities and, in fact, all communities, can never have too many representatives.

The Brenneman family came originally from Germany, where Melchior Brenneman was possessed of title and landed estate. In the turmoil and persecutions which arose following the Reformation, he left his estate, taking his family, and dwelt near Lake Constance, Switzerland. He died and was buried there. His three sons came to America. According to "Rupp's Thirty Thousand Names," Christian Brenneman and Melchior Brenneman settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania,

in 1709. Christopher Brenneman followed and came to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1719. It was in the early part of 1800 that Christian Brenneman, a descendant, came to Brooke county, Virginia, and married Elizabeth Nessley, daughter of Jacob Nessley, and purchased from Jacob Nessley thirteen hundred acres of land lying on the beautiful Ohio river. All of this land is still in the possession of the family.

The Nessley family came originally from Holland. Jacob Nessley came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and settled on the Ohio river in 1785. His wife's name was Myers. Jacob Nessley purchased from the State of Virginia eight thousand acres of land. This grant was signed by Thomas Jefferson, who was then governor. In the same year, 1785, he purchased five thousand acres of land on the west bank of the Ohio, from the Northwest Territory. All of this tract of land is yet in the ownership of the lineal descendants.

Jacob Nessley is the great-great-grandfather of Willard B. Brenneman; and Christian Brenneman is the great-grandfather.

Sarah Ramsey-Brenneman, the paternal grandmother, is a descendant of the Scottish house of Ramsey, scions of which came to Pennsylvania in the latter half of the eighteenth century, settling in Beaver county. They belonged to the Seceder faith.

Eliza Baird-Brown, the maternal grandmother, is a descendant of the Scottish house of Baird. Members of this ancient family came into Pennsylvania in the early part of the eighteenth century, and located in Fayette county. Absalom Baird and Samuel Baird were officers in the Pennsylvania division of troops in the War of the Revolution.

Sir Richard Brown, the first of the

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Brown family of this connection, came from Scotland, and located in Baltimore, Maryland. He afterwards purchased a landed estate in Prince William county. The "Archives of Maryland" show that the name of Richard Brown appears in Captain Sellman's company in the War of the Revolution, and that he was mustered into service in June, 1779, and was discharged in August, 1780. Richard Brown came into Pennsylvania about 1793, and located in Fayette county. His son, Charles Brown, came from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, to Hancock county, Virginia, in 1848. Mary Frances, daughter of Charles Brown, was married to Christian Charles Brenneman, July 4, 1860.

BRENNEMAN, Clarence,

Corporation Official.

Clarence Brenneman, secretary and treasurer of the Peerless Biscuit Company, while thoroughly identified with Pittsburgh, having spent the greater part of his active life in the metropolis, has also been prominently associated with business interests of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Brenneman is a representative of a family which was founded in Pennsylvania about the middle of the eighteenth century, and is allied by marriage with many well-known descendants of the early settlers of the Keystone State.

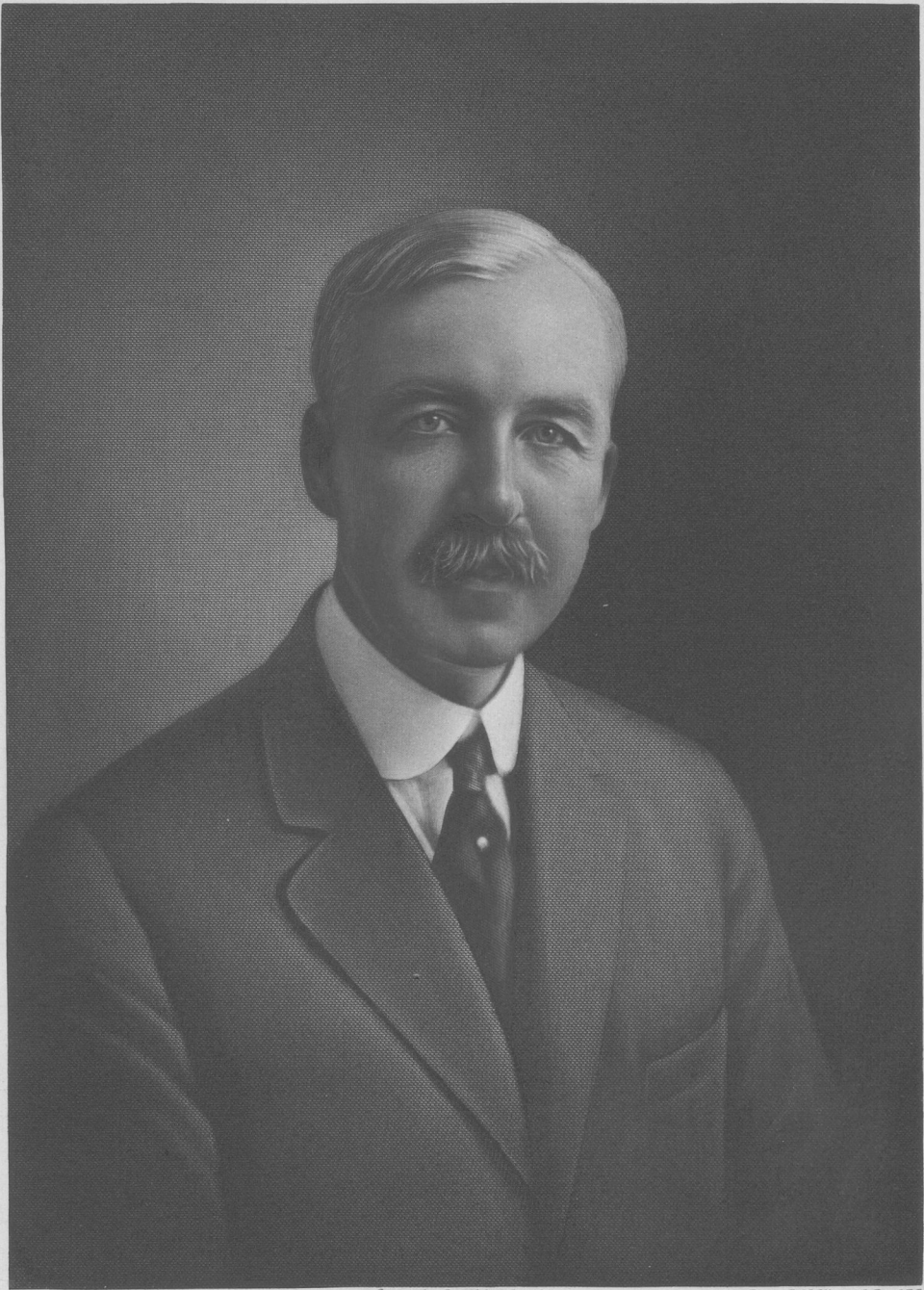
Clarence Brenneman was born October 2, 1866, on a farm in Hancock county, West Virginia, and is a son of Christian Charles and Mary Frances (Brown) Brenneman, and a brother of Willard Brown Brenneman, whose biography with portrait appears on a preceding page of this work. Clarence Brenneman received his primary education in the public schools of his native county, passing thence to the Wellsville (Ohio) High

School, and then entering Mount Union College.

In 1889 Mr. Brenneman went to Philadelphia as clerk and collector for the Philadelphia Vinegar Company, retaining this dual position for one year. At the end of that time he came to Pittsburgh and entered the service of the firm of S. S. Marvin & Company, with which his brother, Willard Brown Brenneman, was already associated. S. S. Marvin & Company later became a part of the United States Biscuit Company, and in 1898 was consolidated with the United States Baking Company, the American Biscuit Company and the New York Baking Company, the whole forming the National Biscuit Company. With these noteworthy concerns Clarence Brenneman remained sixteen years, and both before and after the consolidation his clear foresight and calm, cool judgment were of the utmost value in the conduct of the business.

But Mr. Brenneman was destined to give further proof of his abilities as an organizer in another field. In 1906 he went to Columbus, Ohio, and assisted in the establishment of the Brenneman Baking Company, becoming its secretary. In 1911 he disposed of his interest in the concern, and the following year returned to Pittsburgh, purchasing a large interest in the Peerless Biscuit Company, and assuming the dual position which he has since retained. The ability with which he has discharged the duties it involves is abundantly proved by the history of the organization during the last four years.

In all his business ventures, Mr. Brenneman has been exceptionally successful, which is not to be wondered at, for he is the type of man to whom the word "fail" is unknown, and who compels success even under untoward conditions. He is a large stockholder in the Ward & Ward



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C. P. Byrnes

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Baking Company of Buffalo, New York, and is interested in several local banking concerns.

As a citizen also, Mr. Brenneman is active, ever earnestly striving by every means in his power to further the cause of civic reform and to insure betterment of conditions. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, affiliating with Duquesne Lodge, No. 546, Free and Accepted Masons; and the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He also belongs to the Pittsburgh Commercial Club, and the Pittsburgh Credit Men's Association.

Mr. Brenneman married, November 26, 1891, Josephine Marie, daughter of Joseph P. and Caroline (Edwards) Weir, of Alliance, Ohio. Mrs. Weir is of New England lineage, tracing her descent from the famous Jonathan Edwards. The complete Edwards genealogy is to be found elsewhere in this work. A thoughtful woman of attractive personality, Mrs. Brenneman is in all respects fitted to be the guardian of her husband's home and the sharer of his life. Mr. Brenneman is thoroughly domestic in taste and feeling and is never so happy as at his own fireside, surrounded by the friends whom he delights to gather about him.

As a business man Clarence Brenneman has had an unusually varied and fruitful experience and the result has been to make him a typical Pittsburgher, an organizer and an executant whom the city claims as her own and the chief part of whose record is incorporated in her commercial history.

BYRNES, Clarence P.,

Lawyer, Authority on Patent Law.

Clarence Parshall Byrnes, of the old established patent law firm of Bakewell & Byrnes, has long been a recognized authority in the department of his pro-

fession with which he has been identified during his entire career. For a quarter of a century Mr. Byrnes has been a resident of Pittsburgh, numbered among her leading and most valued citizens.

Clarence Parshall Byrnes was born December 16, 1866, in Belfast, New York State, and graduated from the University of Michigan. His course of study there was supplemented by the invaluable experience gained as an examiner in the United States Patent Office, where for several years he specialized in the iron and steel and in the glass arts both in the processes and in apparatus for their production, and for the working out of the finished articles.

During these years Mr. Byrnes was establishing an enviable reputation, a fact of which in 1891 he received convincing and flattering assurance, being then selected by the firm of W. Bakewell & Son as a silent partner. This firm is the oldest and most prominent firm of patent attorneys in Pittsburgh and in this section of the United States, having held this position for about a century.

In 1901 William Bakewell, the senior partner, died, and the firm became Bakewell & Byrnes, consisting of Thomas W. Bakewell and Clarence P. Byrnes. The rapid increase of their already large business was due to the broad and efficient protection contained in the careful draughting of all the descriptions and claims of their patents, as well as to their singular success in establishing their validity in the Federal Courts and the Supreme Court of the United States. Before Mr. Bakewell established the firm's eastern office in New York City, Mr. Byrnes had been for many years almost exclusively engaged in court arguments, and as head of the Pittsburgh office had successfully handled a number of large suits.

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Bakewell & Byrnes now occupy a large suite of rooms in the Frick Annex Building, with a corps of skilled lawyers, draughtsmen and other assistants. The walls of their library are lined with the records of many old suits in which they have been counsel. For a number of years they handled the entire patent work of the United States Steel Corporation, and they are now doing this work for many other iron and steel companies. The well known glass drawing patents of the American Window Glass Company have always been in their hands, together with those of other glass-making companies. Their clients are found from Boston to the region west of Chicago, and comprise some of the largest manufacturers of steel cars and couplers, railroad specialties, copper, nickel, zinc, aluminum and cork articles, steel and iron castings, drawn metal articles, incandescent lamps and mantels, china and enamelled iron sanitary wares, rolling-mill, open hearth and blast-furnace machinery and tools, steam boilers and wireless telegraph and electro-chemical manufactures.

How much of this extremely flourishing condition of things is due to the tireless energy and progressive wisdom of Mr. Byrnes, it would be difficult to say, but certain it is that Bakewell & Byrnes would never have stood where they stand to-day had it not been for the wisely directed efforts of the present head of the firm. To this position Mr. Byrnes succeeded in July, 1909, by the death of Mr. Bakewell. It was long since proved that under his guidance the firm will lose none of its ancient prestige.

Mr. Byrnes is a member of the Duquesne, Allegheny Country and University clubs of Pittsburgh, the Edgeworth Club of Sewickley, and belongs to the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C., and the Engineers' Club of New York. He

is also a member of the Delta Upsilon college fraternity. Mr. Byrnes is a member of the Presbyterian church of Sewickley, Pennsylvania.

The countenance of Mr. Byrnes shows him to be a man with whom obstacles count only as incentives to more vigorous action. His clarity of vision is never dimmed by the mists arising from complication of interests, but he steadily keeps in view the vital issue, allowing nothing to divert his course, with the result that he seldom fails to arrive at the desired goal. He possesses a magnetism which inspires personal loyalty in his associates and subordinates and wherever he goes, draws around him warm and true friends.

Mr. Byrnes married Mary Melvin, daughter of the late George B. Barrett, a well-known wholesale jeweller, and they are the parents of one child: Martha Barrett Byrnes. Mrs. Byrnes is a charming woman, given, like her husband, to hospitality, and no place is so dear to Mr. Byrnes as the beautiful home in Sewickley where the happiest hours of his busy life are spent.

The structure of Mr. Byrnes' success has been reared by indefatigable industry and indomitable perseverance on a foundation of inherent ability and unquestioned honor.

McCREADY, Robert J., M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon.

A leader among Pittsburgh's veteran physicians is Dr. Robert J. McCready who can look back upon more than forty years of continuous practice in the city and its suburbs. Dr. McCready belongs to a family which is, to a certain extent, identified with the profession of medicine, several of its members being physicians of repute.

Robert McCready, great-grandfather of

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Robert J. McCready, was born in Scotland, and in 1772 emigrated to the American colonies. After working for a time on a farm in New Jersey, he went to York county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in school teaching until the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. Without hesitation the young Scotchman took up arms in the cause of independence, rendering good service under Washington. Subsequently he returned to York county, and in the autumn of 1776 removed to the western part of the State, settling on a farm of three hundred and thirty-two acres near Eldersville, Washington county, now occupied by Robert B. W. McCready. In the War of 1812, Robert McCready again enlisted in the army of his adopted country, serving as adjutant in the Lisbon regiment. A man of commanding presence, with a voice of unusual strength, he was, by these qualifications as well as by his undoubted courage, peculiarly well fitted for military duties. Mr. McCready held for a time the office of county commissioner, and was for many years a justice of the peace. In the latter part of his life he was a ruling elder of Cross Creek Presbyterian Church. This gallant soldier of two wars died in 1846, at the venerable age of ninety-four, and a monument in Cross Creek Cemetery marks his resting place.

(II) Joseph, son of Robert McCready, was born in Washington county, Ohio, and married Miss Leeper.

(III) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) McCready, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, where he passed his entire life. He married Martha Campbell, and their children were: Cynthia J., wife of Robert Smith, of Ashland county, Ohio; James C., real estate and insurance agent, of Pittsburgh, and father of Dr. J. Homer McCready; Robert J., mentioned below; and Joseph A., a physician of Pittsburgh.

Joseph McCready, the father, died in his seventy-fifth year.

(IV) Dr. Robert J. McCready, son of Joseph (2) and Martha (Campbell) McCready, was born July 6, 1850, in Columbiana county, Ohio, and received his early education in the public schools, afterward studying at Mount Union College. He was then for a time principal of the Liberty schools of the Twentieth Ward of Pittsburgh, going from there to Lewis College, Missouri, where he spent a year as instructor in mathematics.

Having decided to devote himself for life to the profession of medicine, Mr. McCready returned to Pennsylvania and entered upon a course of preparatory reading in Sewickley, later matriculating in Bellevue Medical College and Hospital, and graduating in 1873 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Without delay Dr. McCready returned to Sewickley and opened an office. The ensuing five years brought him a fair measure of success, and when they were ended he removed to Pittsburgh, where he has ever since practiced general medicine and surgery, rising steadily into prominence and building up for himself an assured position in the fraternity of his chosen profession. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society. The countenance, bearing and manner of Dr. McCready have been so thoroughly familiar to two generations of Pittsburghers that any description of them here would be entirely superfluous. He is a man of friendly nature and genial disposition and numbers many friends both within and without the pale of his profession.

In the sphere of politics Dr. McCready has always adhered to the Republican party. He is a member of Asbury Church, and was at one time a trustee of Calvary

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Church, both these churches belonging to the Methodist Episcopal communion.

Dr. McCready married, May 18, 1875, Delphine, daughter of James F. and Ruth (Perkins) Bosworth, of Le Raysville, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of one son, Edwin Bosworth, whose sketch follows. Mrs. McCready, a woman of estimable and lovely character, passed away August 19, 1911.

The record of Dr. McCready is incorporated in the medical annals of Pittsburgh, but without a biography, however brief and imperfect, of this able physician, no history of the city in which he has so long labored and ministered would be complete.

McCREADY, E. Bosworth, M. D.,

Specialist, Author.

Prominent among the younger specialists of Pittsburgh is Dr. E. Bosworth McCready, who has within a few years become well known as a paedologist. Dr. McCready has also established a reputation as a writer on subjects connected with the branch of his profession to which he has chosen to devote himself.

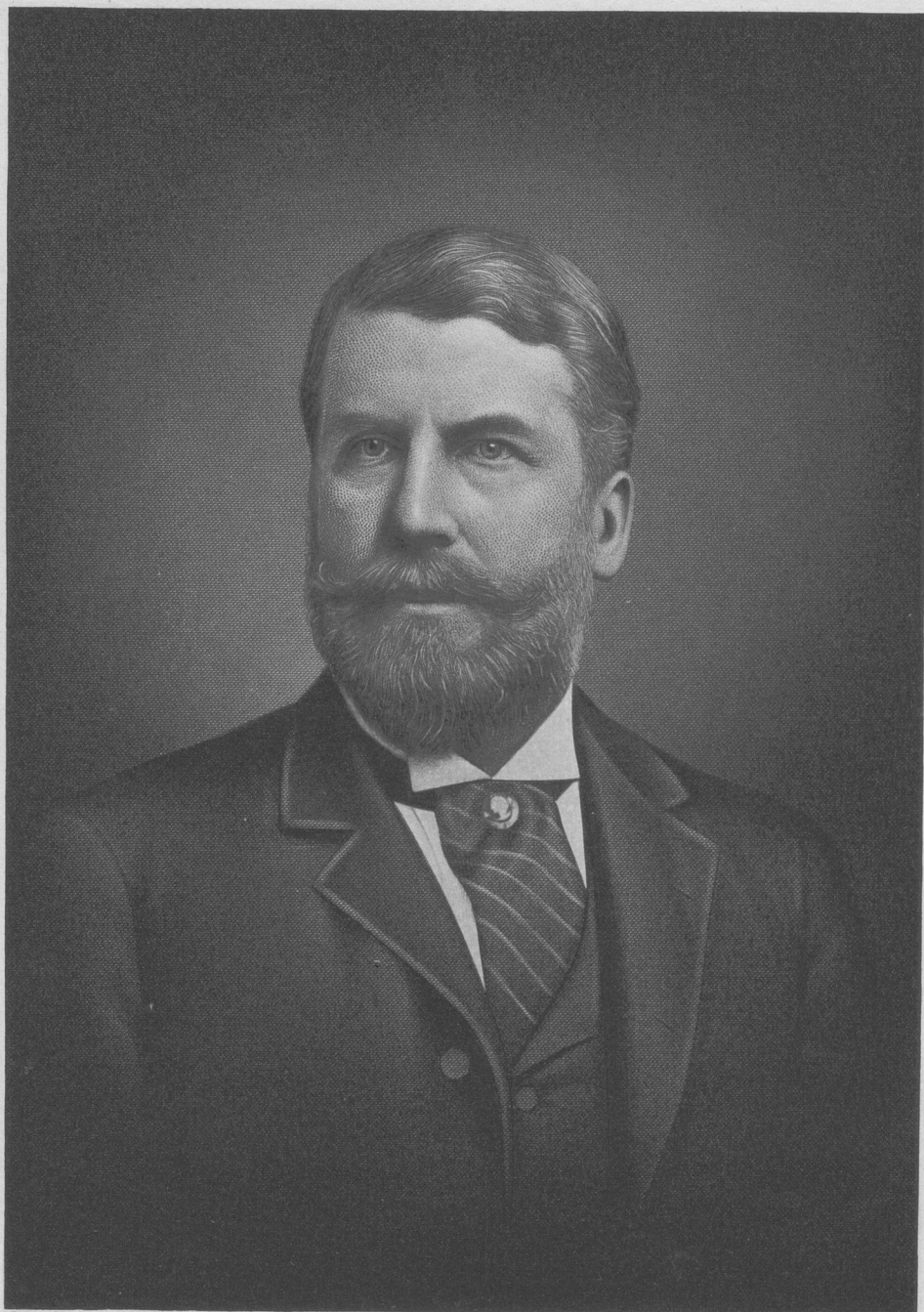
E. Bosworth McCready was born June 6, 1880, in Allegheny (now North Side, Pittsburgh), and is a son of Dr. Robert J. and Delphine (Bosworth) McCready. A biography of Dr. McCready, with ancestral record, appears preceding in this work. E. Bosworth McCready received his early education in public and private schools and from tutors, afterward attending the Park Institute, and then entered the University of Pittsburgh. Preparation for his profession followed after the completion of his literary education at Lafayette College, and in 1903 he received from the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Immediately thereafter Dr. McCready returned to Pittsburgh, and for five years was associated with his father in the practice of general medicine. At the end of that time, having become deeply interested in the study of defects in the development of children and their correction, he decided to practice thenceforth as a paedologist, and as such has built up a large clientele. He is paedologist on the staff of the South Side Hospital, the Gusky Orphans' Home, the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County, and the Eastern District of Associated Charities. He established and now maintains the institution known as "Wildwood Hall." This is a private sanatorium school for the study, treatment and education of children requiring special attention and the enterprise has thus far proved extremely successful, as have his efforts in having paedology recognized as a special branch of medical practice. In this branch of his profession Dr. McCready's work has been somewhat that of a pioneer, and the result has fully justified his efforts. He is a member of the College of Physicians, the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society, also of a number of other professional organizations.

Among the numerous articles which Dr. McCready has contributed to medical journals and which have received favorable comment are the following: "Biological Variations in the Higher Cerebral Centers Causing Retardation;" "The Relation of Adenoids and Hypertrophied Tonsils to Retarded Mental and Physical Development;" "Study of a Case of Infantiliam With Hypophyseal Insufficiency;" "Ductless Gland Irregularities in Backward Children;" "The Relation of Stuttering to Amusia;" "Retarded Mental Development in Children;" "Clinical



E Rosworth McCready



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Studies of Exceptional Children;" "Paedology," and many others treating of his own special department. Dr. McCready is an indefatigable worker and looks like the man of inexhaustible energy that he is showing himself to be.

The Republican party receives his political allegiance, but professional duties are too engrossing to allow him to give much attention to public affairs. He was secretary of the Children's Aid Society of Allegheny county, and belongs to the Academy of Science and Art and the University Club. He was elected in 1915 a member of the American Academy of Medicine. He is a member of the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. McCready married, March 27, 1915, Jessie Keyt, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mrs. McCready, a thoughtful, clever woman of culture and character, is endeared to those about her by the gentle seriousness and winning sweetness of her disposition. While his professional duties make too great a demand upon his time to allow him much active participation in social affairs, Dr. McCready is nevertheless known as a man of genial nature and great capacity for friendship, and he and his wife have a wide circle of warm and sincere friends in Pittsburgh.

Dr. McCready is a representative of one of the old families of Western Pennsylvania and in originality of thought and method he evinces much of the spirit of his pioneer ancestors.

DALZELL, James W.,

Manufacturer, Man of Enterprise.

The supremacy of Pittsburgh among the industrial cities of the world is in the supremacy of superior brain-power, and describing a man as a leading Pittsburgh manufacturer is equivalent to saying that he possessed intelligence of a high order and touched life at many points. A man

of this type was the late James Willis Dalzell, member of the firm of McCullough, Dalzell & Company, and identified for many years with the most vital interests of the Iron City.

James Willis Dalzell was born April, 1836, in Pittsburgh, second son of James and Martha (Duff) Dalzell. He received his education at private schools and at the Western University of Pennsylvania (now Pittsburgh University), finishing at Professor Bolmar's Academy, West Chester, Pennsylvania. He then entered the wholesale grocery business of his father. In the early '60's Mr. Dalzell went to Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania, and was one of the pioneers in the production of crude oil, in which enterprise he was very successful. Born to command, wise to plan, he was quick in action and capable of prolonged labor, with the power of close concentration, and the elevation of his character was equal to his executive ability. He returned to Pittsburgh in 1865 and engaged in various enterprises, being a member of the firm of McCullough, Dalzell & Company, crucible manufacturers, and it was in no small measure due to his tireless industry and inexhaustible energy that the firm grew rapidly.

Legitimately ambitious, he scorned all success which had not for its basis truth and honor, and no amount of gain could lure him from the undeviating line of rectitude. While he would not tolerate false representations either among his associates and subordinates or in his customers, the justice and kindliness with which he treated his employes were beyond all praise, and he received from them in return a service and coöperation which enabled him to advance all the enterprises with which he was connected to commanding places in their respective lines. Mr. Dalzell was also engaged in the iron commission business.

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He was one of the number of men who instituted the Standard Underground Cable Company and was president of the Union Traction Company after its consolidation with the Pittsburgh, Allegheny & Manchester Traction Company. One of Mr. Dalzell's most marked characteristics was the ability to acquire complete mastery of any subject to which he directed his attention, and in his habits he was very methodical, this being no doubt one of the principal reasons of his ability to dispatch a phenomenal amount of business within a short time. He was vice-president of the Exchange National Bank, and a director of the Monongahela Insurance Company. In politics Mr. Dalzell was a Republican, and while taking no active part in public affairs, was known as a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue. Every project for the betterment of the community received his hearty coöperation, his faith in the city's future greatness was deep and abiding and to the accomplishment of that his time, money and influence were unstintedly devoted. He was a member of various clubs of the city and belonged to the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Dalzell was widely but unostentatiously charitable, actively aiding a number of philanthropic associations and never neglecting an opportunity to assist those less fortunate than himself. To his associates he showed a genial, kindly, humorous side of his nature which made their business relations most enjoyable, and he had the faculty of inspiring in all who were brought into contact with him feelings of sincere and lasting friendship. A man of fine appearance, his countenance and bearing were an index to his character.

Mr. Dalzell married Miss Mary T., daughter of Henry and Cornelia S. (Maynard) Beer. By this marriage Mr. Dalzell gained the life companionship of a charm-

ing and congenial woman, fitted in all ways to be his helpmate. Mrs. Dalzell is a woman of much sweetness and beauty of character, and has surrounded herself with many warm and devoted friends.

The death of Mr. Dalzell, which occurred February 23, 1898, was deeply and sincerely mourned by all classes of the community. As a business man he might truly be called a model and in all the relations of life he was thoroughly admirable. His record, both as a manufacturer and citizen, is without a blemish. Throughout his career, he was conspicuously and inseparably identified with Pittsburgh. The promotion of her prosperity and power was his ultimate object in all his enterprises, and with prophetic instinct he realized her preëminence in the years to come. Pittsburgh, sitting to-day most royally on her seventeen hills, has more than justified his belief, and among the names which she holds in grateful remembrance is that of James Willis Dalzell.

HINDMAN, James E., Lawyer.

At the Pittsburgh bar there are many men who have chosen the profession of law by reason of their great admiration for its principles and ideals. These men strive for the administration of the law in a fair and impartial manner. Of this number we may mention James E. Hindman. Mr. Hindman, a resident of Wilkinsburg, is actively identified with the business and educational affairs of his home town. For many years he has been a director of the Central National Bank of Wilkinsburg, and solicitor for the school district of the borough of Wilkinsburg, and in the elimination of the grade crossings in this borough he represented the borough as its solicitor.

James Hindman, grandfather of James



James E. Hindman

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E. Hindman, of Scotch-Irish descent, was one of the pioneers in the iron industry, owning and conducting an iron foundry in the cities of Lancaster and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and later at Portsmouth, Virginia, where he was attracted by the shipbuilding industry. About the year 1855, while superintending the pouring of a large casting, the ladle slipped and Mr. Hindman was severely burned, and while *en route* to New York for medical attention the vessel on which he was traveling encountered a severe storm and he contracted a cold which later developed into consumption. Unable to procure relief in New York, he returned to the south and remained there until the month of July when the yellow fever epidemic caused him to dispose of his interests and move north with his family. He died at Lancaster, on August 27, 1855. Mr. Hindman was a staunch Democrat, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He was united in marriage with Clementina Messenkop, daughter of John A. Messenkop, of Lancaster, a then prominent Pennsylvania Dutch family.

(II) John Adam, a son of James and Clementina (Messenkop) Hindman, was born on the 21st day of July, 1844, and was educated in the public schools at Portsmouth, Virginia, and Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Having a fondness for mechanics, he entered the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's shops at Altoona, and shortly thereafter became assistant foreman, and later foreman of the machine shops in the car department. He was in the service of the railroad company for a period of forty-six years, retiring at sixty-five years of age. He was a Democrat, and at one time took an active interest in the political affairs of Altoona. On April 3, 1872, he married Anna Eliza, born April 3, 1848, daughter of Samuel Howard and Amy (White)

Brenaman. Their children are: 1. Samuel M., born January 7, 1873; at present in the railway supply business in Pittsburgh, residing at Wilkinsburg; he married Mary Rohrer, of Altoona, on the 8th day of April, 1908; they have two children: James Edward and Mary Rohrer Hindman. 2. James E. Hindman, below mentioned. 3. Mary Alice, wife of John M. Craig, of Altoona. Mr. and Mrs. Hindman reside on the William Penn Highway, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania.

(III) James Edward, son of John Adam and Anna Eliza (Brenaman) Hindman, was born July 6, 1875, at Altoona, Blair county, Pennsylvania. He received his education at the public schools and high school of Altoona, Franklin and Marshall Academy, Lancaster, Franklin and Marshall College, and Lafayette College, having been graduated by Lafayette College in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Upon his graduation he entered the office of J. Banks Kurtz, Esq., of Altoona, and commenced the study of law. After a year in the office he matriculated at Dickinson Law School at Carlisle, and took a special course in the junior and middle year classes. At the end of one year he came to Pittsburgh and entered the service of the American Surety Company of New York, and was admitted to the senior class of the Pittsburgh Law School of the Western University of Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom with the degree of LL. B. in June of 1903, at which time he also received the honorary degree of Master of Science from his *alma mater*, Lafayette College. In June of 1903 he passed his Allegheny county and Supreme Court bar examinations and was sworn into practice in the several courts of Allegheny county, the Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania, and the United States Circuit and District Courts. Mr. Hindman remained with the Ameri-

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can Surety Company until April 1, 1904, when he began the general practice of law, since which time he has been continuously so engaged. Much of his time he has devoted to corporation and municipal law. He is connected with various corporations as solicitor and director. Mr. Hindman is a Republican, and on a number of occasions has taken an active interest in his party's affairs. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity, the Delta Chi legal fraternity, the University Club, the Edgewood Country Club, the Allegheny County Bar Association, the Masonic fraternity, the Pennsylvania Society. He attends the Trinity Reformed Church of Wilksburg, and is a member of its official board.

Mr. Hindman, in the practice of his profession, has always striven to maintain its ethics and to merit for himself the reputation for honesty and fairness.

On October 6, 1915, Mr. Hindman was united in marriage to Martha Ward, daughter of the late Robert B. Ward and Mary C. Ward, of New Rochelle, New York, to which union there has been born one son, James Edward Hindman, Jr. Mr. Hindman resides on the William Penn Highway, Wilksburg, Pennsylvania.

BENNINGHOFF, George E., M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon.

Thirty-seven years have elapsed since Dr. Benninghoff first located in Bradford, Pennsylvania, for the practice of his healing art, he then, a young man of twenty-five years with a newly acquired diploma from the Western Reserve Medical College. The years have brought him fame as a surgeon, a branch of practice in which he has long specialized in all Western Pennsylvania. No member of the profession has won a more enviable reputa-

tion. The confidence reposed in his skill and ability is not confined, but is shared alike by the public he serves and by the profession who seek him in frequent consultation.

Dr. Benninghoff is a son of George and Julia (Baney) Benninghoff, grandson of John and Elizabeth (Heise) Benninghoff, great-grandson of Frederick Benninghoff, son of the founder of the family in America, who came to Pennsylvania from Württemberg, Germany. The name of the founder is unfortunately lost, but he left two sons,—George, who located in the west; and Frederick, born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, in 1760, the head of the Pennsylvania family. He lived in Lehigh, Union, Clearfield and Venango counties, his residence in the last named beginning about 1830, continuing until his death in August, 1856, aged ninety-six years.

John Benninghoff, son of Frederick, was born in Lehigh county, December 25, 1801, and died in Greenville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1882, and is buried in Shenango Valley Cemetery. He accompanied his father in his frequent removals, finally purchasing the well known "Benninghoff Oil Farm," which he sold in 1868, when he removed to Greenville, where he resided until his death. Among the notable crimes of the oil region, the "Great Benninghoff Robbery" is preëminent, John Benninghoff being the victim. When oil was discovered in rich quantity on his farm, he leased it in one and two acre lots, receiving therefor a cash payment and a royalty of one-quarter of the oil produced from each well. This brought him great wealth, and, having no faith in local banks, he kept his money in an iron safe at his home until a large sum had accumulated, when he would send it either to Pittsburgh or New York banks, his son George



C. Benninghoff

doing the same. The only other precaution he took to safeguard his money was the employment of a night watchman whose orders were to admit none but the family. On the night of January 16, 1868, the watchman was eluded, the house entered, the old man beaten and bound, the safe rifled, and the money carried away. "The Great Benninghoff Robbery," notable in the annals of Pennsylvania, is one whose true history has never been accurately presented. It involved the large amount of \$260,000, of which \$200,000 was in cash, and \$60,000 in United States government bonds which were afterward fraudulently passed through a New York City bank, after the series and numbers had been published broadcast; and the bankers involved claimed it was only a counter transaction and the parties who negotiated the bonds did not give names. Only the statutes of limitation prevented the bankers who negotiated the bonds from having been criminally prosecuted. A series of crimes and double dealing followed the robbery, Saeger the leader of the gang having robbed his confederates, and some years after told a member of the Benninghoff family of his escape, and how at three different points he was apprehended by detectives in the employ of the Benninghoffs, and bought off these detectives by paying sums of \$10,000 twice, and another of \$15,000. Later he was held in Denver for the reward of \$10,000 which was offered by the family for his detection. This proved to be a ruse, however as the authorities from Pennsylvania on their arrival there found him a ranchman and outlaw, surrounded by several hundred cowboys. They increased the reward to \$15,000 for his delivery in Omaha, Nebraska. This offer was never taken up. Saeger was never convicted. Of the amount stolen but \$50,000 was recovered, but this did not

offset the large sums expended to apprehend those who had committed the crime. This amount was a fund that had been invested in a brewery at Akron, Ohio, and was taken from Lewis Welda, who was one of those convicted.

Although badly injured in the fight with the robbers, Mr. Benninghoff recovered soon afterward, sold his farm, and removed to Greenville. Three of the criminals were convicted, but Saeger, the leader of the gang, escaped punishment for his part in the dastardly crime.

John Benninghoff married, in 1823-24, Elizabeth Heise, daughter of Martin Heise, who died at the great age of one hundred and seven years, having cast his first vote for George Washington for President, his last for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, riding to the polls to cast his last vote at the age of one hundred and four. He was born in Baltimore, in 1760, and died in the fall of 1867. John and Elizabeth (Heise) Benninghoff were the parents of twelve children: George, of further mention, being the first born. The parents were faithful members of the Lutheran church, and both are buried in Shenango Valley Cemetery, Mrs. Benninghoff dying July 26, 1872, her husband surviving her ten years.

George Benninghoff was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, in 1825, and met death by accident in Meadville, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1909. His life was spent in farming and oil production, he becoming one of the substantial men of his section. He was a director of the Benninghoff Oil Company, and had other and varied interests. He was a Presbyterian in religion, and a Republican in political faith. He married Julia Baney, born in 1830, died in February, 1893, daughter of John Baney who died in 1886 aged ninety-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Benninghoff were the parents of five chil-

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dren: Minnie, married A. L. Affantran-ger; Lewis Nelson, married Mary McClintock; Livingston, deceased, married Emma Cole; George Edward, of further mention; Julia Minerva, married Charles E. Morgan.

George Edward Benninghoff was born in Cherrytree township, Venango county, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1854. He was educated in Cherrytree township, and Meadville, Chamberlain Institute (Randolph, New York), and Oberlin College (Ohio). After a year at Oberlin, he decided to begin medical study, and entered Western Reserve Medical College, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1879. After graduation he at once began practice in Bradford, and so continues, standing at the head of his profession. His principal practice has long been surgical cases, and in that line of practice he has no superiors. He is a member of the McKean County and Pennsylvania State Medical associations, American Medical Association, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and of other professional societies, and highly regarded by his brethren of the profession. He was appointed president of the board of pension examiners in 1883, and has held that position until the present, with the exception of the four years of President Cleveland's second administration.

Dr. Benninghoff is a member of the Masonic order, holding all degrees of lodge, chapter, council and commandery; and is a noble of Ismalia Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Buffalo. His clubs are the Merchants, Lafayette Gun and Fishing, and Country, all of Bradford.

He married, January 1, 1880, Nancy Jane Hogan, born in Monterey, Pennsylvania, September, 1858, daughter of James McKee and Priscilla (Sheppard) Hogan and granddaughter of James and Lydia (McKee) Hogan. Dr. and Mrs. Benning-

hoff had two children: Walter Garrett, born September 1, 1887, died March 28, 1903; Julia, born in Bradford, September 3, 1893, a graduate of the Colonial School, Washington, D. C., married, September 24, 1914, Robert H. Cornell, now residing in Jamestown, New York, and has a son, Robert Horth Cornell, Jr., born January 6, 1917.

KLEE, William B.,

Head of Important Industry.

Among the solid business men of Pittsburgh must be numbered William B. Klee, president of the Damascus Bronze Company, and connected with other institutions of his native city, of which he has been a lifelong resident.

Jacob Klee, father of William B. Klee, was born December 27, 1823, in Plait, Germany, son of Simon Klee, born 1767, and Schannete (Wolf) Klee, born 1777. His education was received in his native country, and in 1848 he came to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and embarked in the clothing business, the firm being known as J. Klee & Brother. Jacob Klee continued in this line until 1893, when he retired. His death occurred May 31, 1894, in Pittsburgh. In politics he was a Republican, and he was a member of Rodef Shalom congregation. He married, April 27, 1854, Lena, daughter of Goetz Hirsch, born 1799, and Rosa (Mayer) Hirsch, born 1809. Mrs. Jacob Klee was born in Lauteshausen, Germany, on August 12, 1835, and died in Pittsburgh, February 23, 1903. Jacob and Lena (Hirsch) Klee were the parents of the following children: 1. Rose, wife of Maurice Somborn, of Pittsburgh. 2. Benjamin, now deceased, who married Rose Kahn, lived in New York. 3. Simon, deceased. 4. Tennie, wife of Isaac W. Frank, of Pittsburgh; biography and portrait of I. W.



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W. D. Klee

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Frank appear elsewhere in this work. 5. William Benjamin, see below. 6. Sigmund, married Madeline Blun, of New York. 7. Mollie, wife of A. Bernhard, of New York. 8. Hattie, wife of Simon W. Straus, of New York. Jacob Klee was one of the prominent business men of Pittsburgh for many years, and was identified with a number of her interests, among them being a director of the Marine National Bank and the Chamber of Commerce.

William Benjamin Klee, son of the late Jacob and Lena (Hirsch) Klee, was born in Pittsburgh, March 28, 1864. His education was received in the public schools of the Fifth Ward, at Willard Preparatory School and at Iron City College. He then entered the clothing business of his father in 1881, and remained with this company until 1892, when he became secretary, treasurer and director of the Old Meadow Rolling Mill Company, remaining in that position until 1900. In 1900 Mr. Klee became president of the Damascus Bronze Company, which office he holds to the present time. The company is one of the well known manufacturing concerns of Pittsburgh, manufacturing all kinds of Babbitt metals, bronze and brass castings, bearing metals, and phosphor copper. Mr. Klee devotes his entire time to the responsibilities of his position as president of the company, and much of its present proportions is the result of his astute foresight and wisely directed aggressiveness.

In politics Mr. Klee is affiliated with the Republicans, but has never held office. Of social nature he is a member of various clubs and associations, both in Pittsburgh and other cities. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society in New York. He is a member of the Rodef Shalom congregation.

Mr. Klee married, June 16, 1902, in

Pittsburgh, Miss Blanche, daughter of Samuel and Jeanette (Hass) Westheimer, of St. Joseph, Missouri, and they are the parents of the following children: Helen; Jane; William Benjamin, Jr., born June 22, 1910.

William B. Klee is a true Pittsburgher, averse to speaking of himself and equally averse to laudation from others.

BANE, John C.,

Lawyer.

John Curry Bane was born in Amwell township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, November 6, 1861. He is a son of Aaron and Mary W. (Curry) Bane. His father was a farmer; was born in Amwell township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on September 14, 1824; resided in that township during all of his life; and died at his residence in that township on Saturday, December 19, 1903. His mother was born in Amwell township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on November 28, 1832. He has one brother, Albert G. Bane, and one sister, Edith Bane.

His paternal grandparents were Joseph and Rhoda (Peck) Bane. Joseph Bane was born in Amwell township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, 1776, and was a farmer. The parents of Joseph Bane were Nathan and Charity (Nelson) Bane, Quakers, who settled in what is now Amwell township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, about or before 1750. Nathan Bane was a farmer. The parents of Rhoda (Peck) Bane were Jacob and Annie (Moler) Peck, natives of Holland, who settled in what is now Amwell township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, before 1776. Jacob Peck was a farmer.

His maternal grandparents were John and Deborah (Bane) Curry. John Curry was a farmer, and was born in Amwell

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township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1795. The parents of John Curry were William and Margaret (Gray) Curry, who first settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, before 1776, and later moved to what is now Amwell township, Washington county, Pennsylvania. William Curry was a gunsmith, and worked at this trade in the military camps in the War of the Revolution; and after the close of this war, he was a farmer. The parents of Deborah (Bane) Curry were Isaac (who was not of kin to Nathan Bane) and Annie (Wick) Bane, who settled in what is now Amwell township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, about 1800. Isaac Bane was a farmer.

Between 1865 and 1876, John Curry Bane attended the public school in Amwell township, Washington county, Pennsylvania; between May 22, 1876, and the summer of 1880, he attended Hoge's Summit Academy, in Somerset township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he was under the instruction of John C. Messenger; and between September, 1880, and June, 1882, he attended Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pennsylvania, where he took a special course as a member of the class of 1882.

He was registered in the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county, Pennsylvania, as a student at law, under the instruction of John D. Braden, Esq., on November 22, 1886; was admitted to the Washington county bar on Monday, January 13, 1890; and, afterwards was admitted to the bars of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, the District Court of the United States, the Circuit Court of the United States, and the Supreme Court of the United States. On December 29, 1894, he was admitted to the bars of the Court of Common Pleas and the Orphans Court of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.

Between January 13, 1890, and March 31, 1901, he had his office in Washington, Pennsylvania, and practiced law at the Washington county bar, and in the Supreme Court and the Superior Court of Pennsylvania. On March 31, 1901, he removed his office to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and since that date has practiced law at the Allegheny county bar, in the Supreme Court and Superior Court of Pennsylvania, and in the Federal courts.

On June 26, 1901, he was married to Katharine Miller, a daughter of John M. and Agnes (White) Miller, of Mt. Pleasant township, Washington county, Pennsylvania. His home is in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He has five children: Edith Bane, John C. Bane, Jr., Agnes Bane, Donald Bane, and Katharine Bane.

Since 1912 he has been a Lecturer on Evidence in the Law School of Duquesne University of the Holy Ghost, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

He is a member of the Washington County Bar Association, of Washington, Pennsylvania; Allegheny County Bar Association, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Bar Association; and American Bar Association.

In 1914, Duquesne University of the Holy Ghost, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

In politics he is a Democrat. He never held a political office. Between 1892 and 1896, and 1897 and 1900, he was chairman of the county committee of the Democratic party in Washington county, Pennsylvania; and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Kansas City in 1900. In 1896 he was the Democratic candidate for the office of judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was defeated by 2,600 votes—in that campaign McKinley's majority over Bryan in Washington county was 3,636.



E. E. Dabney

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He is a member of the Masonic order, Washington Lodge, No. 164, Free and Accepted Masons, of Washington, Pennsylvania; Washington Chapter, No. 150, Royal Arch Masons, of Washington, Pennsylvania; Jacques de Molay Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, of Washington, Pennsylvania; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and the Mystic Shrine, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He has membership in the following clubs and societies: Union Club of Pittsburgh; Pittsburgh Athletic Association; Pittsburgh Press Club; and Pennsylvania Society of New York.

His time is devoted exclusively to the practice of law.

SATTLEY, Elmer C.,

Manufacturer.

All the world knows that the Pittsburgh type is not a matter of birth. The notable body of men who have made the city famous has been recruited from different lands and races. Widely separated portions of the Union have given to us of their best, and many of the sturdy sons of New England have brought to the service of our industries the vitalizing force of their compelling energy. From the Green Mountain State came Elmer Columbus Sattley, general manager of the Page Woven Wire Fence Company. While retaining the characteristics of a New Englander, Mr. Sattley has become a fine representative of the Pittsburgh type, which is too well known to need description here and which, once acquired, is never lost. "Once a Pittsburgher, always a Pittsburgher."

Elmer Columbus Sattley was born February 3, 1863, in Ferrisburg, Addison county, Vermont, and is a son of Robert Preston and Harriet Foote Newell Sattley.

The early education of the boy, which was more than ordinarily liberal, was received in his native State in the public schools at Burlington, and at West Charlotte Seminary. In 1879 he became connected with the Vermont Marble Company at Sutherland Falls (now Proctor), Vermont. Hon. Redfield Proctor, Governor of the State at that time, afterwards Secretary of War and United States Senator, was president of the company.

In the fall of 1881 Mr. Sattley entered the Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, where he pursued a special course. Encouraged to enter the field of business, he set his face toward that region of enterprise and adventure, the middle west. Locating in Chicago, in 1883, he was connected for several years with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company in the freight auditor's office. Later he became cashier of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, during which time his brother, Winfield Newell Sattley, was western manager.

From Chicago he removed to the Pacific slope, locating at Los Angeles, California, with the Mount Lowe Railway Company, subsequently becoming manager of the hotels and assistant to the general manager of the company. But despite the charm of the climate, the beauty of the environment and the unique fascination of the life, a far distant call made itself heard. It was the call of the possibilities of Pittsburgh. Nor did it fall on unheeding ears. After a comparatively brief sojourn, Mr. Sattley abandoned the dream-like region of romantic tradition, once more crossed the continent, and became a resident of the old colonial State of Pennsylvania.

Here at last he fully found himself. Entering the service of the Page Woven Wire Fence Company at its Monessen plant, he began to work out his destiny as

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a business man in the field which offered the greatest and widest opportunities. His progress was steadily upward, and in the course of time he succeeded to his present position of general manager and director of the company, which operates not only the Monessen plant, but also another at Adrian, Michigan.

It is probable that no business man in the Pittsburgh district enjoys a larger measure of personal popularity than Elmer Columbus Sattley. In that may be found one secret of his success which, of course, has its foundation in his extraordinary acuteness of perception and soundness of judgment. The flourishing condition of the notable concern with which he is connected in so responsible a capacity, constitutes a daily and hourly proof of his more than ordinary qualifications. Withal, Mr. Sattley is a good citizen. Nothing relative to the progress and prosperity of both cities which have now for so many years been the centre of his interests, fails to awaken his keenest concern and enlist his active coöperation. He is an active worker in the Monessen Board of Trade, and was its president one year. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh Association of Credit Men, and is a leading and influential member of The Traffic Club of Pittsburgh, of which club he has served as president. He is also enrolled in the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Railway, Rotary and Union clubs.

With blue eyes and dark hair tinged with gray, with strong, well-formed features emphasized by a gray moustache, Mr. Sattley looks the man he is. His countenance, while bearing the stamp of thought and decision, is also expressive of the geniality of nature and friendliness of disposition which are the source of the suavity and courtesy of manner which wins the confidence and regard of all

those with whom he is brought into association.

Mr. Sattley married, in 1892, Miss Ida Belle Newkirk, of Sedalia, Missouri. Mrs. Sattley is a graduate of Wellesley College, a woman of charming personality and the possessor of many social gifts and domestic accomplishments. Mr. and Mrs. Sattley, with their daughter, Dorothy, born at Los Angeles in 1901, reside in a beautiful home at Monessen, where the general offices of the Page Company are located, though much of Mr. Sattley's time is necessarily spent in Pittsburgh. The hours which he is free to spend in his home are the happiest of his life and one of his greatest pleasures is the exercise of hospitality.

The name of the man of whose career we have given this brief and imperfect outline may be "writ large" as that of a successful man of affairs. To state this of any man in any of our great business centres is saying much, but to assert it of a Pittsburgh business man is saying the most that can be said in this regard. Yet it can be truthfully said of Elmer Columbus Sattley.

JENKS, I. Walter,

Steel Corporation Official.

The greatest enterprise of the industrial world is the steel empire, that aggregation of wonders. The capital of this empire is Pittsburgh, and prominent among the men who to-day sit at this centre of power is I. Walter Jenks, one of the managers of the Carnegie Steel Company. Mr. Jenks has been for more than a third of a century a resident of the Steel City and is a forceful factor in her chief industry.

I. Walter Jenks was born May 9, 1858, in Wolverhampton, England, and is a son of Joseph and Mary Ann (Jewkes) Jenks. After leaving the public schools the boy



J. W. Jenks

was employed in the Jenks Steel Works, owned and operated by his uncle, and it was there that he acquired a rudimentary knowledge of the iron business. He continued to work there from the age of thirteen until he had passed his twenty-first year, and then decided to come to the United States, attracted by the fabulous opportunities which Pittsburgh, then in the dawn of her present glory, held out to iron and steel men all over the world.

In 1880 Mr. Jenks first set foot on the shore of the land which was henceforth to be his adopted country, and, straight as the magnet to the pole, he proceeded to Pittsburgh. Employment was soon found with the firm of William Clark, Sons & Company, at Lawrenceville, and within a short time he was offered a similar position with the La Belle Steel Works in Allegheny, then a separate municipality. His exceptional value at this new post of duty was speedily recognized, and heads of other enterprises, constantly on the lookout for men to take charge of departments, saw that here was such a man as they wanted and eagerly sought him out. It was not long before Mr. Jenks was manager of the American Steel Hoop Company, and in 1901 he assumed his present position of manager of the bar department of the Carnegie Steel Company.

This famous corporation, the offspring of the brain of Andrew Carnegie, may be said to have had an infinitesimal beginning, but by slow degrees and in defiance of adverse conditions the acorn developed into the mighty oak. In 1881 the company was organized as Carnegie Brothers & Company, and in 1901 came the climax in its history, when it was absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation at a price estimated at almost half a billion dollars. It was at this period that Mr. Jenks became associated with it, and during the years which have since elapsed he

has had no small share in maintaining and augmenting its prosperity and power.

The political affiliations of Mr. Jenks are with the Republicans, but the demands of business leave him little time for participation in public affairs beyond voting for such men and measures as he deems best calculated to promote the welfare of Pittsburgh. Any reasonable appeal for aid in philanthropic work never finds him unresponsive. He belongs to the American Iron and Steel Institute and the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania.

In the opinion that the personality of Mr. Jenks is typical of the industry which he has helped to build up, we feel that we shall have the concurrence of all those privileged to know him well. One glance at his vigorous frame and strong clearly-cut features reveals him as a man possessing both the endurance and the flexibility of steel. It is the battle axe of Richard and the Damascene blade of Saladin. Great force, boldness of operations and unfailing self-reliance, are all his, and his piercing dark eyes read without difficulty the motives and merits of the men with whom he is brought in contact. There is yet another quality of steel which forms and essential part of Mr. Jenk's character—its fidelity. "True as steel" is a phrase which seems made to describe this loyal friend and most honorable man.

Mr. Jenks married, in 1880, Ida, daughter of John and Alodia (Martin) Daker, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Ada, who married George H. Vant, of Pittsburgh. 2. Walter Hayden, who married Gertrude Childs, and lives at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; he is secretary and treasurer of the Marathon Tire and Rubber Company. 3. Raymond Daker, married Mary Todd, of Pittsburgh. He has charge of the Pittsburgh branch of the Marathon Tire and Rubber Company.

Like all men whose days are passed in

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the turmoil of the business arena, Mr. Jenks delights in the quiet and serenity of home—an atmosphere created by the mistress of his hearthstone. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jenks are extremely popular socially and their home at the East End is a scene of much entertaining.

Pittsburgh will go down in history as the Great Steel City of the World, and among the men who are now helping to secure for her that immortal title is I. Walter Jenks.

McKEE, John A.,

Manufacturer, Leader in Oil Industry.

The period of the Civil War, together with the twenty years preceding and the quarter of a century following, constitute a momentous epoch in the history of Pittsburgh, and among the men who then guarded and guided the business interests of the city none were better fitted by sound judgment and unbending integrity for their important work than was the late John Allen McKee, for many years identified with the oil industry as head of the firm of McKee, Hackett & Company. Mr. McKee was active in the religious life of his city, and always stood ready to "lend a hand" in the reform movements of his day and generation.

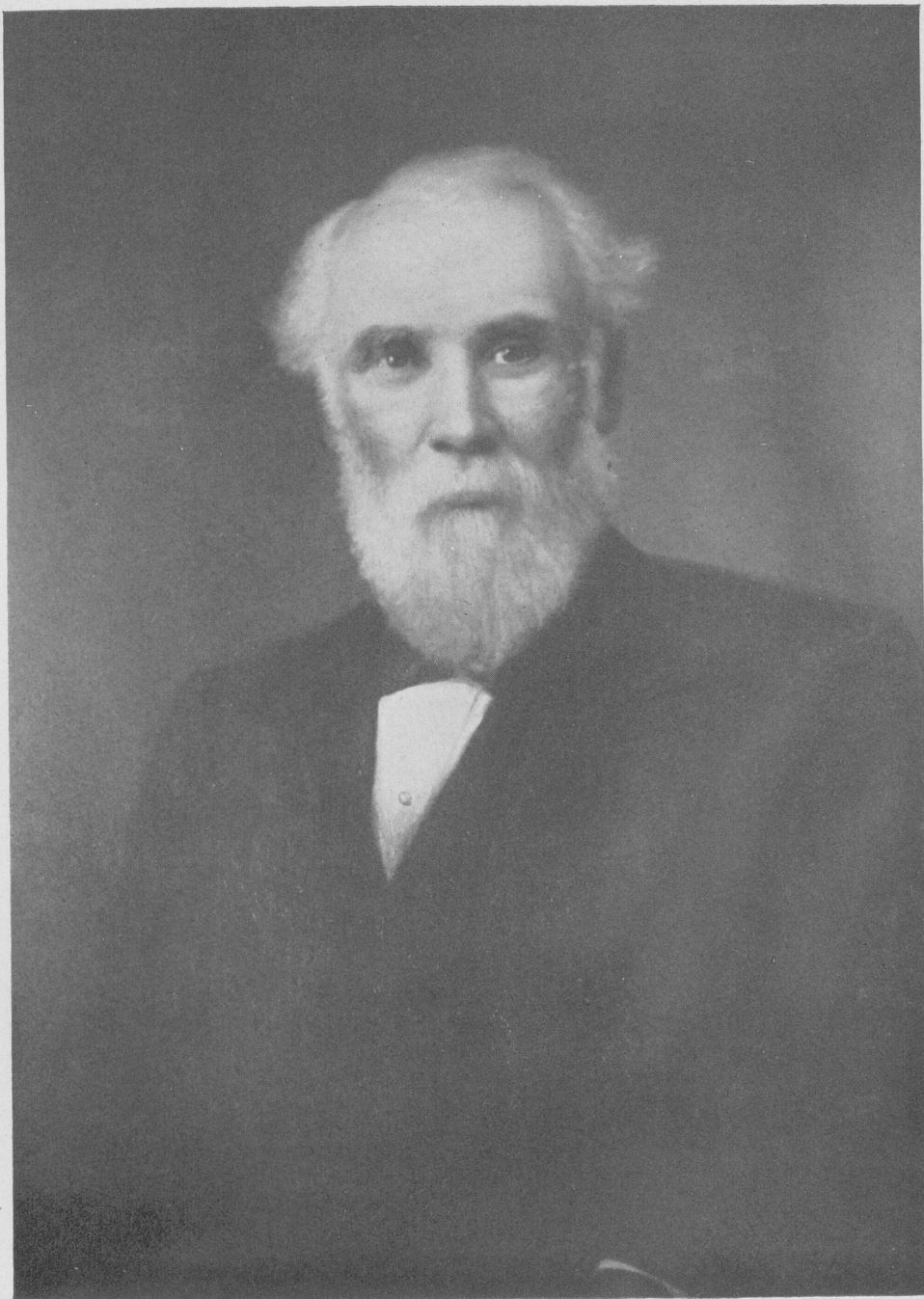
John Allen McKee was born in 1812, in County Monahan, Ireland, and was a son of Joseph McKee. He was educated in his native land, and when about sixteen years of age came with his parents to the United States. They settled on a farm near West Penn Junction, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and there the youth grew to manhood. He learned the barrel making business, and in 1843 came to Pittsburgh, where he followed his trade, and also learned that of a stonemason. In this he was engaged for a number of years in partnership with Thomas Bole,

taking large contracts and erecting many bridges.

That the horizon of such a man should widen with the years was a "foregone conclusion," and about 1858 we find Mr. McKee forming a partnership with John Phillips for the manufacture of oil barrels by machinery, their factory being situated on Fayette street, between Ninth and Tenth, on a part of the ground now occupied by the Westinghouse Electric Company. The product was readily disposed of to the various coal oil manufacturers, and this was the first factory for making barrels ever established in Pittsburgh.

About 1860 Mr. McKee entered the petroleum refining business, the style of the firm being McKee, Hackett & Company. The name of the refinery was The Liberty Oil Works, and the buildings were situated on the corner of Forty-ninth street and the Allegheny Valley railroad. Shortly before the opening of the Panhandle railroad, Mr. McKee purchased several hundred acres of coal land in the neighborhood of Mansfield, formed a company, opened the mines, and had everything in readiness for the shipment of coal on the opening of the road. He was at one time engaged in the iron business at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. Eventually Mr. McKee sold his interest in the coal business and purchased the interest of the partners in the refining business, organizing the firm of J. A. McKee and Sons. While in the iron business, the style had been McKee, Anderson & Company, Limited. Mr. McKee continued his connection with the oil industry until 1883, when it was decided to dispose of the refinery property to the Crescent Steel Company, and he then retired from active business.

In the realm of politics, Mr. McKee was always a staunch upholder of the principles advocated by the Republican party.



John A. McKee

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He was especially active in the temperance movement, and for some time served on the Sabbath Reform Committee of Pittsburgh. Early in life he became connected with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and at the time of his death was an elder in the Eighth Street congregation of his home city.

Although nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since Mr. McKee left us, there are many who can recall, as if they had seen him yesterday, his fine presence, his noble head crowned with snow-white hair, and his strong features, accentuated by a full flowing beard of the same hue. It is difficult for them to believe that they are never again to encounter the glance of his dark eyes, so frank and fearless, so searching and withal so expressive of the feelings of a warm and generous heart. All this lives in the memories of not a few, but it seems as if those who cannot remember him might gather strength in the performance of duty from the contemplation of the countenance of such a man.

Mr. McKee married, in 1837, Eleanor, daughter of James and Ellen (Crow) Anderson. Mr. Anderson came from Ireland and lived on a farm one mile from Evans City, Butler county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. McKee were the parents of the following children: Joseph A., who was educated at Wilmington College, entered the ministry, and died in September, 1871; Mary, who became the wife of the late John T. Morton, of Pittsburgh; Hugh W., whose biography appears elsewhere in this work; Ella J.; James R.; Sarah Martha, who became the wife of Thomas H. Boyd, of Pittsburgh; John C.; Thomas Sproull, deceased; Samuel Sterrett, died in infancy; and another, who died in very early infancy. Ella J. McKee became the wife of N. W. Stevenson and both she and her husband are now deceased, as are two of their children, John Allen and Florence.

Another son, now living, is Morton W., of Pittsburgh. James R. McKee, who is now deceased, married Eda, daughter of the late David Gregg, and their children were: David Gregg, of Pittsburgh; John Allen, in the transfer business at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; Estelle May, wife of E. E. McCoy, in the brick business, in Pittsburgh; and Edna Garfield. John C. McKee, who is also deceased, married Ettie Siemon, sister of Theodore Siemon, of the Westinghouse interests, Pittsburgh, and the following children were born to them: Margaret Marie, who died June, 1916, married John McIlhinney, of Youngstown, Ohio; Wilbert, of Pittsburgh; and Elenor and Anna, twins, also of Pittsburgh.

Of the home life of Mr. McKee it is impossible to speak fully, because none but those nearest and dearest to him could know what he was in the relations of husband and father. His children have carried forward the honor of his name in the city of Pittsburgh and the State of Pennsylvania. The wife who was his true helpmate for forty years, passed away on December 22, 1877, and he subsequently married Margaret McCullough, who ministered to him devotedly during his declining years. By this marriage there were children: George Joseph McKee, M. D. (a sketch and portrait of whom follows in this work); and Samuel Rutherford, who died in childhood. Mrs. McKee was born in Castlewig, Wigdonshire, Scotland, and died in September, 1900.

On June 12, 1892, this noble man rounded out a life of beneficent usefulness. His city mourned for him, and many not within the circle of his intimacy experienced a sense of personal bereavement. His unswerving attachment to the church was manifested in the provisions of his will. Between foreign and domestic missions he divided property worth about

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\$125,000, of which \$5,000 were set aside for a Widow's Home to be established by the church of which he was a member, and property in the west was given for an Aged Ministers' Fund.

The trustees of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America made the following minute:

Mr. McKee became a member of the board in 1870. He was its vice-president from 1871 to 1878, treasurer from 1879 until June, 1883 (at which time he was succeeded by his son, James R. McKee), and its president from 1884 until June 15, 1891. The last meeting he was able to attend was held October 9, 1890. Mr. McKee was a member of the investment committee during all these years, and was one in whose judgment the board had implicit confidence. He was a wise and safe counsellor, and being a man of more than ordinary business ability and experience, was eminently qualified for a position of trust and responsibility.

It was well said of John Allen McKee that "fidelity always ennobled his toil, therefore his name will not be forgotten." He was one of the pioneers who helped to lay deep and strong the foundation on which stands the city which ranks not with other cities, but with the nations of the earth.

McKEE, George Joseph,

Physician, Hospital Official.

Among the younger Pittsburgh physicians now practicing as specialists must be numbered Dr. George Joseph McKee, who has within a few years achieved a gratifying measure of success. Though not a Pittsburgher by birth Dr. McKee belongs by right of ancestry to the Iron City and has always proved himself a loyal citizen.

George Joseph McKee was born February 9, 1880, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and is a son of the late John A. and Margaret (McCullough) McKee. A biogra-

phy of Mr. McKee, together with family record, appears on a preceding page of this work. George Joseph McKee received his earliest education in Cambridge schools, afterward attending the public schools of the Second Ward of Pittsburgh. He then entered Pomona College, California, and when the time came for him to choose a profession matriculated in the Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1906 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving for a time as interne in the Presbyterian Hospital, Pittsburgh, Dr. McKee, in 1907, opened an office on the North Side, and for two years engaged, with a fair amount of encouragement, in general practice. His inclination, however, was for specialization, and accordingly, in 1909, he went to Philadelphia and there for three years devoted himself to post-graduate work, studying the diseases of the ear, nose and throat and part of the time acting as assistant to Dr. D. B. Kyle. In July, 1912, Dr. McKee returned to Pittsburgh and established himself as a specialist in the treatment of the ailments to the study of which he had given special attention. He has already acquired a large clientele which is steadily increasing. On the assistant staff of the Allegheny General Hospital he holds the position of ear, nose and throat specialist. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society.

Politically Dr. McKee is a Republican. He affiliates with McKinley Lodge, No. 318, Free and Accepted Masons, and belongs to the University, Oakmont Country and Stanton Heights Golf clubs. A man of friendly disposition and social nature, he is well liked both in and out of his profession. He is a member of the Eighth United Presbyterian Church.

Dr. McKee married, November 28,



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George J. McKee

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1905, Carrie L., daughter of the late E. J. Linnekin, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of a daughter, Carolyn Margaret, and a son, Robert Linnekin McKee. Mrs. McKee, a woman of winning personality, is a member of various clubs and philanthropic societies.

Dr. McKee is a scion of the old Scotch-Irish stock which has done so much for Pittsburgh, and his record thus far gives promise of a degree of accomplishment worthy of his race and name.

BLACK, Robert Thompson.

Coal Operator, Financier, Philanthropist.

Robert Thompson Black, whose demise occurred at Scranton, Pennsylvania, on May 25, 1900, was long and honorably identified with the industrial progress of the State of Pennsylvania; particularly with that of the northeastern section, where Mr. Black's activities for more than thirty years were connected with mining operations of magnitude, having an appreciable bearing on the development of that prosperous industrial centre.

The late Robert Thompson Black was born at Ramelton, near Londonderry, County Donegal, Ireland, in 1821, and was of Scotch parentage on both paternal and maternal sides, the two lines, Black and Spencer, having both honorable places in Scottish history. General James Black, of whose direct lineage the late esteemed Scranton pioneer was, crossed to the North coast of Ireland in the time of Cromwell. Historians agree that General James Black was Lord of the Manor in his right of ownership of two townships, but the data here and now available does not authoritatively determine the location of these townships. It is feasible to suppose, however, bearing in mind the fact that the Blacks were prominent Dissenters, that the townships were situated

in Ireland, and were conferred upon the family in recognition of distinguished military service rendered the great Protector by General Black. In the generations from that of General Black to that of Joseph Black, father of Robert T. Black, the family appears to have become impoverished, accountable presumably to the constant depletion of the ancestral estate by division and subdivision, among the many descendants of each generation.

Peter Black, grandfather of Robert T. Black, was a linen manufacturer, and, the record states, "was a farmer." His designation as a farmer was perhaps because of ownership of agricultural land gained by inheritance. Joseph Black, son of Peter, and father of Robert T., appears to have had little inheritance, or to have exhausted it completely in the rearing of his twelve children, for at his death, which occurred about the year 1850, the historian states that "they were poor," and in 1851 his widow, with her three youngest children, departed for the United States, the other nine children having already emigrated.

Robert T. Black, who in his boyhood attended the school at which Robert Bonner, the New York publisher, also studied, sailed for America from the port of Londonderry in the sailing packet "Lafayette," in 1842, arriving at Philadelphia after a voyage of six weeks. Some of his brothers were already in the United States and well established in business, and all were soon of the country, taking active interest in national affairs, and improving their individual conditions satisfactorily and rapidly. As a family, their record of achievement in their adopted country was praiseworthy and noteworthy. Culling the following from an article which appeared in the Scranton, Pennsylvania, "Republican" of May 26, 1900, as part of a tribute to the memory of an esteemed citizen, Robert T. Black,

then recently deceased, it will be readily recognized to what extent the stalwart qualities of their Spartan Scottish ancestry entered into the lives and actions of Robert T. Black and his brothers. The excerpt reads: "All of the children (ten sons and two daughters) were poor (at emigration), but being possessed of indomitable energy, as a result considerable wealth was amassed by each one, some of the brothers having died millionaires."

For a while after landing, Robert T. Black found mercantile employment in Philadelphia, later proceeding to Zanesville, Ohio. There he entered the store owned by his brothers, John and Peter, but later being offered the management of a store in McConnellsville, he journeyed thither, remaining in charge for a few years, and then going to Springfield, Ohio, where he ventured into independent business. There he met with good success, but eight years later decided to seek the greater opportunities of the larger cities, actuated by which motive he proceeded to Philadelphia, where he purchased an interest in the firm of Eschrick, Penn & Company, an old-established dry goods house, and in eight years, by his active managerial control, considerably enhanced the financial status of the firm. In 1866 he disposed of his interest in the firm to his brother, and became interested in the development of the anthracite coal region in the northeastern end of the State. In 1866 he removed to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, where he became identified with the Vulcan Iron Works, of Wilkes-Barre, his attention and capital later being turned to the development of coal mining properties, in which connection his efforts brought him considerable financial accretion, and provided employment for many people. In 1869 Mr. Black removed his residence to Scranton, where he became a factor of increasing impor-

tance in the development of the city. There he remained until his death, on May 25, 1900, and during the period was responsible for the success of many undertakings of magnitude and praiseworthy enterprise. He and his two brothers-in-law at the outset engaged in mining operations in the vicinity of South Scranton (Minooka); later he became treasurer and general manager of the Pennsylvania and Susquehanna Coal Company, which at that time had but one colliery, but, which, through his skilled supervision and able commercial direction advanced to a leading place among the prosperous mining companies of the section. He disposed of his interest in the company in 1878, by which time his personal estate had increased to such dimensions that for the remainder of his life he was content to lay aside the strenuousness of active direction of business affairs, and devote more time to the civic betterment of the community in which he lived. He became prominent in the prosecution of many campaigns having as objects the rightful and righteous observance of the Sabbath, and was a factor in many cases of prosecution of saloon-keepers for violation of the liquor laws, and also rendered able service to the cause of honest government in the prosecution of F. A. Beamish. He also became a financier of recognized ability, and ably aided in the founding and stabilizing of one of the strongest banking institutions of the section. For six years he represented the Eighth Ward upon the city board of control, and was a member of the poor board for many years. His benefactions were numerous and substantial, but not often recorded, his charity being in harmony with his simplicity of dress; he desired no reward, save in that reality which comes of a man's own knowledge of himself. However, an indication of the esteem in which

he was held by his fellow citizens of Scranton may be understood from a reading of the following excerpts of editorials and articles contained in the leading Scranton periodicals of the days following that of the demise of Mr. Black. An editorial of the Scranton "Times" of May 26, 1900, issue stated: "In the death of Mr. Robert T. Black, Scranton has lost a sterling citizen, a gentleman who has done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the city. During his long and eventful life, not a word, save of respect and esteem, was heard of Mr. Black. His life and character were irreproachable. He was frugal, thrifty, industrious, and by honorable enterprise he accumulated considerable wealth. He was never too busy to neglect the demands of philanthropic and charitable institutions. Any cause in which he enlisted gained a working member of excellent capacity and tireless energy, and many a worthy enterprise in Scranton owes much to Mr. Black and his equally energetic and benevolent wife. Mr. Black was a type of the old-fashioned men of affairs, kindly and courteous, a true gentleman in appearance and at heart." The Sunday "Scranton News," of May 27, 1900, said: "When Robert T. Black died on Friday evening last, the city of Scranton suffered one of the greatest losses it ever experienced through the death of a single individual. It would be difficult to over-praise the noble-minded and great-souled patriarch who has just passed away. He was an ornament to this community, and when the vigor of early maturity was still with him his uncompromising integrity, his keen perception, and his aggressive opposition to public or private fraud, made him a man whose influence helped turn the balances in favor of the right. * * * Among the names of those leaders of men whose tireless efforts made this valley blossom

as a rose (are tabulated), the name of Robert T. Black will ever hold a prominent place."

The directors of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre placed upon the minutes of the institution a resolution of appreciation which expressed their "high appreciation of Mr. Black's character, excellent judgment as a business man," and further stated that he "was honest, conservative in his judgment of men and methods, strong in his convictions, and frank in his expression of them, and yet tolerant of the convictions of others." An equally sincere and commendatory resolution was passed by the directors of the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Scranton, referring to Mr. Black's "well-rounded and useful life; a life symmetrical in the recognition and performance of his various duties to the State, the municipality, and the business trusts which were confided to him." These excerpts, selected from many, will suffice to briefly memorialize, for place in the State historical record, the meritorious life of a worthy citizen.

The home life of Mr. Black was in keeping with the high standard of his public and business manifestations, and with the sincerity and earnestness which actuated all his actions. He married, on July 15, 1858, Caroline A. Perkins, daughter of John and Eunice (Miller) Perkins, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania. To them were born three children: 1. Robert Thompson, Jr., to whom his father bequeathed a ranch of ten thousand acres in the State of Wyoming, but who unfortunately died in 1907. 2. Thomas Atherton, who is in business in New York City. 3. Mary S., the wife of C. E. Judson, of Wyoming.

Mrs. Black resided in Scranton, esteemed for her church work, and philanthropic interest, until her death at her home in that city, November 2, 1916.

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BARRETT, George B.,

Manufacturer, Financier.

Conspicuous during the latter decades of the nineteenth century as one of Pittsburgh's most brilliantly successful business men and astute financiers was the late George B. Barrett, founder and for many years head of the old and widely known firm of George B. Barrett & Company, and officially connected with a number of the leading financial institutions of his home city. For more than a third of a century Mr. Barrett was a resident of Pittsburgh, and during that period his name was synonymous with the maintenance and advancement of its best interests.

George B. Barrett was born January 5, 1834, at Cadiz, Ohio, and was a son of William and Phoebe Barrett. Through his father, Mr. Barrett was a collateral descendant of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, his great-grandmother having been a niece of the signer of the Declaration of Independence. On his mother's side he was of Quaker ancestry. George B. Barrett received a good education, and when the time came for him to enter upon the active duties of life he chose to devote himself to the jewelry business, which he learned thoroughly and afterward engaged in with a fair measure of success.

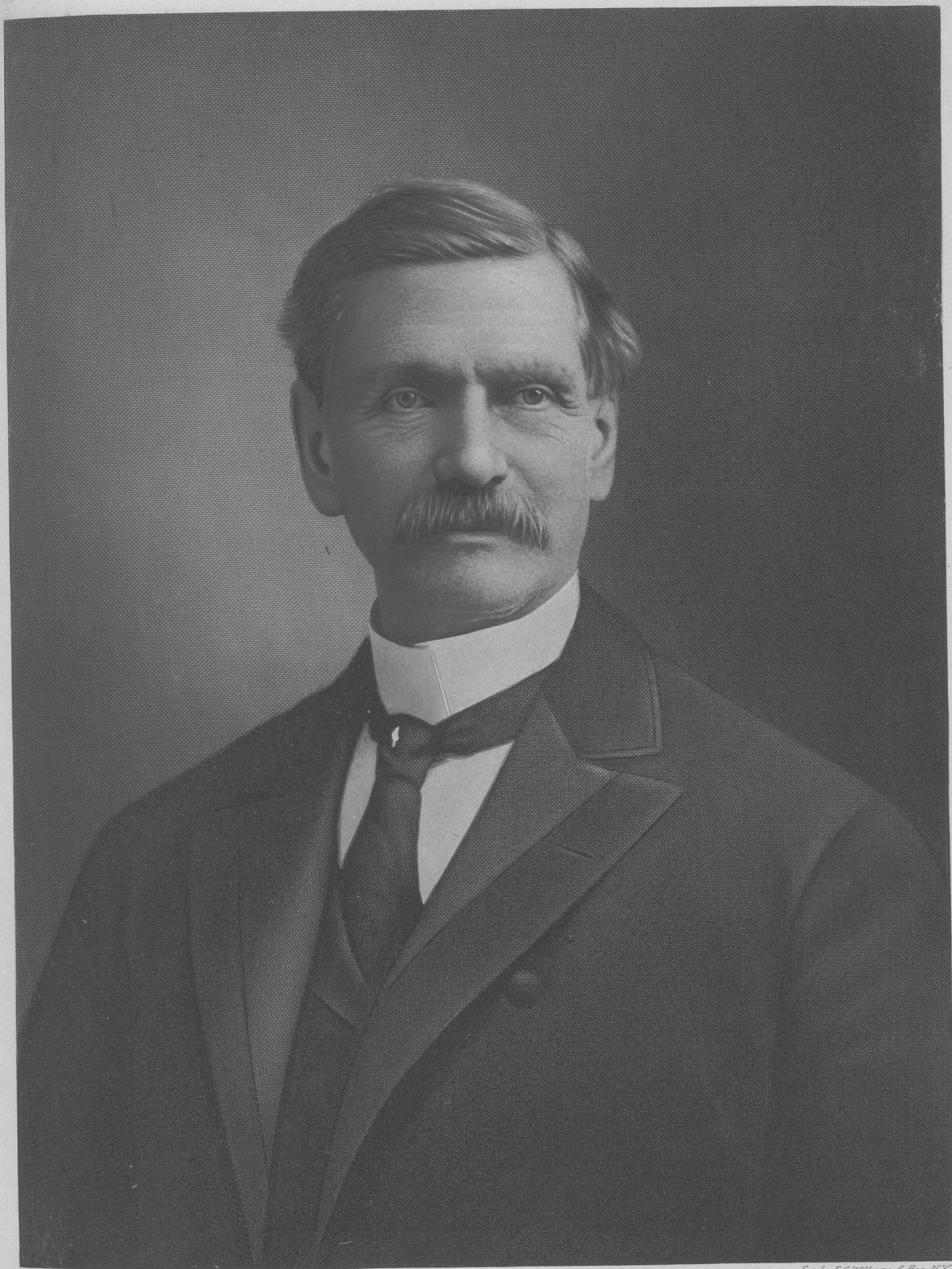
In 1869 Mr. Barrett came to Pittsburgh, and for the remainder of his life was a resident of the metropolis and a prominent figure in its business circles, and founded the wholesale jewelry firm of George B. Barrett & Company, remaining its head to the close of his life. It was a manufacturing as well as a wholesale concern, and was one of the oldest jewelry houses in the State. Under the able leadership of Mr. Barrett it acquired a deservedly high reputation, being noted for the superior quality of its goods and

for fair and honorable dealing. In industry, energy, courage and fidelity to principle, Mr. Barrett, as a business man, ranked second to none.

This aggressive business man was also actively identified with many other concerns, and was especially prominent in the realm of finance. He was vice-president of the Second National Bank, and a director in many other monetary institutions, including the Pittsburgh Insurance Company. Among the industrial concerns in which he held the same office was the Pittsburgh Lamp, Brass and Bowl Company.

In all concerns relative to the city's welfare, Mr. Barrett ever manifested a deep and sincere interest, and no movement which in his judgment tended to further that end, lacked his hearty coöperation and support. His political affiliations were with the Republicans, but desire for office was something foreign to his nature, and he never permitted the use of his name as a candidate. A liberal giver to charity, his benefactions were bestowed in the quietest manner possible, and in the benevolent institutions of his home city he took an active interest, serving as a member of the board of directors of the Presbyterian Hospital. He was one of the most prominent members of the Presbyterian Church of Sewickley.

The personality of Mr. Barrett was that of a man forceful, sagacious and resourceful, unfailingly self-reliant, and possessed of a clear and far-seeing mind which enabled him to grasp any situation almost intuitively. His strong yet sensitive features were accentuated by silvered hair and moustache, and the keen gaze of his dark eyes, while it had a peculiarly searching quality, was expressive of a genial nature which recognized and appreciated the good in others. Dignified and courteous on all occasions, he was a man who drew



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John Walker

men to him, who won friends easily and held them long.

Mr. Barrett married, in 1855, Martha M., daughter of Samuel and Susan Slemmons, and they became the parents of a son and two daughters: Henry A., of Pittsburgh; Mary M., wife of Clarence P. Byrnes, also of Pittsburgh; and Cora P. Mrs. Barrett, a woman of unusual sweetness of character and many social gifts, was an accomplished home-maker, and her husband, the ruling motive of whose life was devotion to his wife and children, was never so happy as when surrounded by the members of his household and by the friends whom he delighted to gather about him. Mrs. Barrett passed away in 1911.

The death of Mr. Barrett, which occurred January 3, 1908, removed from Pittsburgh a distinguished business man and leading citizen, one who had at all times stood as an able exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts to advance progress and improvement and who left a record in harmony with loftiest principles of rectitude.

Among the many tributes to the character and work of Mr. Barrett the following extract from an appreciation by the Second National Bank is singularly comprehensive and satisfactory:

Mr. Barrett became connected with the bank many years ago. We bear grateful witness to the ability, courtesy and fidelity with which he discharged the duties of vice-president.

In this community in which Mr. Barrett was so widely known, whether as a successful business man, a public-spirited citizen or a Christian gentleman, he has been trusted by all and we remember with pride his untiring fidelity to the many duties imposed upon him.

Though gone from among us at the end of a long, useful and busy career he has left the record of a noble life that may well become an example to succeeding generations of business men of this great city.

It is difficult to add anything to words like these. They present, simply and forcefully, the portrait of an able business man, an astute financier and a patriotic citizen—a portrait which, without the name, would have been instantly recognized by every Pittsburgher as that of George B. Barrett.

WALKER, William,

Manufacturer, Financier.

Those familiar with the history of the Pittsburgh of "sixty years since" are able to realize the personality of a man then in his prime—the late William Walker, founder and head of the old and still surviving firm of W. and H. Walker, and later a member of the well known house of Bryce, Walker & Company. Mr. Walker was prominent in the manufacturing and banking circles of the metropolis and took an active interest in all that made for her progress and prosperity. The Walker coat-of-arms is as follows: Argent, an oak tree growing out of a base vert, between a stag in the dexter and a buckhound in the sinister, both in full course gules. Crest: A stag standing at gaze under a nut tree proper. Motto: *In omnes casus.*

John Walker, father of William Walker, was a native of Haddingtonshire, Scotland, where his paternal ancestors had lived for three centuries. He married Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Hepburn, of Athelstaneford, in the same county. The Hepburn coat-of-arms is as follows: Gules, on a chevron argent a rose between two lions combatant of the first, in base a buckle in shape of a heart of the second. Crest: A horse's head couped proper, furnished gules. Motto: "Keep tryst."

William Walker, son of John and Margaret (Hepburn) Walker, was born April

24, 1806, in East Lothian, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, and received his education in his native town and in the city of Edinburgh. In 1831 he emigrated to the United States, and after spending a year in Philadelphia settled in Pittsburgh which was thenceforth his home for the remainder of his life. In 1837 Mr. Walker, in association with his brother, Hay Walker, organized the firm of W. and H. Walker, soap and candle manufacturers. The venture was successful, largely in consequence of the foresight, clear-headedness and well-directed energy of the head of the firm and the business is still carried on under the old name, now, at the end of almost eighty years, a monument to the wisdom and ability of its founders. In 1866 Mr. Walker formed a partnership with James Bryce for the purpose of engaging in the glass business, the firm name being Bryce, Walker & Company. With this concern Mr. Walker maintained his connection almost to the close of his life, helping to make and insure for it a high position in the business world. In financial matters Mr. Walker also bore an active part, proving that in that sphere no less than in the realm of business he possessed more than ordinary talents. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, becoming one of its directors and in 1869 succeeding to the presidency, retaining that office until a few years previous to his death when failing health compelled his resignation. Mr. Walker was also president of the Allegheny Gas Company and a director in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Insurance Company.

Politically Mr. Walker was a Republican and the interest which he ever manifested in community affairs was especially earnest in everything that pertained to education. A man of progressive ideas he was among the first to contribute to the

Allegheny Observatory. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Allegheny. Owing to the number of years which have elapsed since his death there are, perhaps, few now living who could accurately describe his personal appearance, but his portrait belongs with those of his contemporaries and fellow-laborers.

Mr. Walker married, in 1847, Eliza Ackley, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of five children, only one of whom is now living: Lillie I., wife of George Fales Baker, of Philadelphia. Margaret H., another daughter, now deceased, was the widow of D. T. Watson, one of Pittsburgh's most prominent attorneys, and to her we are indebted for the material for this sketch. Mrs. Walker, the model of a wife and mother, survived her husband many years, passing away on May 22, 1901.

The death of Mr. Walker, which occurred April 9, 1883, removed one whose career was inseparably interwoven with more than half a century of the city's history and who had been largely instrumental in the upbuilding of her most vital interests. The extent to which men of Scottish birth have been factors in the creation of the greatness of Pittsburgh is well-nigh incalculable, but while some have filled a larger space in the public eye not one has been more faithful in the accomplishment of the work assigned him than William Walker, manufacturer, banker and financier.

THORP, Charles M.,

Lawyer.

The history of the bench and bar of Pittsburgh had its beginning before the American Revolution, and the attorneys of her courts have ever stood second to none in the United States. The noble traditions of the past have been ably



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Charles M. Thorp

Chas. M. Chap

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maintained by those of the present time—notably by such men as Charles M. Thorp, member of the law firm of Weil & Thorp, and a leader in all movements having for their object the promotion of the welfare of Pittsburgh.

Charles M. Thorp was born March 16, 1863, at Hawley, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, son of the late Lewis Hale and Anna Atkinson (Wise) Thorp. He was educated in the common schools and the Oil City High School, and graduated from Cornell University with the class of 1884, taking the degree of Ph. B. He registered as a law student with the late William Scott, of Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, on motion of the late Thomas Herriott, December 26, 1886. Since that time Mr. Thorp has been active in his profession in Pittsburgh. In 1895 he formed a law partnership with A. Leo. Weil, under the firm name of Weil & Thorp, which continues to the present time. This firm is a most important one, having conducted many celebrated cases both in Pennsylvania and in other States. In the presentation of a case Mr. Thorp's manner and language—quiet, simple and forceful—are singularly effective: The papers which he prepares are strong and present the matter under consideration in a manner which admits of no dispute. He has a broad, comprehensive grasp of all questions that come before him, and is particularly fitted for affairs requiring executive and administrative ability.

As a citizen with high ideas of good government and civic virtue, Mr. Thorp stands in the front rank. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and takes a lively interest in that phase of politics which makes for the highest good of the community. He is a director of the Phillips Sheet and Tin Plate Company; a trustee of Edgewood Presby-

terian Church; and a member of the following clubs: The Duquesne, University, Edgewood Club (director), Edgewood Country Club (director).

Mr. Thorp married, May 22, 1888, Jessie M., daughter of George and Mary (Jordan) Boulton, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of children: Margaret Boulton; Evelyn Louise; Jessie Marianne; Sarah Eleanore; George Boulton, born January 2, 1893; and Charles Monroe, born March 9, 1895.

BOYD, Marcus,

Business Man.

Among the Pittsburgh business men of the younger generation is Marcus Boyd, vice-president, secretary and director of the Chandler-Boyd Supply Company. Mr. Boyd has passed the greater part of his life in the metropolis which is his home and the centre of all his interests.

(I) William Boyd, grandfather of Marcus Boyd, was of Glasgow, Scotland, where he was engaged in the iron business. He married Sarah Macindoe.

(II) William (2) Boyd, son of William (1) and Sarah (Macindoe) Boyd, was born April 8, 1852, in Glasgow, where he received his education. For a number of years he was associated with his father in the latter's business, but in the year 1888 came to the United States, settling in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he was connected with the Johnson Foundry Company. Some years later he removed to Pittsburgh and was there associated with the Apollo Foundry Company until that concern was sold to the United Engineering and Foundry Company, at which time he retired. He is a director of the Pittsburgh Malleable Iron Company, and a member of the Duquesne Club. Mr. Boyd married, April 21, 1881, in Glasgow, Mary Johnston, daughter of

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David Binnie, of that city, and their children are: William, of Pittsburgh, an architect, married Catherine McCutcheon, and they have one child, William Boyd; Marcus, mentioned below; Herbert S., a farmer of Harbour creek, Pennsylvania; and Johnston R., of Wyola, Montana, married Cecile Phillips, of Kingston, New York, and they have one child, Johnston Phillips.

(III) Marcus Boyd, son of William (2) and Mary Johnston (Binnie) Boyd, was born October 29, 1883, in Glasgow, Scotland, and was five years old when brought by his parents to the United States. He was ten when the family removed to Pittsburgh, and there he received his education at Shady Side Academy. His entrance into the business world was made as an employe of the First National Bank, but at the end of two years, desiring to enter another field, he associated himself with the Pittsburgh Valve and Fittings Company, remaining three years and gaining much valuable experience.

In April, 1910, Mr. Boyd was instrumental in organizing the Chandler-Boyd Supply Company, becoming vice-president, secretary and director. The object of the enterprise was to cover more fully than had yet been done the field of powerhouse equipment, and in this endeavor the firm had been extremely successful. He is a member and vice-president of the Mendelssohn Choir, of Pittsburgh, and a member of the Edgeworth Club.

Mr. Boyd married, April 2, 1909, in Pittsburgh, Elsie, daughter of the late John L. and Louise (Taylor) McCutcheon, of that city; Mr. McCutcheon was a lawyer. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are the parents of four children: Mary Louise, born November 13, 1910; Marcus, born January 29, 1912; Catherine Taylor, born November 11, 1913; and Lindsay, born October 4, 1915. Mrs. Boyd is a member of the Women's Club of Sewickley Valley.

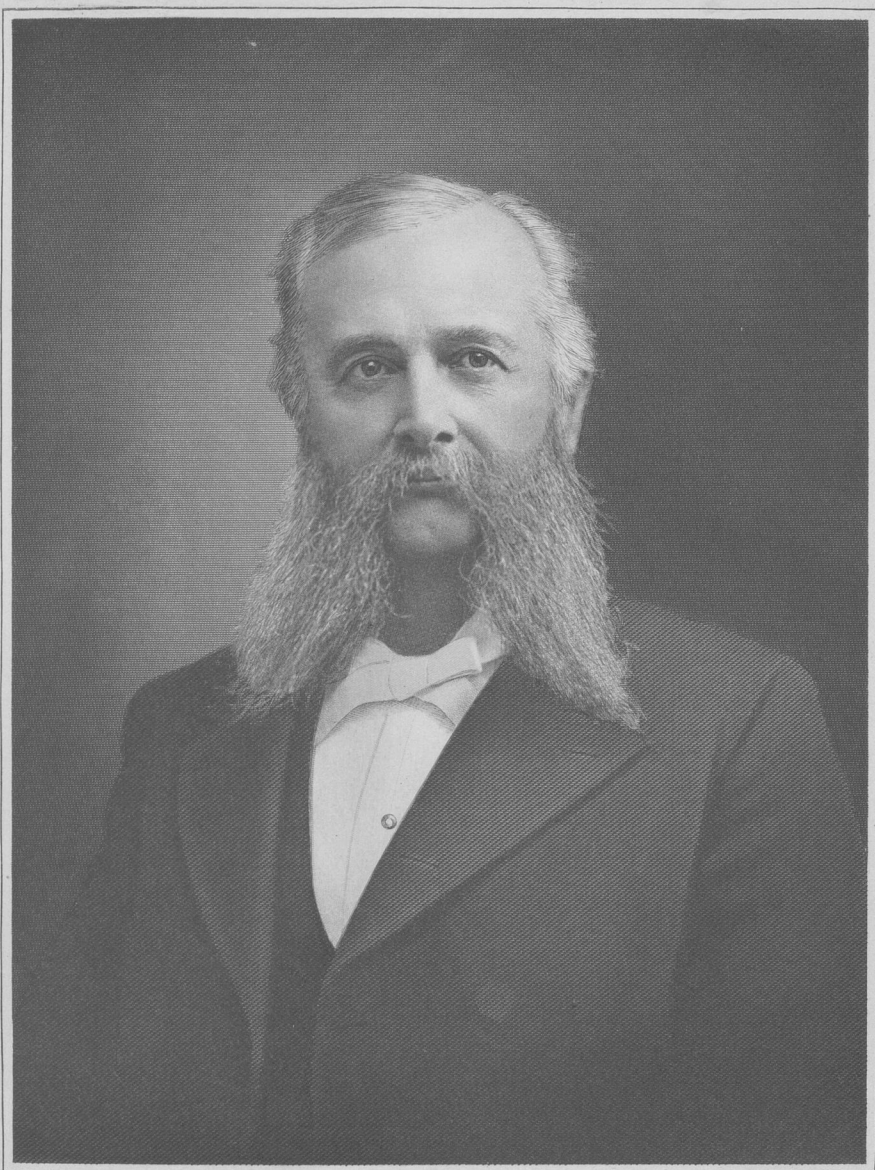
TODD, Myron Allen, M. D.,

Practitioner, Honored Citizen.

Son of an eminent physician under whom he studied and with whom he practiced prior to his coming to Bradford, Dr. Myron A. Todd was thoroughly furnished for the professional work he carried on in Bradford so successfully for over a quarter of a century, 1878-1905. During these years Dr. Todd endeared himself to the people he served by the skill and devotion he displayed in the healing of their bodies and through his deep interest in all that concerned their welfare. He was one of the most unselfish of men, and gave himself entirely to his profession,—no night too stormy nor journey too long if suffering was to be relieved and his services called for. His patients were his friends, and there were many families who knew no other physician so long as the good doctor lived. He was the confidant of young and old, and in him all confidence was reposed. His life was well and honorably spent, and regret was deep and general when his death was announced.

Dr. Myron A. Todd was a son of Dr. William S. Todd, born in Hyde Park, Dutchess county, New York, in 1819. He studied medicine under Drs. S. Coan and Bolton, of Ovid, New York, and then entered Hobart Medical College, Geneva, New York, whence he was graduated in 1849. He located at Angelica, New York, where he practiced for many years. He was an excellent physician, and a man highly esteemed for his sterling traits of character.

Dr. Myron Allen Todd, son of Dr. William S. and Frances M. Todd, was born at Ovid, Seneca county, New York, February 11, 1847, and died at Bradford, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1905. His parents moved to Angelica after the father's graduation from medical college in 1849, and there the early life of the son was



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M. A. Todd M.D.



Samuel Andrews.

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spent and his academical education acquired. Deciding to follow the profession of medicine, he pursued an extended course of reading and study under his father, then attended the University of Buffalo, and completed his studies at the Cleveland (Ohio) Homœopathic Hospital, receiving his degree M. D. from the latter institution on February 16, 1876. He then returned to Angelica, and for two years gained practical experience in association with his honored and capable father. In 1878 he located in Bradford, Pennsylvania, where he continued in practice until his death, a skilled surgeon and physician highly regarded by his professional brethren and often called in consultation. He was a member of the County and State Medical associations, and ever kept abreast of all advance in the theory and practice of medicine and in surgery. In 1879 he was elected city physician and health officer, continuing in that capacity until August, 1882. He was a member of the board of physicians and surgeons, and acted as medical examiner for several of the beneficial orders and insurance companies. His private practice was large, and he was literally "in the harness" continuously, often at the expense of his own health. He was a Democrat in politics, interested in public affairs, but too busy a man to accept public office.

Dr. Todd married, January 6, 1876, Anna H. Akerlind, daughter of John O. and Matilda (Carlson) Akerlind, who survives him.

ANDREWS, Samuel,

Educator, Public Official.

There is perhaps no class in the community whose work is as fundamental as that of the educators. The merchant, the manufacturer and the banker, give themselves to the development of the interests

of commerce, industry and finance; the lawyer, the physician and the divine devote their lives to the labors of the three great professions; and others there are who make it the business of their lives to promote reform in the administration of government. But the work of the educator lies deeper than any of these activities. It deals with the making of citizens. The men who labor in the various spheres mentioned above, who achieve distinction and render their cities great are prepared by the educator for the work that awaits them. He it is who furnishes their equipment and to a certain extent moulds their characters and determines their futures. Pittsburgh has been singularly fortunate in her educators, and not one among them has been more thoroughly and completely adapted by nature and training for his most important work than was the late Professor Samuel Andrews, at the time of his death Associate Superintendent of Public Schools. For nearly half a century Professor Andrews labored in the cause of education, his work tending, to a degree impossible to compute, to the enlightenment of the community on the subject, to the promotion of progress in methods, and to the elevation of mental and moral standards.

(I) Joseph Andrews, grandfather of Samuel Andrews, was of County Antrim, Ireland, and appears to have ended his days in his native land.

(II) William, son of Joseph Andrews, was born in 1806, in County Antrim, Ireland, and in 1822 emigrated to the United States, settling in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. In 1831 he came to Allegheny county, purchasing one hundred and forty-five acres of land which he afterward increased to over three hundred. William Andrews and his brother James were among the earliest firms to engage in the construction of railroads in Pennsylvania.

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their principal contract being the grading of the Pennsylvania Central line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. William Andrews married, in 1831, Margaret, daughter of James and Hannah Phillips, of Robinson township, Allegheny county, and their children were: Mark; James Phillips; Joseph Phillips; Samuel, mentioned below; and Hannah, Helen and Mary, who died in childhood. The father of the family died in 1890, on his farm in Robinson township which afterward became the property of his son Samuel. Mark Andrews, the eldest son, spent his entire life on the homestead, and there in 1901 he passed away.

(III) Samuel, son of William and Margaret (Phillips) Andrews, was born May 25, 1847, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and received his early education in local public schools. From these he passed to Curry Normal School and Curry University, Pittsburgh. After graduating from the latter institution Mr. Andrews made his first essay as an educator in the public schools of his native township, meanwhile continuing his studies under the guidance of Professor E. M. Steel and Dr. Robert Curry. From Bethany College he received an honor degree.

That from the very beginning Professor Andrews showed unusual aptitude as an instructor, is evident from the fact that in 1868, when only twenty-one years of age, he was called to the principalship of the schools of Chartiers township, a position which he retained until 1872. During these four years the fame of the youthful educator was growing, and when he resigned his office it was to become principal of the Thaddeus Stevens School in Pittsburgh. For fifteen years Professor Andrews guided with wise progressiveness the affairs of this institution, realizing to the utmost of his power the high

ideals by which he was always governed in his work as an educator.

In 1887 the Howard School, in the old Sixteenth Ward, summoned to serve as its principal the man whose success in his profession had begun to attract widespread attention. Professor Andrews accepted the position, and during the twelve years that followed did for the Howard School what he had already accomplished for the Thaddeus Stevens.

But a new honor and a wider field were in store for him. The city felt that such talents as his required greater scope for their exercise and the desire was general that they should be more largely and responsibly employed in the public service. Accordingly, in 1899, Professor Andrews was elected by the Central Board of Education Superintendent of the Public Schools of Pittsburgh. The result exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. Under his leadership the city's school system not only grew to immense proportions, but improved in the manner of its administration to a degree which placed it in the first rank of the educational systems of Pennsylvania.

In 1907 the consolidation of Allegheny with Pittsburgh created conditions which necessitated various changes. In 1911 the new school code was enacted followed by a reconstruction of the school system of the greater city. Professor Andrews and Professor John Morrow (the latter having been for years head of the school system on the North Side), were nominated by Superintendent Davidson at the end of their terms as associate superintendents and were so elected by the Board of Education. Professor Morrow's activities continued on the North Side, the schools of the downtown Pittsburgh district remaining under the special care of Professor Andrews.

Politically Professor Andrews was a

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Republican and it was only in the latter years of his life that he ceased to take an active part in municipal affairs. While superintendent of the Thaddeus Stevens School he represented the old Thirty-sixth Ward in both branches of the city council, serving in all more than fifteen years. He was of high rank in all Masonic bodies, including the Knights Templar, Shriners and Scottish Rite Masons. He also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Royal Arcanum, and belonged to the Pittsburgh Press Club. In matters of religion, Professor Andrews adhered to the traditions of his family, holding membership in the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, taking an active share in its work and sometimes serving in an official capacity.

The foregoing outline of Professor Andrews' career, brief and inadequate as it necessarily is, serves nevertheless to show that he was a man of all-round development, and in this undoubtedly lay one secret of his success as an educator. Not only had he the vigor and breadth of intellect and the thorough and comprehensive mental equipment necessary to fit him for the office, but he possessed also the largeness of nature and the liberality of sentiment which are essential qualifications for the position of a guide and leader to youth. The lack of them will be quickly detected by those under his charge and will tend to weaken his influence more, perhaps, than almost anything else could. The enthusiastic devotion with which Professor Andrews was regarded by his students was such as could have been called forth by no instructor who was simply a scholar and an administrator. It was the spontaneous tribute which youth always pays to warmth of heart and independence of thought combined with generous respect for those who differ from one in opinion. In the countenance

of Professor Andrews, strong, refined and animated, we discern these traits of character and understand from that as well as from his record the personal power which rendered his work so fine and so enduring.

Professor Andrews married, in 1870, Anna Mary, daughter of James W. and Elizabeth (McCurdy) Bell, of Robinson township, and they became the parents of one son: Frank Leo, a biography of whom appears following in this work. In his wife, a thoughtful woman of attractive personality, Professor Andrews found the domestic virtues and intellectual comradeship which are alike essential in a life companion to a man of his type. Both found in the exercise of hospitality one of their chief pleasures and many can testify to their charm as host and hostess.

Ere he had reached the traditional limit of human life, this gifted and useful man was summoned to rest from his labors. On December 24, 1915, he passed away, honored and lamented by members of every class in the community. Nor were his mourners found only in his own community. From all over the State and from distant parts of the land came messages of sorrow and tributes of respect and affection. Multitudes whom his instruction had helped to mould and whom his counsel had aided and uplifted felt that they had lost a revered friend and they rose up and called him blessed.

Professor Samuel Andrews has left the impress of his individuality on the minds and hearts of two generations. Great as was the value of the mental and moral training which he gave his students the example furnished by his daily life was still more precious. This it was which rendered him an ideal instructor. Those under his care saw in him a man admirable in all the relations of human society—large-hearted, high-minded and in spirit essentially noble.

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ANDREWS, Frank Leo,

Man of Business.

Frank Leo Andrews, junior member of the well-known firm of Painter & Andrews, has thus far illustrated in his career the versatility which constitutes a salient feature of the character of the typical Pittsburgh business man of the younger generation.

Frank Leo Andrews was born March 8, 1873, in Pittsburgh, and is the son of Samuel and Anna Mary (Bell) Andrews. A biography of Professor Andrews, who died December 24, 1915, may be found on a preceding page of this work.

The education of Frank Leo Andrews was received in the public schools of his native city, and at the age of eighteen he entered a business career. This was in 1891, and his first employment was with the firm of Daub Brothers, wholesale cheese dealers and retail grocers. Mr. Andrews remained with this concern until 1896, laying a foundation of business experience which was later to stand him in good stead.

The field of public service, however, possessed attractions for him, and in 1896 he obtained a position as clerk in the office of David Torrence, then city treasurer. For this sphere, also, Mr. Andrews showed adaptability, as is proved by the fact that he retained his clerkship for a period of seven years. At the end of that time he became actively engaged as an insurance broker. The results of this venture were sufficiently satisfactory to retain him in the business for the space of two years, but he then decided that he should prefer some other line of endeavor and, acting upon that conviction, he severed his connection with the insurance business.

In 1905 Mr. Andrews assisted in organizing the firm of Painter & Andrews,

dealers in physicians' supplies and hospital equipment. The concern has now been in existence eleven years and conducts a flourishing and constantly increasing trade. The junior partner, by his wisely directed aggressiveness, clear foresight and sound judgment has contributed toward bringing about the present satisfactory condition of things, or rather, we should say, has contributed very largely to that end. Mr. Andrews is also vice-president and director of the Minnesota Pure Food Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

In politics Mr. Andrews is an ardent Republican, and, as a public-spirited citizen, is ever ready to "lend a hand" in the furtherance of any movement which has for its object the improvement of conditions and the promotion of true progress. Mr. Andrews affiliates with several Masonic bodies, and is a member of the Commercial Club. He attends the United Presbyterian church.

Activity of intellect and keenness of observation are the qualities which a casual glance at Mr. Andrews' face reveals most strikingly. Dark hair and eyes and strong, well-cut features are accompanied by a firmness of expression and a gravity of aspect which is relieved by a humorous, if latent, smile. He is at once a thinker and a doer—his doing, in fact, being always the result of deep thinking. His actions, while bold and decisive, are always well considered and this is, perhaps, one reason of their uniform success. Mr. Andrews is a man of many friends, a fact the statement of which is equivalent to saying that he is warm-hearted and loyal.

Mr. Andrews married, October 27, 1897, Jennie, daughter of Reuben and Katharine (Obey) Reese, of Chartiers township, and they are the parents of the following children: Samuel Reese; Katharine Blanche; Anna Jane; James Bell;



Frank H. Andrews.

Ruth May; and Frank Leo, Jr. Mrs. Andrews is a woman of charming personality and an accomplished home-maker, and both she and her husband enjoy a high degree of social popularity.

We have spoken of Mr. Andrews as a veritable Pittsburgher and we claim for the description the one merit of truthfulness. A Pittsburgher indeed he is, capable of doing many things and doing them all well, and in everything that he undertakes working not only for his own profit, but always considering the advantage and welfare of his native city.

CLARKE, William B.,

Lawyer, Man of Lofty Character.

Among the types which in this age of universal transition are becoming increasingly rare, is that of the gentleman of the old school—the man who to the distinction of birth and the advantages of education frequently added laurels won at the bar—more frequently, perhaps, than in any other sphere of action—and whose demeanor, under all circumstances, was marked by a courtesy which was not so much the result of courtly traditions as the spontaneous expression of a knightly nature, the courtesy of a Bayard or a Sidney. Among those whose presence, while they yet lingered on earth, revived in the minds of Pittsburghers the memory of a chivalrous past, was the late William Bruce Clarke, for many years a leader of the bar of the Iron City and conspicuously identified with her social life. Not only was Mr. Clarke eminent in the legal profession, but as a citizen and patriot he has left a record of earnest endeavor in the best interests of his community, and of pure and fearless devotion to the cause of his country.

The surname of Clerk, Clark or Clarke, a common one throughout Europe, is in

Scotland one of great antiquity, and was probably assumed from some office bearing the designation. It is interesting to note that in very early times there were many free barons and men of great possessions and power who bore the name of Clarke, or Clark. Sir James Dalrymple cites a charter (prior to 1180) of King William of a donation to the abbacy of Holyrood House, and among the witnesses (all men of rank) are Hugo Clericus Regis, Hugo Clericus Cancellarii, Johannes Clericus, and others of similar form and signification.

In 1296 Richardus Clerk submitted to Edward the First, and in the same year Benedict Clerk, a man of rank and prominence, was carried captive to London for refusing to swear allegiance to the English monarch. At the battle of Durham, William Clerk was taken prisoner and remained in captivity until 1357, when he was released with his sovereign, David the Second. The Clan Chatton and some of the best Highland families are descended from the Clerks, and from charters under the great seal it appears that different families of the name have held extensive possessions from a very remote era, some of these lands being situated in Perthshire.

Thomas Clark, who lived in England from 1650 to 1680, is the earliest ancestor of record of the Clarke family of Western Pennsylvania. He had several sons, the youngest of whom, John, served as a lieutenant in the army of William, Prince of Orange. At the siege of Derry, Lieutenant Clark was one of those who volunteered to cut the boom in the harbor. This boom prevented the landing of the ships sent with provisions to the relief of the besieged, who were dying of starvation and disease in the fortress. The boom was broken by a shot from the besieging army of James the Second, and at the

same time was struck by one of the relief ships, thus ending the famous siege of Derry.

The following year Lieutenant Clark was slain at the battle of the Boyne, July 12, 1690. After this decisive victory the lands of the nobility and officers in the army of James the Second were confiscated and awarded to meritorious men in the service of the Prince of Orange. One of these estates was given to the family of Lieutenant Clark, and they accordingly left England and settled in County Antrim, Ireland.

Thomas Clark, probably the grandson of Lieutenant John Clark, and founder of the American branch of the family, was born in 1712, in County Antrim. He had one brother, Francis, who was captain of a sailing vessel, and married, in Ireland, a Miss Green. The Clarks lived in Coleraine, and had amassed wealth, being extensively engaged in the linen business and owning a bleaching ground at Sandal Mount, near Coleraine. About 1753 Thomas Clark emigrated to the American colonies, landing at Wilmington, Delaware, and purchasing land at Chadd's Ford, on Brandywine creek. After an absence of seven years he returned to Ireland for his wife and child, and in 1761 again landed in the colony where thenceforth he made his home.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, Thomas Clark was neutral (his father having been an English officer), and believed that the Continentals could not prevail against the British army—that they were engaging in a hopeless struggle. While witnessing the battle of Brandywine he was taken prisoner and compelled to serve in the ranks of the British. Because he would not fire a cannon, he was tied to one and kept there all day. After the battle he was released. His farm lay in the path of both armies

and was stripped of nearly everything, and when battles were fought on his own land he cast in his lot with the patriots and drew his sword in the defense of his hearthstone.

Being obliged to entertain both Tories and Federalists, Thomas Clark decided to keep an inn, which he called the Black Horse Tavern. This was a large stone house situated not far from the battlefield, and is still in good preservation. When General Lafayette was wounded in the leg, he was taken with other wounded into Mr. Clark's house, and until his recovery made it his headquarters. John Clark, a lad of nine, had the honor of holding the general's horse. General Washington also made his headquarters here, and as Bancroft says, "he charged them to take as good care of Lafayette as if he were his own son." Elizabeth Clark was at this time thirteen years of age, and remembered both commanders well to the close of her life. She said Washington was the handsomest man she ever saw. Lafayette was lame (in consequence of his recent wound), had red or sandy hair, and squinted. He told the negro cook that the coffee did not suit him, and she tried in vain to please him until one day when it was accidentally smoked in the wood fire. He said then, doubtless to her surprise, that it was good, but too much smoked. After that she smoked it a little and he was satisfied. Elizabeth Clark said that they "heard the firing all the day of the battle; the creek was red with blood, and the Federalists retreated, walking across on the bodies of the slain."

After the war Thomas Clark sold his farm at Chadd's Ford, taking in payment colonial money, some of which is still in the possession of his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Edwin R. Sullivan, of Pittsburgh. In 1788 Mr. Clark removed to Canons-

burg, Washington county, Pennsylvania, whither his son William had preceded him. They called the place Clarkesville. It is south of Washington, not far from Waynesburg, and near the line of Washington and Greene counties. The year of their removal there was a great drought, and cattle were driven to Laurel Hill for pasture. The Clarks had grain to sow sufficient to provide them with food for a year, but when it was ripening, so great was the necessity that women went into the fields and gathered it, and after shell-ing it parched or boiled it for food. Game, however, was abundant.

Thomas Clark married, about 1750, in Ireland, Martha Stuart Dunlop. The Dunlops were Scotch Calvinists who fled from their native land in consequence of religious persecution, taking refuge in the comparatively unmolested regions of Ulster. This incident in their history was often related by Mrs. Clark to her children and grandchildren. The Dunlops were allied to the Stuarts, Mrs. Clark being related to Sir James Stuart, the first Earl of Bute, and also to Charles Edward Stuart, called by his enemies the "Young Pretender," by his friends the "Young Chevalier," and famous in song and story as "Prince Charlie."

Following are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Clark: Mary, born February 5, 1753, in Ireland; Samuel, born June 27, 1761, on the voyage to America; Elizabeth, born May 27, 1764; Thomas, born May 25, 1766; John, born November 23, 1768, married Rebecca Zane, of Wheeling, West Virginia; William, mentioned below; Robert, born August 25, 1773, engaged in mercantile business in Brownsville, Pennsylvania; Charles; and Francis. All these children, with the exception of Mary and Samuel, were born at Chadd's Ford, Pennsylvania, near Wilmington, Delaware.

John, son of Francis Clark, brother of

Thomas, on coming to America, wanted to marry his cousin Mary. Her father objected because of his dislike to the family of the young man's mother, and this opposition led to the elopement of John and Mary. It may be mentioned here that the "e" was added to the Clark name after the coming of the family to America, probably to distinguish them from another of the same name.

John Clarke, nephew and son-in-law of Thomas Clark, was a hatter and furrier, and lived in Wilmington, Delaware, amassing a large fortune. "One hundred years ago only cocked hats were made, and there was but one manufactory in America." This was after the war, from which he had emerged a very poor man, a captain's pension being his only remuneration for valuable services. He had raised an independent company, armed and equipped it at his own expense, and had served in the battles of Brandywine and Red Bank. At the battle of Brandywine his life was saved in a remarkable manner. His dog followed him to the battlefield and ran against him, throwing him to the ground just as the man immediately behind him was struck by a bullet and killed.

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Martha Stuart (Dunlop) Clark, married Walter Buchanan, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and their children were: Marie, who became the wife of the Rev. William Smith, D. D.; Juliet Galbraith; Martha Clark, who married Jeremiah Brooks, of Pittsburgh; Jane Work, who married Judge Andrew Dempsey; and Eliza, who married the Rev. Noah Gillett.

It is recorded that Thomas, son of Thomas and Martha Stuart (Dunlop) Clark, was lost at sea. Having a great desire to visit the old country, he set sail, probably with his uncle Francis. One

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night after his departure his mother dreamed that he came to her dripping wet. She wakened, and on again falling asleep had the same dream. It made such an impression upon her that she told her husband, who immediately arose and wrote down the date. A year after, the captain of the vessel visited the parents and told them that on the voyage out Thomas was sent up into the rigging to take in sail, was blown off into the sea, and could not be rescued. He was drowned on the night of his mother's dream.

Thomas Clark, the father, died May 11, 1802, at the home of his son William, in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. In the old country he had been a member of the Church of England. Mrs. Clark passed away September 16, 1807, at the age of eighty-three. Her latter years were clouded by a famine which prevailed in Ireland, as she feared that her sisters, whom she had left in the old home, might suffer. Both Mr. and Mrs. Clark are interred in the cemetery of Chartiers, or Hill Church, of which Dr. John McMillan was pastor for fifty years. Mrs. Clark died at the home of her daughter Mrs. Buchanan, at Buchanan's Mills, near Canonsburg.

(II) William Clarke, son of Thomas and Martha Stuart (Dunlop) Clark, was born June 26, 1771, and was a merchant of Canonsburg. Judged by the standards of his day he was a man of much learning. He was the village squire, and a man of prominence in the community. Mr. Clarke married, January 14, 1800, Agnes, daughter of Matthew Shields, and their children were: Thomas Shields, born January 18, 1801, died October 19, 1867, in Pittsburgh, where he had been a prominent business man; Robert Pickens, deceased; William Bruce, mentioned below; Samuel Johnston, born January 19,

1809; Jonathan; David; and Rebecca. The three last died in childhood. The Shields family were people of position at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Squire William Clarke died at Beaver, Pennsylvania, leaving a high reputation both as business man and citizen.

(III) William Bruce, son of William and Agnes (Shields) Clarke, was born October 27, 1804, at Beaver, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where the family resided after leaving Canonsburg. He received his education from private tutors and at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, afterward studying for the legal profession, to which he had elected to devote himself. For many years he resided in the vicinity of his birthplace, and the home of his childhood, engaged in active practice and winning laurels which have not faded with the lapse of time.

As a lawyer, Mr. Clarke achieved an enviable reputation for profound and comprehensive legal knowledge, great skill in its application and eloquence in presenting cases to the courts. His career was in every particular an expression of high professional ideals. He never took a case unless satisfied that it was just, and never lost a case in his half-century of practice. In the preparation of his cases he exercised the greatest thoroughness, and in their presentation he proved himself to have few equals as a brilliant and effective speaker. His grasp of the situation was masterly, his logic convincing, and his power of analysis such as is rarely met with. He threw himself with all the zeal of his nature and the resources of his great learning into the cause of his client, inspiring his hearers with his own belief in its righteousness. The deep tones of his powerful well modulated voice seemed to carry conviction to the minds of the jury, and some of his pleadings established precedents which are re-

ferred to in practice at the present day. It was no uncommon thing for persons to come from a distance to listen to his soul-stirring eloquence, and on one occasion he had among his auditors a number of men from New York who had come from the metropolis for the express purpose of hearing him plead a cause. In the thirties he was prosecuting attorney for Beaver county, having been appointed by Governor Joseph Ritner.

In 1865 Mr. Clarke came to Pittsburgh, and for fifteen years practiced with brilliant success, the undisputed leader of the bar of the Iron City. In 1880 he retired. Pre-eminent in his profession, he was also one of the representative citizens of Pittsburgh, and his name should be inscribed not only in her legal annals but in her history as a municipality.

Surprise has often been expressed that Mr. Clarke, with his rare talents and exalted character, was never elevated to the bench. It is a fact which has never yet been recorded, that he was offered the nomination for judge in Beaver county, unanimously, and with certainty of election, but declined in favor of a brother lawyer who had staked his utmost hopes upon it. Truly, had the ermine rested upon the shoulders of William Bruce Clarke, it would have "touched nothing less spotless than itself."

As a citizen with exalted ideals of good government and civic virtue, Mr. Clarke stood in the front rank. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican, a staunch supporter of Abraham Lincoln. His loyalty was intense and self-sacrificing. Throughout the four years of the Civil War he abandoned his profession, giving his services without recompense to the cause of his country. Precluded from going to the front by reason of his years, he accepted the appointment of brigadier-general of the Home Guards of

Beaver county, and he was the first civilian on the field of Gettysburg after the fight, arriving with lint and wine for the wounded, in advance even of the ambulances of the army. Scarcely had the echoes of the firing died away when this patriot and philanthropist appeared on the battlefield.

The various institutions essential to the life of a great city were all benefited by Mr. Clarke's liberality and influence. His acts of charity were many, but so quietly were his benefactions bestowed that their full number will, in all probability, never be known to the world. The personality of Mr. Clarke was singularly impressive, his whole bearing that of a man accustomed to be deferred to. In his nature were the elements of true greatness. Ambitious for success, he never wished it at the price of his honor, and he regarded with disdain any one who strove to attain it by unscrupulous methods. In his daily life he presented an example of what a lawyer's life should be, not only as a member of the bar, but as a citizen and a patriot—in relation to his clients, his brother lawyers, his community and his country at large. He was of most distinguished appearance, said to be the handsomest man of his time in Pittsburgh. At that period of his life his noble head was crowned by masses of snowy hair which accentuated his florid complexion and strong yet sensitive patrician features. His eyes, a brilliant blue, held in their depths the fire of genius, and at the same time spoke of a nature patient, kindly, humorous and philosophical—eyes keen but gentle, rich and wise with the life which they had looked upon. His moustache and beard, white as his hair, imparted to his countenance an aspect at once aristocratic and patriarchal. He possessed a charm of manner, a buoyant optimism and a capacity for enduring

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friendship that will surely keep his memory green in the hearts of all who knew him best.

Mr. Clarke married Sarah Anna Duncan, daughter of James Beach and Agnes (Culbertson) Clow, who were married in 1794. James Beach Clow was born in 1772, in New York State, and was a son of James Fitz-Clow, an officer in the Revolutionary army. Both father and son were members of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. James Beach Clow died September 23, 1854, surviving his wife many years, she having passed away November 5, 1836, in her sixty-third year. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke were the parents of the following children: William Francis, who died July 28, 1873; Agnes Culbertson, who became the wife of Kennedy Van Sant, of Chicago, and is now deceased; Sarah Nina, who was a talented musician and died April 15, 1863, at the age of eighteen years; and Jennie Patterson, who married (first) John Arthurs, and (second) Edwin R. Sullivan, both of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Sullivan, now the only living member of the family, is a woman of rare culture and social grace, a gifted painter and musician, and has traveled in all parts of Europe and America. Mrs. Sullivan abounds in good works, but like her father abhors ostentation and accomplishes her philanthropies in the quietest manner possible. She belongs to the Pittsburgh Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the War of 1812, and the Tuesday Musical and Sorosis clubs of Pittsburgh.

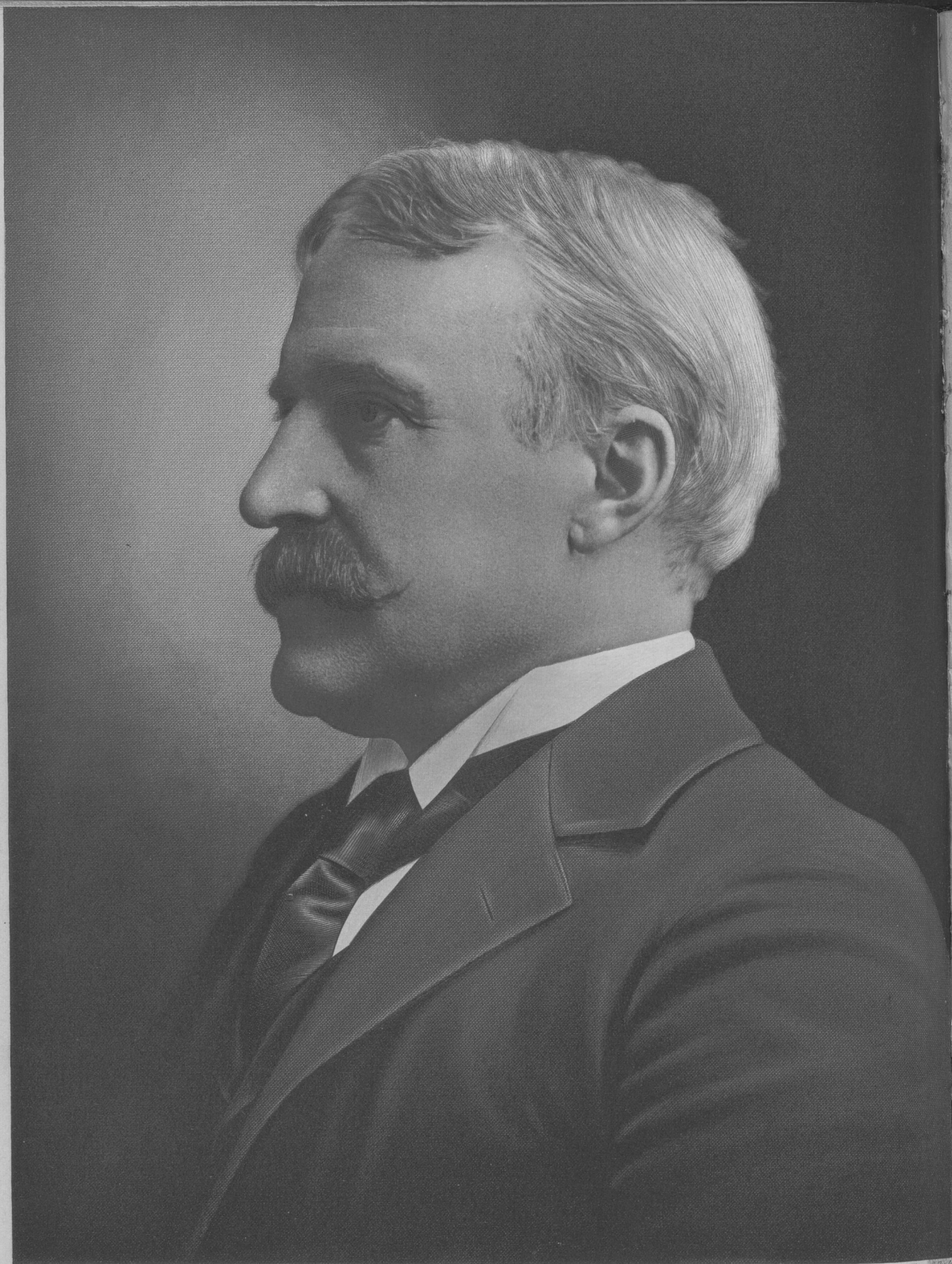
In his domestic relations, Mr. Clarke was peculiarly happy. His wife was a woman of fine fibre and delicate culture, full of grace and self-possession, and withal breathing the charm of domesticity. Both she and her husband delighted in the exercise of hospitality. Mr. Clarke was a fascinating conversationalist, and

all who were ever privileged to be his guests could testify that he was an incomparable host. A devoted husband and fond father, his happiest hours were passed at his own fireside. Mrs. Clarke survived her husband less than half a year, passing away April 14, 1895. She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, in which her family had been represented continuously for more than a century. She was a woman of great piety and much force of character and, like her husband, active in deeds of charity.

On August 20, 1894, Mr. Clarke passed away, "full of years and of honors." He had been for some time the oldest living graduate of Jefferson College, and not only the Nestor of the Pittsburgh bar but the oldest member of the bar of Allegheny county. He was deeply and sincerely mourned by all classes of the community as a public-spirited citizen whose penetrating thought had often added wisdom to municipal movements and measures, and as a large-hearted man who had endeared himself to all who were in any way associated with him, irradiating the ever-widening circle of his influence with the brightness of spirit that expressed the pure gold of character. It was said of him, and with truth, that he never in the whole course of his life gave an unkind word to any one. Actuated by the purest motives and the loftiest principles, determined to see the good in humanity rather than the evil, with a helping hand and a word of cheer for all who needed to have their pathways made smoother, he won a place that was all his own in the hearts of all who knew him.

The bar of Pittsburgh, distinguished from the beginning, has during the century and a half of its existence steadily increased in lustre and renown. Its Golden Age, however, was, perhaps, the

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Lewis Historical Pub. Co.

Eng. by J. S. Williams 1880

Very truly Yours
Wm R Thompson x

period covered by the middle decades of the nineteenth century, when its leader and presiding genius was one whose life and work have now passed into history—William Bruce Clarke, advocate, patriot and gentleman, “without fear and without reproach.”

THOMPSON, William R.,

Financier, Philanthropist.

A review, however cursory, of the financial history of Pittsburgh during the last decades of the nineteenth century, would show the dominant financial force of that period to have been the late William R. Thompson, for many years head of the banking house of William R. Thompson & Company, an institution widely known and bearing the highest reputation. The influence of Mr. Thompson's quietly forceful personality was felt not only in financial circles, but was also identified with all the best and leading interests of his home city.

William R. Thompson was born in Allegheny, a descendant of Scottish Covenanters. His father, during the ever-memorable period of the anti-slavery movement, was honorably distinguished as an agent for the “underground railroad.” Until the age of twelve years Mr. Thompson attended the Fourth Ward school, and during the next five years was employed in the United Presbyterian Board of Publication as errand boy and salesman. During the last year of the Civil War he obeyed the patriotic impulse of his day and generation, and enlisted in Knapp's Independent Battery, serving until the close of the great conflict.

Upon his return to civil life, Mr. Thompson was given the position of bookkeeper in the banking house of Hart, Caughey & Company. He strongly desired greater advantages of education than

he had hitherto enjoyed, and therefore, with a view to preparing himself to enter Jefferson College, he spent his leisure time in studying under the preceptorship of the late Professor Lewis D. Bradley. His ambition, however, was frustrated by home needs which forced him to continue in business. He was subsequently employed in the Mechanics' National Bank, and in the fourteen years during which this connection lasted rose from the position of bookkeeper to that of president of the institution—a record wonderful for an ordinary man, but not for one of Mr. Thompson's ability and force of character. In 1881 he purchased the interest of John B. Jones in the banking house of Semple & Jones, and afterward that of Mr. Semple, the style then becoming William R. Thompson & Company. During the many years that he remained at the head of this institution he was a power in the financial world, exerting a most wholesome and inspiring influence. His mature judgment and ripe experience caused him to be much sought as an astute and capable adviser, his conservatism making him a factor of safety in business interests.

Belonging as he did to that representative class of American business men who promote public progress in advancing individual prosperity, Mr. Thompson's private interests never precluded active participation in movements and measures which concerned the general good. The confidence reposed in him by the public, and the strenuous labors and great responsibilities which he incurred in benevolent enterprises may be inferred from the fact that he was made treasurer of the Charleston Earthquake Relief Fund. He first came into national prominence as the treasurer of the Johnstown Flood Relief Fund, when over one and a half million dollars passed through his hands. Mr.

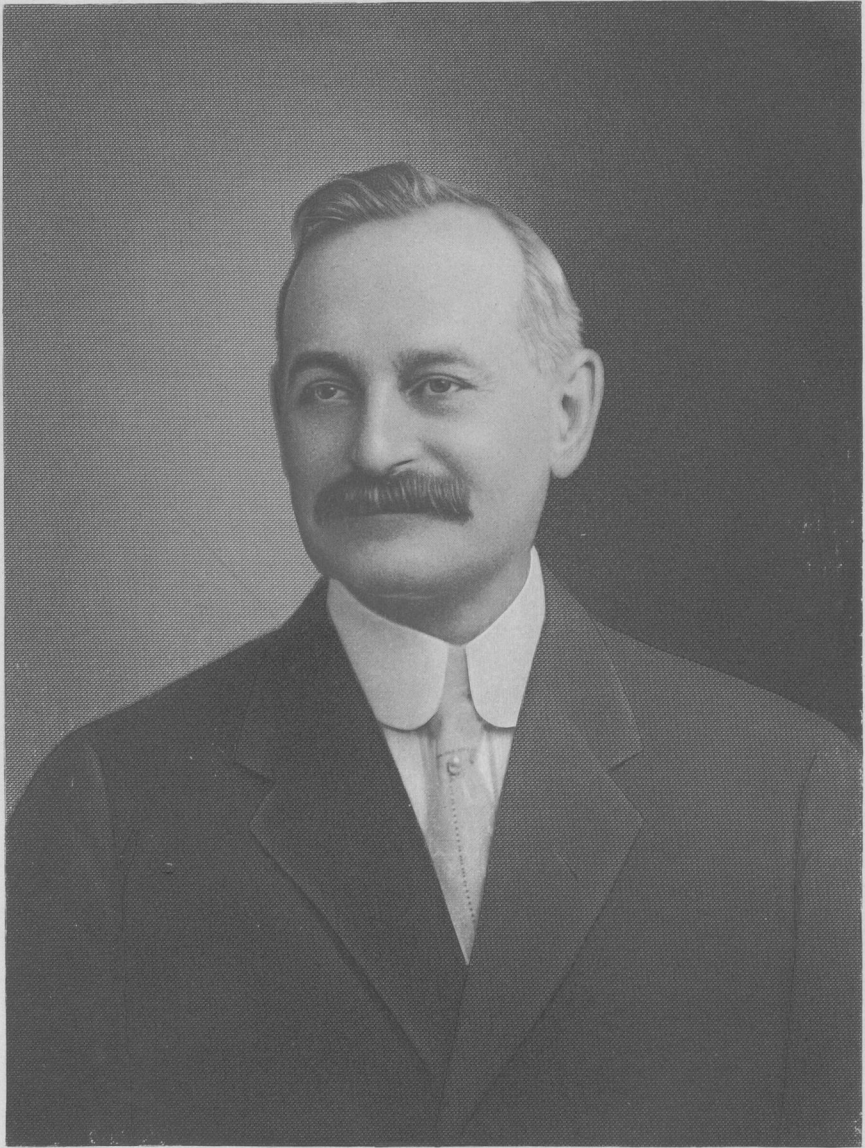
Thompson was also treasurer of the Russia Famine Fund, of the Titusville and Oil City Relief Fund, of the Fund for the Relief of the Unemployed in Pittsburgh during the winter of 1893 and 1894, and of the fund for the Twenty-eighth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. While much work was always performed without remuneration, there were many instances in which Mr. Thompson defrayed necessary expenses in order that every dollar of the subscriptions might be applied directly to the object in view. This was notably the fact in relation to the Johnstown Flood Fund, the report of which modestly says, "the necessary office expenses, clerk hire, etc., amounting to one thousand dollars, having been defrayed privately."

Mr. Thompson was a trustee of Washington and Jefferson College, of the Western Theological Seminary, of Avery College, and of the Industrial (colored) School. He was also treasurer of the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society, the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor, and a number of other similar organizations. Among the people he wrought an amount of good the total of which can hardly be computed, his charities and good deeds being known only to the beneficiaries, and his left hand never knowing what his right hand distributed. A man of literary and artistic tastes, he was one of the original members of the Art Society, and for many years its president. He was the owner of a choice library in which Old English literature occupied a prominent place, and was known as an elegant and forceful writer and a polished and attractive speaker. He charmed men by his integrity and his nobility of soul. A lover of his kind, ever ready to contribute to the extent of his ability to the betterment of

conditions in his city and State, he was one of the men who are an acquisition to any community. His naturally fine mind was broadened and strengthened by instructive reading and extensive travel. He made himself master of the details of every subject he investigated, and his comments and conclusions were interesting and illuminative.

Mr. Thompson married, in 1879, Mary, daughter of the late William Thaw, of Pittsburgh, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Thaw was a philanthropist whose munificence kept pace with his wealth, and whose shrinking from publicity was such that he would never allow his name to be associated with any of his large gifts. A striking proof of the confidence existing between Mr. Thompson and his father-in-law is found in the fact that the latter, at his death, appointed his son-in-law one of the trustees of his large estate. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were the parents of five daughters: Dorothea; Helen Thaw; Jean Richmond; Elizabeth B., who married Edward Bliss, of New Haven, Connecticut; and Mary Thaw, who became the wife of Henry H. Van Cleef, of Poughkeepsie, New York. The Thompson residence is one of the most beautiful in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Thompson is one of the city's social leaders, presiding with distinguished grace at the many unique entertainments for which she is noted. She also has a charming summer home—"Castlewood"—at Sparkill, New York, and her daughters are favorites in Pittsburgh and New York society. Mr. Thompson was devoted to the ties of friendship and of family, regarding them as sacred obligations, and all who ever had the privilege of enjoying his hospitality could testify that he was an incomparable host.

The death of Mr. Thompson removed from Pittsburgh one whose name had ever



M. M. Kamm

been a synonym for all that is enterprising in business and progressive in citizenship, one who, at all times, had stood as an able exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts for improvement, and who, realizing that he would not pass this way again, had made wise use of his opportunities and his wealth, conforming his life to a high standard, so that his entire record was in harmony with the history of an honorable ancestry.

If the biographer were to attempt to characterize in a single sentence the achievements of Mr. Thompson, it could, perhaps, best be done in the following words: The splendid success of an honest man in whose life marked business ability and rare humanitarianism were well balanced forces. The name of William R. Thompson is inscribed in the annals of his city as that of a high-minded financier and a large-hearted philanthropist—titles than which there are none nobler.

KANN, Gustav,

Respected Citizen.

Among those sterling business men of Pittsburgh was the late Gustav Kann. He was born in Lissau, Prussia, Poland, Sunday, October 1, 1820, son of Abraham Kann. His education was received in the public schools of his country, and in 1838 he came to the United States. He had been apprenticed to a tailor in his native land, and when he came to America he was for a few years in the clothing business in Baltimore, Maryland. He soon came to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and entered the tanning business, in which he was active for some years, after which he embarked in the wholesale leather business, and then entered the wholesale tobacco business.

As a citizen Mr. Kann was intensely public-spirited. In his younger years he

was a Whig, and later a Democrat, but was always independent in his views, giving his support to the man whom he thought best fitted for the office. His charities were numerous, but bestowed in the quietest manner possible. He was one of the original founders of Rodef Shalom Congregation, and an active worker in the church.

Mr. Kann married, in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1843, Miss Hannah, daughter of Henry and Esther Kaufman, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Hannah (Kaufman) Kann was born in Germany, May 1, 1830, and died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1897. Her father, Henry Kaufman, was a merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Kann were the parents of the following children: 1. Augusta, born February 20, 1851; married Alvin W. Ware, of Chicago. 2. Millie, born June 8, 1853, died October 31, 1881; married Louis H. Friedlander, of Chicago. 3. William L. Kann, whose biography and portrait are elsewhere in this work. 4. Myer M. Kann, whose biography and portrait are elsewhere in this work. 5. Rosa, born September 2, 1857, living in Pittsburgh, unmarried.

In his domestic relations Mr. Kann was peculiarly happy. Some year before the close of his life, he withdrew from the activities of business. On June 24, 1892, he ceased from earth, "full of years and of honors." A man admirable in all the relations of life—as business man and citizen an example to his own generation and to those that were to come after him.

KANN, Myer M.,

Steel Corporation Official.

M. M. Kann, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Pittsburgh Crushed Steel Company, is one of the well-known business men of the Iron City.

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Myer Milton Kann was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1857, son of the late Gustav and Hannah (Kaufman) Kann, and received his education in the public schools of his city, attending the schools of the First Ward. He then attended the Iron City Commercial College, and upon completion of his course at this school entered the employ of his father, with whom he spent some years in the hide and leather and wholesale tobacco business. In 1889 Mr. Kann helped form the Pittsburgh Crushed Steel Company, Limited, and was its first secretary and treasurer and director, serving as such until 1907, when the company incorporated, and since this time he has held the same offices in the incorporated concern, which is one of the well-known enterprises of Pittsburgh. For some years Mr. Kann was a director of the Penn-American Plate Glass Company, and is now a director of the Specialty Device Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. In politics he is an Independent, but has never held office. He is a member of Rodef Shalom Congregation; a member of the board of directors of the J. M. Gusky Orphanage Home; director of the United Hebrew Relief Association; member of the Federation of the Jewish Philanthropies of Pittsburgh; of the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind; of the Pittsburgh Milk and Ice Association; of the Free Burial Association; of the National Farm School; member of the Jewish Hospital for Consumptives; member of the Home for the Aged; member of the Hebrew Free Loan Association; member of the Montefiore Hospital Association; member of the Irene Kaufman Settlement; member of the Pittsburgh House of Shelter; member of the Emma Farm Association; member of the Associated Charities of Pittsburgh; member of the Independent Order, Free Sons of Israel;

member of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith; member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and member of the Pittsburgh Foundrymen's Association. Mr. Kann is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh and of the National Manufacturers' Association and the Association of Pittsburgh Manufacturers. Keenly public-spirited, nothing that tends toward the improvement of his city finds Mr. Kann unresponsive.

On June 29, 1881, Mr. Kann married Miss Bertha, daughter of Herman and Amelia (Kuhn) Friedlander, of Louisville, Kentucky, and they have been the parents of twelve children, as follows: 1. Milly F., born July 4, 1882; unmarried. 2. Irene Belle, born August 17, 1883; wife of Isaac J. DeRoy, of Pittsburgh. 3. Clara Esther, born December 20, 1884; wife of Leslie J. Solomon, of Chicago, Illinois. 4. Gustav Herman, born December 22, 1886; now president of the Pittsburgh Crushed Steel Company; married Evelyn Solomon, daughter of Charles Solomon, of Atlantic City, New Jersey. 5. Stanley James, born January 14, 1890; metallurgical chemist; married Beatrice, daughter of Robert Lewin, of Pittsburgh. 6. Milton Harold, born October 12, 1887; died in infancy. 7. William Lawrence, born May 27, 1891; mechanical engineer; married Stella Hirsch, of Dayton, Ohio. 8. Marguerite Helen, born October 1, 1892; married Isaac Diamondstone, of Pittsburgh. 9. Norman King, born December 23, 1893; architect by profession; now connected with the American Ambulance Field Service, Paris, France. 10. Robert Steele, born August 23, 1895; student at Maryland Agricultural College. 11. Walter David, born July 13, 1897; died August 17, 1900. 12. Myra Aimee, born June 3, 1900; student at Pittsburgh High School.

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(The Friedlander Line).

Herman Friedlander, father of Mrs. M. M. Kann, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was born in Kissingen, Germany, and died in Dubuque, Iowa, July 5, 1868. He was educated in his native country and emigrated in 1852 to America, coming to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was a manufacturing jeweler. Later he went to Dubuque, Iowa, where he had a retail and wholesale department store. He was connected at various times with banks in Dubuque and Munich. In politics he was a Democrat. He and his family were members of the Jewish church, and he organized the First Jewish Congregation in Dubuque, Iowa. Mr. Friedlander was a member of the order of B'nai B'rith; and affiliated with the Masonic fraternity being a member of the Mt. Carew Lodge, and having attained to the thirty-second degree. He was also a member of the Sons of Israel. He married, in Manstockheim, Bavaria, in 1841, Amelia Fanny Kuhn, born in Manstockheim, Bavaria, October 15, 1821, daughter of Henry and Bertha Kuhn, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Samuel H., born September 20, 1848, in Kissingen, Bavaria; married Augusta Fox, in Louisville, Kentucky, February 4, 1875. 2. Louis H., born in Kissingen, Bavaria; educated in Dubuque, Iowa; married Millie Kann, January 14, 1881, of Pittsburgh. 3. Clara, born in Dubuque, Iowa, December 21, 1857; married Edward Sincere, of Louisville, Kentucky, January 6, 1875. 4. Bertha, born September 18, 1862, in Dubuque, Iowa; married Myer M. Kann, as stated above. 5. Minnie, born January 16, 1865; married Emile Lang, Louisville, Kentucky, March 24, 1890.

DALLAS, Alexander James,

Naval Officer.

Captain Alexander James Dallas, of the United States navy, was born in Philadel-

phia, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1791, son of the Hon. Alexander James and Arabella Maria (Smith) Dallas.

He was given a liberal classical education, and left school to accept an appointment of midshipman in the United States navy, his warrant bearing date, November 22, 1805. He was appointed acting-lieutenant, March 20, 1810, when nineteen years old, and was ordered to the "President," Captain John Rodgers, commander. In the famous action with the British man-of-war "Little Belt" in May, 1811, he commanded the gun division on board the "President," and fired the first gun in response to a shot from the "Little Belt," without waiting for special orders from his superior officer, and was subjected to a court of inquiry, as the United States was at peace with Great Britain at the time (May 23, 1811,) and was acquitted of all blame, having acted under general orders. This incident precipitated the War of 1812. He was commissioned lieutenant, March 4, 1811, to take rank from June 13, 1810. He was further honored by Captain Rodgers, June 23, 1812, by being allowed to fire the first gun in the encounter between the "President" and the "Belvidere," which was the first gun of the War of 1812. In 1813 he served with Commodore Isaac Chauncey on Lake Ontario, and with Captain O. H. Perry on Lake Erie. He was made lieutenant-commander of the "Spitfire," May 11, 1815, and sailed to Algiers with Commodore Stephen Decatur's fleet to demand indemnity from the Algerians for depredations upon American merchantmen. His commission as master-commandant was given March 5, 1817, and that of post-captain, then the highest rank in the navy, April 24, 1828. He planned and built the United States navy yard at Pensacola, and on July 16, 1835, was ordered to the command of the West Indian Squadron. His presence on the coast of Florida aided General

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Winfield Scott in suppressing the Seminole Indians, and that officer, in recognition of these services, named a government work on the eastern coast of Florida, Fort Dallas. He then directed his attention to the protection of American commerce against Mexican war vessels, and in 1837 seized the brig "General Urea," holding it until satisfactory terms of treaty were accorded by the Mexican government. He was returned to the command of the Pensacola navy yard in 1839; was transferred to the command of the Pacific Squadron in 1843, and while in this service died while his fleet was stationed in the harbor of Callao, Peru, on shipboard, June 3, 1844.

He was married, January 8, 1821, to Henrietta C., daughter of Richard Worsam Meade, a merchant of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and sister of General George G. Meade, United States army. After her death he married, July 16, 1836, Mary Byrd, daughter of Colonel Byrd Willis, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and great-granddaughter of Colonel Fielding Lewis and his wife, Betty (Washington) Lewis, only sister of George Washington.

ANDERSON, J. Hartley, M. D.,

Practitioner, Hospital Official, Author.

A Pittsburgh physician who has achieved distinction as a surgeon is Dr. James Hartley Anderson, who has a professional record of a quarter of a century. Dr. Anderson is a representative of a family which has through several generations rendered notable service to the State and Nation, and has formed matrimonial alliances with other old and distinguished Pennsylvania families.

The race of the Andersons is of Scottish origin, and the founder of the American branch of the family was driven from his native land by religious persecution. He

sought refuge in the province of Pennsylvania, making a home near Chester for himself and his descendants.

Arthur Andrews Anderson (the son of Arthur Anderson and Jane Andrews), a grandson of the immigrant, was of Chester, and is said to have been an officer in the Revolutionary army, and later to have served during Washington's administration. Under Anthony Wayne the expedition was sent to retrieve St. Clair's defeat. Captain Anderson was with him during the winter at Legionville, near Beaver, Pennsylvania, and he is reported to have participated in the battle of Fallen Timbers, the last battle with the Indians, helping to drive them out of the Northwest Territory, now Ohio. Subsequently he settled at Franklin, afterwards called Ravenna, in Portage county, in that State, and operated a flour mill, later became a farmer. Captain Anderson married Martha Hook, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and their children were: Martha, married Homer Bevans, of Chicago, and had children: Homer, Alice, Victor and Lowell; Sarah; Arthur Andrews, mentioned below; Benjamin, married; James; and Jane, married Arthur Rodgers, and had children: George W., and Martha, who married McCalhoun Arthurs, of Billings, Montana. Captain Anderson was one of the first justices of the peace in Ohio, and was called "Judge."

Arthur Andrews (2), son of Arthur Andrews (1) and Martha (Hook) Anderson, was born in 1808, and was apprenticed to Major Butler, a printer of Ravenna, Ohio. The youth learned the trade and assisted in the publication of two newspapers, one of which was the "Western Courier of Ravenna," Major Butler being the editor. The business was removed to Pittsburgh, and in 1827 the firm of Butler & Anderson was formed. The office was at the corner of Market street and Fourth avenue, and



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the paper and ink used in the business were brought over the mountains on horseback by way of Redstone. The firm had the reputation of being honest, and trained a number of printers. Major Butler was appointed first commander of Allegheny Arsenal. Eventually Mr. Anderson, at the age of twenty-one years, bought out his employer, and later associated his sons with him, the firm name being A. A. Anderson & Sons. Mr. Anderson married Maria, daughter of Edward and Mary (Johnston) Foster, and the following children were born to them: Martha, married Thomas J. Craig; Walter; Edward Foster, mentioned below; and Charles A. By a second marriage with Katherine Lasure Moore, has one son, Arthur Andrews Anderson (3d). Arthur Andrews Anderson died at the age of seventy-eight, in 1886. Edward Foster, a gentleman of literary tastes, the grandfather of these children, was a native of Ireland.

Edward Foster, son of Arthur Andrews and Maria (Foster) Anderson, was born July 12, 1839, and made his home in Pittsburgh, actively continuing the printing business as E. F. Anderson & Company. Edward Foster Anderson married Mary Hartley, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and who died in 1881 at the age of thirty-six years, and their son, James Hartley, is mentioned below.

Dr. James Hartley Anderson, son of Edward Foster and Mary (Hartley) Anderson, was born April 15, 1868, in Pittsburgh, and died September 6, 1915. He received his education in the public schools of his native city. He then began the study of medicine under the guidance of Dr. James McCann, with whom he was associated for six years and a half, when his preceptor passed away. During this time Mr. Anderson also studied at the

Western Pennsylvania Medical College, graduating with the class of 1891. After spending one year as interne in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Dr. Anderson became assistant surgeon in that institution, where he has been since 1899 chief of the surgical staff. For a time he was associated in surgery with the late Dr. Thomas McCann, the son of his preceptor, and Dr. Cyrus B. King, and in 1904 was abroad to study.

Dr. Anderson practiced in Pittsburgh as a general surgeon; in his later years his work was that of a consultant. For eighteen years he was visiting surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital and later consulting surgeon, and for ten years he was an instructor in the Western Pennsylvania Medical College. He spent some time each year in the medical centers of the United States. He was the author of scientific articles which appeared from time to time in medical magazines. The papers which he read before medical societies were purely professional and surgical. He was a fellow of the American Medical Society, and a member and ex-president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Pittsburgh, and a fellow of the Academy of Medicine and the Allegheny County Medical Society, and a fellow of the American Surgical Society of America.

In politics Dr. Anderson was a Republican, with independent tendencies, taking an interest in whatever pertained to the betterment of conditions in his community. He affiliated with Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 434, Free and Accepted Masons, and belonged to the Press and University clubs. He was a member of Bellefield Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Anderson married, June 10, 1896, Ruth, daughter of the Rev. Dallas Valentine and Lucy (Kirtland) Mays, who lived for some time in Kansas, Mr. Mays being

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a missionary of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Mays was born in Poland, Ohio, and was a daughter of Billions Kirtland, and a granddaughter of Judge Turhand Kirtland, who was one of the officers of the Connecticut Land Company which settled a large part of the historic Western Reserve. Mr. Mays died in 1903, and Mrs. Mays passed away November 18, 1913. Mr. Mays comes of old Pennsylvania stock, with several ancestors who distinguished themselves in the Revolutionary War.

Dr. and Mrs. Anderson had the following children: 1. Hartley Kirtland, born May 13, 1897; graduated from Pittsburgh High School, class of 1914, and now attending Harvard College. 2. Ruthanna Frame, attending Winchester School. 3. Lucy Eloise, attending the Thomas Wightman School. 4. Mary Katharine Eliza, attending Winchester School. Mrs. Anderson was educated at Smith College, and is a member of the Smith College Club. She is prominent in the social and club circles of Pittsburgh, and an accomplished home-maker. Dr. Anderson was thoroughly domestic in taste and feeling, and both he and his wife delighted in the exercise of hospitality.

(The Hook Line).

Mathias Hook was a Hollander who lived in Philadelphia, and was a man of considerable wealth at the time of the beginning of the Revolutionary War. He is said to have furnished the boats which conveyed Washington and his army across the Delaware, and later to have been the principal creditor of the army during the winter at Valley Forge, as appears from one of Patrick Henry's speeches before the Legislature of Virginia. Whether he was ever enlisted or not is a question, but he did lend Congress money, in return for which he received from the Continental Con-

gress an immense grant of land on the Ohio river. This land he tried to get from the Indians by encouraging settlers to squat there, and built block houses, Hookstown (named in his honor) being one of the villages which thus sprang up. Mathias Hook died April 27, 1836, at the age of eighty-nine.

Martha, daughter of Mathias Hook, became the wife of Arthur Andrews Anderson, in 1779, as stated above. It is said that she first met her future husband when, as Captain Anderson, he was with General Anthony Wayne in winter quarters near Beaver, Pennsylvania.

(The Hartley Line).

The race of the Hartleys is of English origin and is of great antiquity. In Yorkshire, Dorsetshire, Berkshire and the county of Cumberland are several distinguished families of this name, each claiming a common origin in the Hartleys of Cherton in Lancashire, and having essentially the same insignia and motto.

Henry Hartley, of the Cockermouth branch of the family, lived in the middle of the sixteenth century, and was succeeded by his son Anthony. By the marriage of the granddaughter of the latter, sole heiress of her father Christopher, the family name in the elder line became extinct and the estates were diverted.

The Rev. David Hartley, Vicar of Armley, in York, was the third in descent from Anthony, and had two sons: Robert, mentioned below; and James, who was a woolen manufacturer and eminent both for piety and intellectual vigor.

Robert, son of the Rev. David Hartley, was born in 1736, at Broughton, Lancashire, but soon removed to Cockermouth, where he married Martha Smithson (see Smithson line). Robert Hartley was tall and well proportioned, of fair complexion, and regular and pleasing fea-

tures. He died at Cockermouth in 1803, leaving two sons: Isaac and Thomas, both of whom are mentioned below.

Isaac, son of Robert and Martha (Smithson) Hartley, in early life was a schoolmate of the poet Wordsworth, and on reaching manhood became a prosperous woolen manufacturer at Cockermouth. In 1797 he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York City on July 4 of that year. He purchased land in Charlton, Saratoga county, New York, where he made his home. Mr. Hartley married, in 1787, Isabella, daughter of Joseph Johnson, of Embleton, near Cockermouth, a private gentleman of fine literary attainments, who, dying early, left the education of his daughter to her mother and elder brother. When Mr. Hartley came to the United States he left his wife for a time in England, to settle his business there. After some years in their new home Mrs. Hartley died, and Mr. Hartley married a second time, later removing to Broadalbin, Montgomery county, New York, where he died October 6, 1851. He was an honest-hearted, generous minded man.

Thomas, son of Robert and Martha (Smithson) Hartley, also emigrated to the United States in 1797, and was a woolen manufacturer. He left his brother Isaac in New York, desiring to seek adventure on the frontier, and settled in Pittsburgh and there passed the remainder of his life. He married Sarah (Tompkins) Reed, of Norfolk, Virginia, and their children were: Robert; Martha; James Reed, mentioned below; Sarah; Jane; and William.

James Reed, son of Thomas and Sarah (Reed) Hartley, was born in Pittsburgh, where he received his education. He was a cabinet-maker, manufacturing fine furniture, his place of business being situated on Fourth street, near the court

house. He was in business at the time of the great fire of 1845, but after that went into the ice business, being the first ice dealer in Pittsburgh. His place of business was on the corner of Virgin Alley, now occupied by the "Press Building," and his ice was brought from Herr's Island and packed in the deep cellars. At the time of the discovery of oil, the oil spoiled the ice at Herr's Island, and he then procured it from the lakes in large boats of his own building. The boats, however, sunk on French creek, and Mr. Hartley lost heavily, a calamity which, with pneumonia, shortened his life. He was a Whig, and held various small offices, but did not care for public position. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hartley married Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of John and Mary (Johnson) Maddock, John Maddock was born at Chalmhurst, Wales, and married Mary Johnson in Manchester, England, coming to the United States in 1819. They settled first, presumably, in Baltimore, but later came to Pittsburgh, where Mr. Maddock engaged in the lumber business as a partner of George Washington McClintock, the establishment being on the corner of Penn avenue and Murdock alley, on the site afterward occupied by the old Second Presbyterian Church. The logs were brought up a run, and on excavating for the Pitt Theatre in 1914 the slabs and sawdust were exposed. The children of James Reed Hartley and Elizabeth Maddock were: Martha, Mary, Thomas H., Carolina and Katherine. Mr. Hartley died in 1849, aged forty-five years, and the death of his wife occurred in 1899, aged seventy four years.

Mary, daughter of James Reed and Elizabeth Johnson (Maddock) Hartley, became the wife of Edward Foster Anderson, as stated above.

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(The Smithson Line).

The Anglo-Breton family of De Smethson can be traced back to the eleventh century, deriving its name from an ancient town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, in which the Smithsons have possessed considerable estates ever since the Conquest. In "Domesday Book" the name is written Smethton. Hugh Smithson, Esq., of Stanwick, Yorkshire, having distinguished himself by his devotion to the king during the civil wars, was in 1660 created a baronet. Second in descent from Sir Hugh through his second son, was Isaac Smithson, the father of Martha, who became the wife of Robert Hartley (see Hartley line). In the line of the elder sons was Sir Hugh Percy Smithson, the fourth baronet, who married Lady Elizabeth Seymour, only daughter of Algernon Seymour, Duke of Somerset and Earl of Northumberland, and succeeded to these titles, which are still continued in the family of the Smithsons.

YOUNG, John R.,

Journalist, Diplomat.

John Russell Young was born at Downingtown, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1841, son of George R. and Eliza (Rankin) Young.

When he was three years old his parents removed to Philadelphia, where he passed through the grammar school, and after the death of his mother was taken into the family of an uncle in New Orleans, Louisiana. He was graduated from the high school in that city with highest honors and at the age of fifteen returned to Philadelphia, where he entered a printing office as an apprentice. The following year he served as a copyholder in the office of "The Press," owned and edited by John W. Forney. He was soon advanced to reportorial work, and

his vigorous writing brought him considerable local fame. Within four years he became news editor, from which position he was called to Washington in 1861, as private secretary to Colonel Forney, who had been elected secretary of the Senate, and also continued his editorial management of his paper. Mr. Young, while thus engaged, also contributed letters to "The Press," and edited the Washington "Chronicle." As correspondent of "The Press" he went to the front at the outbreak of the Civil War, and his was the first published account of the battle of Bull Run, and it was at the same time the most picturesque and accurate. He accompanied the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula campaign, but was attacked by typhoid fever soon after the battle of Williamsburg, and obliged to return to Philadelphia. In 1862 he was called to the chief editorship of "The Press." In 1864 he joined the staff of General Nathaniel P. Banks, whom he accompanied through the Red river campaign. He then resumed his editorial labors, but in 1865 resigned to establish the "Morning Post," which was not a financial success.

He was next called to New York City to associate himself in a literary capacity with the firm of Jay Cooke & Company, in popularizing the national war loan. He began contributing to "The Tribune;" was made its managing editor in 1866, and remained with that newspaper until 1869. Meanwhile, he had studied law and had been admitted to the bar; but never engaged in practice. After a year of travel in the Western States, Mr. Young founded the New York "Standard," and the next year visited Paris as its correspondent. He resided in that city through the Franco-Prussian war, and his letters, descriptive of its siege and fall, attracted much attention. "The Standard" suspended publication at the end of two

years, and in 1872 he became attached to the New York "Herald," having charge of its foreign news system, and residing generally in Paris and London; and during this time was one of the honorary commissioners to the Vienna Exposition. While in London, in 1877, he was invited by General Grant to accompany him in his tour around the world, and during the great journey contributed letters to "The Herald," which were much admired for their literary quality and historical value. These were published in book form in 1879, under the title "Around the World with General Grant." On his return to New York City, he continued editorial work on "The Herald," but in 1882, at the request of General Grant, he was appointer Minister to China. He resigned from this position on the accession of President Cleveland, but, brief as was his term of office, he reflected credit upon his government, and was influential in preventing war between China and Japan. In 1885 Mr. Young returned to the United States and resumed editorial duties on "The Herald," and in 1888 was sent to London to establish an English edition of that newspaper. He was offered the Chinese mission a second time in 1889, but declined it on business grounds. In 1890 he returned to America, and to Philadelphia, where he continued his journalistic and literary work, writing constantly for "The Herald" and his own journal, the "Evening Star," and contributing to magazines.

In 1891 he was made a director of the Union League, of which he had been a founding member thirty years previous, and a year later was made president, which office he filled for two terms. During 1892 he was one of the vice-presidents of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. In 1897, upon the completion of the new Congressional Library, President McKinley appointed Mr. Young

librarian, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate without delay. For this position his executive ability and broad culture well fitted him, and under his direction the library was reorganized and was made national in reality as well as in name. For heads of departments he chose, so far as he could, experienced librarians. The reorganization of a library of nearly a million volumes and pamphlets, making it readily accessible to legislators and students, and still further to extend its usefulness to the whole country, was a great task; and judging from the accomplished results he did excellent work toward that end during his year and one-half of service. Mr. Young was a writer of wide information and extraordinary versatility, and master of a terse, pure and satirical style. A record of fast friendships he made and kept would fill a long page and cover every calling—jurists, statesmen, soldiers, poets, artists, divines, actors, millionaires and paupers. In addition to his "Around the World with General Grant," hereinbefore mentioned, Dr. Young edited the following: "Memorial History of the City of Philadelphia from its First Settlement to the Year 1895" (1895), and "Narrative and Critical History, 1681-1895" (1895).

Mr. Young married (first) in early youth, Rose Fitzpatrick, of Washington, D. C., who bore him a son and daughter, both of whom died in childhood. He married (second) Miss Coleman, of Hartford, Connecticut, niece of Governor Marshall Jewell, by whom he had a son, Russell Jewell Young. His third marriage was to Mrs. May Davids, of New York City, by whom he left a son, Gordon Russell Young. Her two sons by her first marriage were adopted by Mr. Young and assumed his name. Mr. Young's death occurred in Washington, D. C., January 17, 1899.

WRIGHT, Rev. John E.,

Clergyman, Man of Fine Attainments.

Among the widely known clergymen of Pittsburgh was the late Rev. John Eliot Wright, D. D., for years one of the most influential and active representatives of the Presbyterian ministry. He was of ministerial lineage, his grandfather, Dr. Elisha P. Swift, having been one of the well known ministers of Pittsburgh in early days and one of his ancestors, John Eliot, a famous missionary to the Indians.

John Eliot Wright, son of Edward E. Wright and Henrietta (Swift) Wright, was born December 17, 1842, in Lafayette, Indiana. His early education was received in the public and private schools of the community and in Waveland Academy, and he later entered Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1862. He then entered the Princeton Theological Seminary, graduating in 1865, and immediately took up his life work with an earnestness that did not long remain unrewarded. He was active in the Presbyterian ministry for many years, holding charges in Allegheny, Greenville, Cincinnati, Madison, Chicago, Germantown and Lock Haven. While residing in Madison he served a term as chaplain of the Wisconsin Legislature, and during the session of 1913 was chaplain of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. He was a moderator of the Synod of Wisconsin in 1880. About a year before his death he became chaplain of the Markleton Sanatorium, and for ten years immediately prior to that time had lived in Edgewood, a suburb of Pittsburgh. Dr. Wright was for many years a member of the board of trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which position he resigned after leaving Philadelphia, and was also a member of the Presbyterian Historical Society.

Dr. Wright was a man of fine intel-

lectual attainments, a profound preacher, and one of the most able ministers of his communion. No estimate of his character and personality could omit the vein of sympathy that was structural in his character, and ever shining through his features. It was no doubt his interest in other people that guided him in the choice of a profession, and his pastoral work was perhaps his most useful ministry. A peculiar gentleness of manner, an interested eye, a warm hand grasp and a warmer heart behind it, gave him a ready access to the lives of others in those hours and experiences that count the most. And we may be sure that something of his serene faith, his high ideals, and his wholesome outlook on life are reflected still from lives which he has helped upward through his spirit of fellowship.

Dr. Wright married, May 27, 1869, Ellen M. Kerr, daughter of Rev. John Kerr, and granddaughter of Rev. Alan D. Campbell, a well known Pittsburgh minister, and two of their children are yet living: Miss Naomi Wright, who is engaged in social work, being now in charge of the Wilkesburg Philanthropic Society, and Gifford K. Wright, a biography and portrait of whom follows in this work.

The death of Dr. Wright, which occurred June 10, 1915, at Markleton, Pennsylvania, deprived the commonwealth of one whose sincerity and devotion to duty impressed all who came in contact with him, and while we no longer have his living presence the memory of good deeds will continue in the hearts of all who knew him.

WRIGHT, Gifford K.,

Lawyer.

Among those members of the Pittsburgh bar who have now for nearly twenty years been continuously engaged



Gifford K. Wright



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A. Walton Mitchell,

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in active practice, is Gifford King Wright, of the well known firm of McKee, Mitchell & Alter. Though not a native of Pittsburgh, Mr. Wright, throughout his professional career, has been identified with the metropolis.

Gifford King Wright was born March 19, 1874, at Greenville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and is the son of the Rev. J. Eliot Wright, D. D., and Ellen M. (Kerr) Wright. The preparatory education of Gifford King Wright was received at the Germantown (Pennsylvania) Academy, where he graduated with the class of 1889. He then entered Haverford College, and in 1893 graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having completed his literary education and decided upon the law as a profession, Mr. Wright registered as a student on December 15, 1893, his preceptor being Thomas W. Bakewell. On June 19, 1897, on motion of E. W. Smith, he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar.

Mr. Wright entered at once upon the practice of his profession, and in January, 1907, he formed a partnership with George Elias Alter, under the firm name of Alter & Wright. In May, 1908, this firm united with that of McKee & Mitchell, the style becoming McKee, Mitchell & Alter. The members of the present firm are Charles H. McKee, H. Walton Mitchell, George Elias Alter, Gifford King Wright, Alexander J. Barron and Joseph A. Beck.

Mr. Wright married, April 19, 1900, Elizabeth, daughter of Seymour D. Ball, an attorney of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania.

MITCHELL, H. Walton,

Lawyer.

H. Walton Mitchell was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on April 5, 1867. He received his education in the public

schools of his native city, afterward attending the Pittsburgh Central High School. He graduated from the Pennsylvania State College with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1890. He registered as a student of law with Charles H. McKee, with whom he has been continuously associated since that time. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar on September 16, 1893, and at present is a member of the partnership of McKee, Mitchell & Alter, one of the leading firms of lawyers in Pittsburgh.

The parents of Mr. Mitchell were Joseph and Adelaide V. (McKee) Mitchell. The father of the subject of this sketch was born in County Down, Ireland, and when five years of age was brought by his parents to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He became a well known business man of that city, and resided there until his death in August, 1903. Adelaide V. McKee was the daughter of David McKee, of North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, of the well known family of McKee, who were among the earliest settlers of that part of the county. Mrs. Mitchell died in July, 1902.

In addition to being actively engaged in his profession, Mr. Mitchell has been interested in educational and philanthropic work in his native city and State. He is president of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State College, is president of the board of trustees of the Shadyside United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, a member of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh, and a trustee of the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary. The University of Pittsburgh conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in June, 1915. He is a member of the Duquesne, University and Oakmont Country clubs.

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Mr. Mitchell married, on July 11, 1896, Anna, daughter of James Cameron, of Pittsburgh, and they have two daughters, Adelaide Mitchell and Lois Cameron Mitchell.

McKEE, Charles H.,

Lawyer.

It is recorded in history that during the reign of King William the Lion, the McKees assisted in maintaining his supremacy in Scotland; that they were a strong clan, and that then, as well as later, they were regarded as good, honorable and brave, and in some instances became distinguished.

About 1690, four brothers of them left Scotland, joined the Huguenots in France and later the army of William, Prince of Orange, and accompanied him to the northern part of Ireland, where three of them were induced to remain, by land grants received by them for services rendered. It is said that "there they maintained unimpaired the manners, customs and religious faith of the country from which they came."

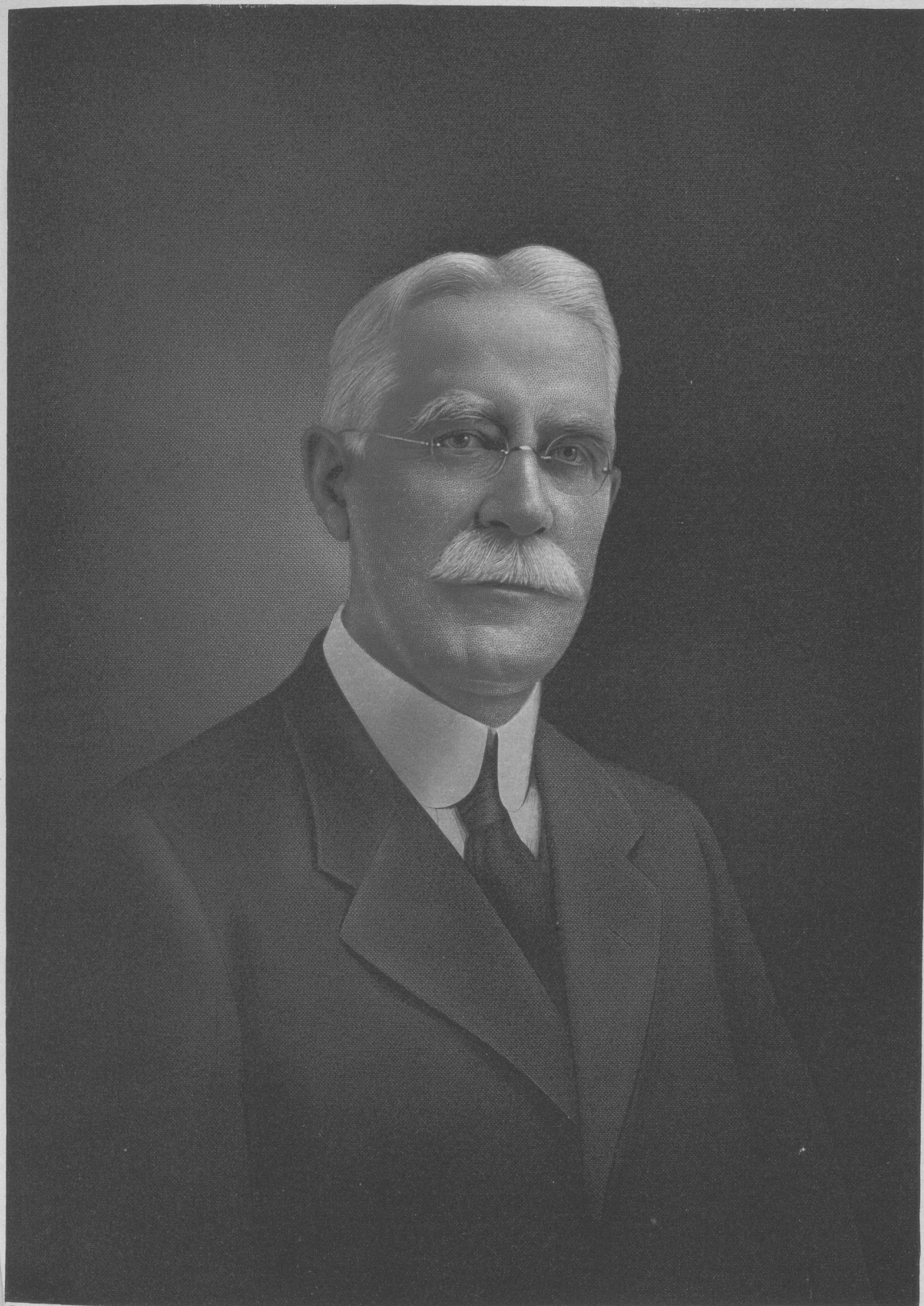
One of these three brothers "settled about 1700 on the Lisban Road, going from Loch Henney to Saintfield, about one-half mile after crossing the Belfast Road." From time to time, beginning probably in 1735, some of his descendants became pioneers in America, from whom have descended many of the name who are now located in various parts of the United States and Canada, and among them were both the grandfather and grandmother of the subject of this sketch, on the side of his father, George Y. McKee, late of the city of Pittsburgh. His mother, Elizabeth Agnes (Johnston) McKee, was a member of the Johnston family, some of whom in the early days were prominent in the affairs of the Commonwealth; and, on her maternal side, she

was of the Guy family, both of which families were among the early settlers in the western part of Allegheny county, as the monuments and tablets on their graves in the burial ground at the Montours churchyard, a few miles west of Pittsburgh, will attest.

Charles H. McKee was born on April 21, 1854, in his father's home in North Fayette township, in the county of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, in a house erected by his grandfather, George McKee, on land granted to him by the State of Virginia under letters patent dated in 1800. His preparatory education was received in the schools of the neighborhood, and he graduated from the Pennsylvania State College in the class of 1873. In 1874 he was registered as a law student in the office of McAllister & Beaver, at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, graduated from the Albany Law School in 1877, and practiced law at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, until 1880. After traveling abroad the next year, in 1881, he engaged in the practice of law in the city of Pittsburgh. There he continued the same alone for several years, afterwards in partnerships, and at the date hereof is a member of the law firm of McKee, Mitchell & Alter, which has an extensive practice and stands in the front rank of the profession.

Charles H. McKee resides in the city of Pittsburgh, and is married. His wife, Clara A. McKee, traces her lineage on her father's side through the MacNeils, back to Scotland, and on her mother's side through the Church family to England, several generations ago.

Mr. McKee has been successful in his profession, as well as in enterprises in which he has had a part, and has been helpful to others. Energetic and active, ready to stand for principle, generous and courteous and loyal to his friends, he manifests the traits of the race to which he belongs.



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Chas. H. McKee.

HAY Family.

The Hay family is one of the oldest in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, descending from an old Scotch ancestry. "In the reign of Kenneth III," says Douglass, "about 980, the Danes having invaded Scotland, were encountered by that King near Loncarty, in Perthshire; the Scots at first gave way, and fled through a narrow pass, where they were stopped by a husbandman of great strength and courage, and his two sons with no other weapons than their ox yokes; upbraiding the fugitives for their cowardice, he succeeded in rallying them; the battle was renewed, and the Danes totally discomfitted. It is said that after the victory was obtained, the old man, lying on the ground wounded and fatigued, cried, 'Hay, Hay,' which word became the surname of his posterity. The King, as a reward for that signal service, gave him as much land in the county of Perth, 'Carse of Gowrie,' as a falcon should fly over before it settled; and a falcon being accordingly let off, flew over an extent of ground six miles in length, afterwards called Erroll, and lighted on a stone, still called Falcon-stone; the King also assigned three shields or escutcheons for the arms of the family, to intimate that the father and the two sons had been three fortunate shields of Scotland." These arms are at least as old as 1292, and in turn suggested the crest, motto and supporters. Argent, three escutcheons gu. Crest: A falcon ppr. Supporters: Two men in country habits, each holding an ox yoke over his shoulder ppr. Motto: *Serva jugum* (Serve under the yoke).

Sir Gilbert Hay, of Erroll, a steadfast adherent of Robert Bruce, got from the king the lands of Slains in Aberdeenshire, and the high office of the constable of Scotland. That office, conferred on him

before 1309, was made hereditary by a charter of 1314, limiting it to his heirs of line.

Sir Charles Gore Hay, born February 7, 1852, is the twentieth and present Earl of Erroll; his lordship is the twenty-third high constable, and as such is, by birth, the first subject in Scotland after the blood-royal, having a right to take place of every hereditary honour which was allowed his lordship's father on the visit of George IV. to North Britain, and to the present earl on the visit of King Edward VII. in 1903, and of King George V. in 1911.¹

(I) The first John Hay to locate in America was the son of a Scotch soldier, and a lineal descendant of the Earl of Erroll. He left Scotland on account of religious persecutions and political differences, and fled to the province of Alsace, subsequently coming to America with his four sons, and settled in Virginia before 1748. He and his son Adam remained in Virginia. Later, John and his two brothers settled in York, Northampton and Philadelphia counties, respectively. Adam Hay was the father of another John Hay, who was the father of Dr. Charles Hay, of Salem, Indiana, who was the father of the Honorable John Hay, assistant private secretary to President Lincoln, who in 1897 became Ambassador to England, and in 1898 was Secretary of State to Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt.

(II) John Hay, b. 1733; d. in 1810, prior to May 3; m. (1) Christiana Dorothea Eichelberger, Sept. 24, 1752; (2) Juliana Maul, Feb. 15, 1755.

Note—Much of the data for the abridged sketches of the related Hay, Brassey, Worley and Pusey families, and which follow in this work, were collected from a mass of literature in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, by the compiler, Anna Margaret (Suppes) Hay.

1. Burke's Peerages and Baronetcies, and Burke's Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

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(II) Lieutenant-Colonel John (2) Hay, son of John (1) Hay, was born in the Province of Alsace in 1733, settled in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1750. He was among the first settlers of York county, and was prominent in public affairs. He was one of the provincial magistrates;² he was a commissioner of York county for three years, from October 20, 1772, to October, 1775, and was re-elected in 1776 to 1779.³ December 16, 1774, at a meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of York county, held in the court house for the purpose of forming an independent government, he was chosen one of the judges, entitling him to vote for a member of the assembly, and was elected a member of the committee of safety, and the following day was elected its treasurer; he was again elected in 1775 to this, and the committee of correspondence for York county, in that capacity on April 13, 1775, sent £246 8s 10d to their "Honored Friends and Countrymen the Boston Committee;" he was on the committee of observation in 1774 and 1775.⁴ He was one of the signers of a letter to the committee of safety in the Province of Pennsylvania, September 14, 1775, giving an account of the number of associators (3,349) and a list of their officers.⁵

In December, 1775, John Hay was first lieutenant in Captain Irwin's Independent Light Infantry Company, belonging to the First Battalion of York county, commanded by Colonel James Smith, this being the third military company formed in York;⁶ and in June, 1776, he was first

lieutenant in Captain William Bailey's Company of Associators, York County Militia, First Battalion; this being one of the companies which marched to eastern New Jersey as part of the Flying Camp.⁷

John Hay was a member from York county to the Provincial Convention for the Province of Pennsylvania held at Philadelphia, in Carpenter's Hall, January 23, 1775, and continued by adjournment from day to day to the 28th. "From a view of the present situation of Public affairs, this convention was called, that the sense of the Province may be obtained, and that the measures to be taken therefrom may be the result of the united wisdom of the colony." He was also a member of the convention held in the same place June 18, 1775.* He was likewise a member of the Provincial Conference held in Philadelphia on the 18th of June, 1776, and continued to the 25th. This is part of the minutes: "This day a number of gentlemen met at Carpenter's Hall, being deputed by the committees of the several counties to join in the provincial conference, in consequence of a circular letter from the committee of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, enclosing the resolutions of the Continental Congress of the 15th of May, 1776." This conference resolved that a convention be called "For the express purpose of forming a new government in this province on the authority of the people only." This recognition of the people as a source of authority was a new principle in politics.

2. Benjamin Franklin and John Dickenson were among others appointed justices for the city and county of Philadelphia, which indicates the dignity of the office at that period.

3. Gibson's Hist. of York Co., p. 307; and Glossbrenner's Hist. of York Co., pp. 118-119.

4. Gibson, 117-119-127; vol. 1, Prowell's Hist. York Co., 243-247; and vol. 2, Pa. Archives, 6 series, 414.

5. Gibson, 126-127.

6. Gibson, 129. "Mr. John Hay of York, Pa., has (1886) in his possession the Revolutionary pamphlet of his great-grandfather, John Hay, who was first lieutenant in Captain Irwin's company in 1775, and who appears as lieutenant in the original muster roll of Captain William Bailey's company of York Co. militia, dated June 14, 1776. This document is one of the only three now known to be extant, and is of local historic value."

7. Spangler's Hist., 419; vol. 1, Prowell's Hist. York, 262; vol. 2, Pa. Archives, 6 series, 602.

*Gibson, 312; vol. 1, Prowell, 560; vol. 3, Pa. Archives, 2 series, 592; Gibson's Hist. York Co., p. 312, and p. 120.

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The convention to frame the first constitution of the State of Pennsylvania was held in Philadelphia, July 15, 1776, and it unanimously chose Dr. Benjamin Franklin president. John Hay was a member of this State convention, which completed its labors September 28, 1776. The constitution went into immediate effect as the act of the people. There was some dissatisfaction with the frame of government, and the transition from the Colonial to the State administration was not without its difficulties. Its acceptance, however, and the popular approval of it, manifested indignantly when an attempt was made to interfere with it, is one of the evidences of the capacity of the people for self government.⁸ In 1777 he was elected a member of the State convention, therefore resigning from the Independent Light Infantry Company.⁹

Events were occurring toward the close of the year 1777, which conspired to bring into conspicuous prominence the town of York, and make it for a time the capital of the now independent States of America. The Continental Congress was in session there for nine months, and its proceedings were of great importance. Information gleaned from various sources shows how much anxiety was centered there, and how the salvation of the country depended upon the wisdom for which that Congress is noted. The advance of Sir William Howe on Philadelphia brought the Congress to York. On September 14th, Congress resolved to leave Philadelphia and that "the Susquehanna should flow between them and the enemy." Congress met in the old court house in Center Square on September 30,

1777, and continued in session until June 27, 1778.

Here too at this time came Lafayette, who was summoned by Congress to York to further the plans of new conquests and lead an expedition to Canada. The faith and devotion of this young and gallant French nobleman never faltered toward the man whom he so loved and honored. A feast was given in his honor, at which, in spite of the frowns and silence accompanying it, he gave as his toast, "The Commander-in-Chief of the American Armies." The movement, however, was not so formidable as it appeared. It ended in personal questions of honor and other incidents.

John Hay was constituted the resident military officer of York county for three years, during the Revolution, being appointed on March 11, 1777, to March, 1780, as sub-lieutenant with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.¹⁰ His accounts in this office were published in pamphlet form and are reprinted in Vol. 7, Pa. Archives, third series, and in "Spangler's History," page 549; the latter volume also reprints much of his correspondence in regard to the office. For four years he was a member of the Assembly, in the years of 1779, 1782, 1783, and 1784;¹¹ the office of assemblyman, now generally called member of the House of Representatives, was created by the frame of government prepared by William Penn before leaving England. John Hay was treasurer of York county for twenty-three years; he became treasurer in 1778, which office he held uninterruptedly until 1801.¹² At a mass meeting, April 25, 1798, he was chosen chairman of a committee of seven to draft an address to President

8. Gibson, 121-122; vol. 1, Prowell, 562; vol. 3, Pa. Archives, 2 series, 595. A biographical sketch of John Hay, as a member of this convention, is given in vol. 3, Pa. Mag. Hist. and Biog., 440, reprinted vol. 1, Prowell, 253. The sketch contains a few inaccuracies.

9. Gibson's Hist. York Co., p. 129.

10. Vol. 2, Pa. Archives, 6 series, p. 413, and Gibson's Hist. of York Co., p. 313.

11. Gibson, 317-318, and vol. 1, Prowell's Hist. of York Co., p. 571.

12. Gibson, 304, and vol. 1, Prowell, 574.

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Adams, commending his course in reference to the troubles with the French Government.¹³ He was one of the committee of fourteen chosen to answer the queries of the United States Senator, William Maclay, in regard to the facilities of York and its vicinity as a site for the national capital, the queries being propounded in a letter to James Smith.¹⁴ Letters now in the possession of his descendants show that he was in the confidence of Washington, had charge of the prisoners of war in York county, and was entrusted with other important missions during those stirring times. He was active and prominent in promoting the cause of American Independence.

He was one of the largest landowners in York and vicinity, and owned much land between what is now known as Gay Alley and the Codorus Creek, east of George street, from Queen street; this land extended to Market street. The tract had been granted by the Proprietaries' agents to one Martin Fry, in 1736. John Hay obtained the Fry title through his father-in-law, Bartholomew Maul. Just prior to the Revolution he became involved in a dispute over the title with the agents for the Penns, who were attempting to sell off parts of the land, in defiance or in ignorance of the grant to Fry. By deed dated March 28, 1774 (Rec. Bk. "E", 505), John Hay, in consideration of £1,528 10s. 9d. sold to the Proprietaries 145 acres 93 perches of the land, in settlement of this dispute. After his death parts of this land were taken by his children by various deeds dated May 5, 1810, and the remaining land was laid off into lots and sold, under the name of "Hay's Addition." "Glossbrenner's History" states that the addition contained about 60 acres, that it was laid out in

1814, and that about \$25,000 was realized from the sale. This statement has been copied by subsequent historians, but there are deeds on record showing that the addition was laid out as early as the fall of 1810; a part of this land is yet owned by some of his descendants. On April 9, 1757, he bought land with a dwelling situated on High street; this land is now owned by the fifth generation of John Hay's descendants, and the "Hay Building" was erected thereon in 1905. His son Jacob was a corporal in Maylon's cavalry regiment in the Revolution. Letters of administration on John Hay's estate were granted to his son Jacob, May 3, 1810, on giving bond of \$10,000 (Ad. Bd. Bk. "C C," 266).

In looking through the references given in these sketches of John Hay it may be observed that John Hay, James Smith and Thomas Hartley were friends and very closely connected in their careers; James Smith signed the Declaration of Independence, and Thomas Hartley was a member of Congress for eleven years.

John Hay was married, September 24, 1752, to Christiana Dorothea Eichelberger, widow of George Eichelberger; she died before March 24, 1754. On February 15, 1755,¹⁵ he married his second wife, Juliana Maul, who was born between 1735 and 1740; she was the daughter of Bartholomew Maul, who came to America in the ship "Pink John and William," of Sunderland, Constable Tymper-ton, master, from Rotterdam, last from Dover, and took the oath at Philadelphia, October 17, 1732. He was naturalized September 25, 26 or 27, 1740, having taken the sacrament September 23.¹⁶ He was the Lutheran parochial schoolmaster

13. Gibson, 557, and vol. 1, Prowell, 664, 665.

14. Vol. 1, Prowell, 666.

15. Date of marriage taken from the records of Rev. John Casper Stoeve, and vol. 1, Prowell's Hist. of York Co.

16. Vol. 2, Pa Archives, 2 series, 297.

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at York, and read sermons to the congregation at times when there was no minister.¹⁷ He was one of the petitioners for the laying out of the Newberry road, the first north and south road in the county, October 12, 1745.¹⁸ He was a county commissioner, being chosen October 29, 1751, to October, 1754.¹⁹ He owned much land in the vicinity of York. Bartholomew Maul married Mary Elizabeth Lower, a widow. According to his will dated April 4, 1755, and a codicil dated August 3, 1755, probated August 10, 1755 (Will Bk. "A," 109), he had the following children: George, who was born May 7, 1741 (O. C. Dock "A," 57); Catharine, married John Gidinger; Mary Elizabeth, married Jonas Rudisilly; Juliana, and a step-son, Peter Lower. Bartholomew Maul died between August 3 and 10, 1755.

The children born to John Hay and Juliana (Maul) Hay were: 1. Elizabeth, born November 22, 1761. 2. Jacob, born October 27, 1763. 3. George, born February 21, 1766, died March 26, 1832. 4. Rosina, born December 17, 1770. 5. John, born March 23, 1774, died February 4, 1866. 6. Elizabeth, born June 3, 1776. 7. Catharine, born August 24, 1777. 8. Susanna, born 1779, died February 24, 1818. 9. Michael, born March 18, 1780. John Hay died in 1810, prior to May 3d. His wife survived him, but she died before May 5, 1810, on which date the real estate of the father was divided among the children by deeds from and to each other. The father died intestate. These deeds show that five children survived the parents. These children with their husbands, wives and some of their children are:

1. Jacob Hay, son of Lieutenant-Colonel John Hay, and brother of George Hay, John Hay, Catharine Hay, and Susanna Hay.

Jacob Hay, b. Oct. 27, 1763; m. Mary Rudisill, whose children are: Dr. Jacob Hay, "Old Dr. Hay," d. April, 1875; John, Hay; and probably they had other children. Dr. Jacob Hay m. Sarah Beard, d. July, 1875, they had eight children: 1. John, a physician; one of his children is Harry A. Hay, now of York. 2. Mary E., m. Rev. J. A. Brown, parents of J. Hay Brown, present (1917) Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, and other children. 3. Caroline, d. unmarried, several years ago. 4. Lucy, m. W. H. Davis; they had several children. 5. Jacob, a physician, b. 1833, d. Oct. 18, 1897, m. Catharine L. E. Smyser; they have five children: Nellie, Lucy, Joseph S., a physician, Katie S., and Jacob. 6. William, a lawyer, d. 1883, childless. 7. Henry, d. 8. Sarah, d. John Hay, brother of Dr. Jacob Hay, is the father of Rev. Charles A. Hay, D. D., who was the father of a family, among whom are: Mrs. John A. Hines, of Gettysburg, Pa., and Rev. Charles E. Hay, of Baltimore, Md.

2. George Hay, son of Lieutenant-Colonel John Hay, and brother of Jacob Hay, John Hay, Catharine Hay, and Susanna Hay.

George Hay, b. Feb. 21, 1766, d. March 26, 1832; see hereinafter.

3. John Hay, son of Lieutenant-Colonel John Hay, and brother of Jacob Hay, George Hay, Catharine Hay, and Susanna Hay.

John Hay, b. March 23, 1774, d. Feb. 4, 1866. He m. Susan Schmeisser, March 13, 1804; they had seven children: 1. Juliana Hay, b. Sept. 30, 1805, d. Aug. 28, 1875; unmarried. 2. Michael Hay, b. Aug. 8, 1807, d. July 30, 1850; m. March 20, 1831, to Helena Spangler, who d. July 12, 1887; they had three children: John, now living in York, about 82 years old; Emma, m. Frederick Speck, of Waynesboro, both dead; and George, dead. 3. George Hay, b. Aug. 1, 1809, d. May 24, 1879; m. to Susan Demuth, Dec. 17, 1830; they had five children: John and Alexander Hay, d. in infancy, and George Washington, d. in childhood; Amanda Hay, b.

17. Gibson, 526.

18. Gibson, 322, and vol. 1, Prowell, 100.

19. Gibson, 307, and vol. 1, Prowell, 576.

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Feb., 1839, living in York; m. George F. Leber, d. 1877, and they had five children: Mary, d. in infancy; George H., Edward, Helen D., and Susan C. Leber, all living in York. The fifth child of George and Susan (Demuth) Hay was Clara Marie Hay, b. Dec. 18, 1847, d. Nov. 26, 1883; m. March 1, 1876, to William Henry Kain, d. 1883. They had one child, George Hay Kain, b. April 13, 1877, who is now (1917) one of the most progressive and successful attorneys in York county.²⁰ He m. Clara B. Watt. 4. Margaret Hay, b. Sept. 16, 1811, d. Feb. 11, 1898; m. Dec. 16, 1834, to George Wogan, who d. April 20, 1878; they had two children: Anna H., d., and John H. Wogan, living in York. 5. Alexander Hay, b. Jan. 22, 1814, d. May 8, 1884; m. June 24, 1834, to Helena Ilganfritz, who d. Feb. 5, 1898; they had six children: Fannie, living in Philadelphia; Martha, m. W. H. O'Neal, living in Gettysburg; Thomas, d.; Mary, living in Brooklyn, m. Francis Nye, d.; Kate, m. H. B. Nixon, living in Gettysburg. 6. Mary Ann Hay, b. March 16, 1816, d. June 29, 1893; m. May 15, 1838, to Carl Forney, who d. March 28, 1887; they had six children. 7. Susan, b. Aug. 14, 1827, d. Dec. 17, 1901; m. Sept. 20, 1866, to Lewis Carl. She died childless.

4. Catharine Hay, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel John Hay and sister of Jacob Hay, George Hay, John Hay, and Susanna Hay.

Catharine Hay, b. Aug. 24, 1777, m. John Barnitz; they had three children: 1. Charlotte Barnitz, m. Joshue Cox, and they had three children: Catherine L. Cox, m. J. C. E. Moore; Henrietta Marie Cox, m. Granville O. Haller; Charlotte Cox, m. E. H. Hersh. 2. Catherine Barnitz, m. Henry Welsh, and they had four children: William H. Welsh, was private secretary to President Buchanan; John B. Welsh; Henrietta C., m. Pere L. Wickes; Mary, m. Commodore Wells. 3. Harriet Barnitz.

5. Susanna Hay, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel John Hay, and sister of Jacob Hay, George Hay, John Hay, and Catharine Hay.

Susanna Hay, b. 1779, d. in York, Feb.

20. The compiler of this sketch is indebted to George Hay Kain, Esq., for much of the data contained herein.

24, 1818; m. General Jacob Spangler, b. Nov. 28, 1767; he was baptized John Jacob, and died in York, June 17, 1843; their children were: 1. Catherine M. Spangler, m. Henry Smyser. 2. Carl Spangler. 3. Anna Marie Spangler, m. Charles Weiser. They have numerous descendants now living in York. Gen. Jacob Spangler m. (secondly) Catherine A. Hamilton, May 23, 1820, who was b. Nov. 13, 1792; d. in York, June 12, 1873; they had the following children: 1. Samuel Spangler. 2. Jane Martha, m. John H. Small. 3. Margaret, m. Stokes L. Roberts. 4. Susan L., m. Dr. William R. DeWitt. 5. Jacob R. Spangler. 6. Fannie Spangler. 7. Rose A. Helen Spangler. General Jacob Spangler was postmaster of York, 1793; deputy surveyor of York county and county commissioner, 1814. Elected to Congress, 1816, resigned in 1818 to accept the appointment of surveyor-general of Pennsylvania, which office he held until 1821. Held same office 1830-36. Candidate for Governor, 1829, and other appointments. Here we find that General Jacob Spangler had the honor of being the chief escort of Lafayette on his trip from York to Harrisburg:

On Saturday, January 29, 1825, at nine o'clock in the evening, LaFayette arrived in York and passed on to Harrisburg, accompanied by General Jacob Spangler and Adam King of York. They crossed the river at York Haven, took dinner at Middletown and arrived at Harrisburg amid great enthusiasm. He returned on Wednesday, the 2d of February and our people were gratified to welcome him, whose name is a passport to the heart of every American. A dinner was given to him, to which one hundred gentlemen sat down. Colonel George Hay being one of the number. To the following toast LaFayette responded: LaFayette—We love him as a man, hail him as a deliverer, revere him as a champion of freedom, and welcome him as a guest. To which he gave: The Town of York—The seat of the American Union in our most gloomy times—May its citizens enjoy in the same proportion their share of American prosperity. He reviewed the military of the town the next day and then left for Baltimore.²¹

21. See Gibson's Hist. York Co., p. 554, 414 for full description.

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(III) George Hay, b. Feb. 21, 1766; d. March 26, 1832; m. (1) Seaba Fahnestock; (2) Susan Schall.

(III) Colonel George Hay, son of Lieutenant-Colonel John Hay and Juliana (Maul) Hay, was born in York, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1766. He was prominent in military circles, as was his father. In 1791 he was captain of the Independent Light Infantry Company of York, which company became a part of the 113th Regiment. The following account of President Washington's visit to York at this time will no doubt prove interesting as it is connected with the above company:²²

Saturday, July 2, 1791, the President of the United States arrived here from Mount Vernon, on his way to Philadelphia. His arrival, which was about two o'clock, was announced by the ringing of bells. The Independent Light Infantry Company, commanded by Captain George Hay, paraded, and being drawn up before His Excellency's lodgings, fired fifteen rounds. At night there were illuminations, and every other demonstration of joy. The next morning His Excellency was waited upon by the Chief Burgess and the principal inhabitants; an address was presented to him, after which he attended services at the Episcopal church, and then proceeded on his journey.

Colonel George Hay was elected corner of York county in the years 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802.²³ He was a captain in 1800, and 1801; an adjutant in the 113th Regiment of York, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Spangler. On May 13, 1805, he was appointed a regulator of the borough of York.²⁴ On May 5, 1806, he was elected an assistant burgess; May 4, 1807, May 1, 1809, May 7, 1810, May 6,

1811, and May 4, 1812, he was elected second burgess; May 2, 1808, he was elected chief burgess, and May 14, 1811, he was appointed treasurer, all of the borough of York.²⁵ To explain these offices, it may be stated, that in those days York had a chief burgess, a second burgess, and six assistant burgesses, who performed the function of the present day councilmen. In the years 1810-11-12, George Hay commanded the 113th Regiment with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; in 1813 he ranked as colonel, and commanded this regiment, which was then composed of companies from York county, Pennsylvania.²⁶ After the War of 1812-14 he retired. He was entrusted with the settlement of many estates and became interested in the hotel business. In this connection it is interesting to note that the York Water Company issued a pamphlet history, February 23, 1916, in commemoration of one hundred years of its existence, on page eight of which we find that the company was organized in the house of George Hay, inn keeper, on March 19, 1816,—by the election of David Cassat as president and John Barnitz as secretary. This house, known until about that time as the "Indian King," was afterward conducted by his brother, John Hay, as the "Indian Queen," and was located on West Market street, on a part of the site now covered by Wiest's department store, near Centre Square.

Colonel George Hay married (first) Seaba Fahnestock, who was born June 18, 1775, and died October 19, 1800; to them was born one son, Michael; see hereinafter. For his second wife he married Susan Schall, born August 28, 1770. To George and Susan (Schall) Hay were born two children: 1. Samuel Hay, born

22. Gibson's Hist., 553; and Prowell's Hist. of York Co., vol. 1, p. 739.

23. Gibson's Hist. of York Co., p. 312.

24. The old Borough Charter of York provided for the appointment of "three discreet persons to be surveyors or regulators," and it was their duty to ascertain and give the street and building lines in much the same manner as is now done by a city engineer.

25. See the Minute Book of the Borough of York.

26. Spangler's Historical Sketches, p. 485 to 488.

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September 16, 1810; died October 15, 1898; he was educated at the borough schools and the York County Academy. "Few men are better or more favorably known throughout York county, he having been deputy sheriff over twenty years, and a better or more efficient officer never held that position".²⁷ He married Susan Wilt, who was born September 16, 1813, and died December 21, 1893. 2. Sarah Hay, second child of George and Susan (Schall) Hay, was born in 1811, and died December 26, 1847; she married the Hon. John Covode, Congressman, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1808, and died at Harrisburg, January 11, 1871. He was of Dutch descent, spent his early years on a farm, and engaged in the coal trade. He afterwards became a large woolen manufacturer, and a stockholder and director in several railroads. After two terms in the Legislature he was elected to Congress as an anti-Masonic Whig in 1854, and re-elected as a Republican in 1856, serving four terms, from 1855 till 1863. In his second term he made a national reputation by his vigor and penetration as chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate charges against President Buchanan. His report, published by order of Congress in 1860, attracted much attention. He earnestly supported President Lincoln's administration, being an active member of the joint committee on the conduct of the war. President Johnson sent Mr. Covode south to aid in the reconstruction of the disaffected States, but he did not see matters as the President desired and was recalled. He was a delegate to the Union National Convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1866. Mr. Covode was again elected to Congress in 1868. His seat

was unsuccessfully contested by his opponent. He was active in opposing President Johnson. Mr. Covode was chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania in 1869. He was recognized in his State as a strong political power, and was known as "Honest John Covode".²⁸

To John and Sarah (Hay) Covode were born three sons, all of whom were given to the country upon the breaking out of war—Colonel George Covode, the eldest, was killed in 1864 at the battle of St. Mary's Church, near Richmond; Howard completed his term of enlistment and was honorably discharged; and Jacob, the youngest, was kept for more than eighteen months in Andersonville prison, returning home broken in health. John and Sarah (Hay) Covode were also the parents of three daughters, namely: Susan, Lydia and Annie.

(IV) Michael Hay, b. March 21, 1795, d. March 21, 1861; m. Margaret Worley, May 11, 1823.

(IV) Dr. Michael Hay, son of Colonel George and Seaba (Fahnestock) Hay, was born March 21, 1795, in York, Pennsylvania, where his earlier life was spent. He acquired his education at the York County Academy, where he completed an academic course. In 1816-17 he was paymaster in the 94th Regiment, Fifth Division of Pennsylvania Militia.²⁹ He read medicine with Dr. Thomas Jameson—"one of the most famous physicians in the early history of York"—for three years, receiving from him his certificate. In 1820-21 he attended the University of Pennsylvania; he also attended the practice of physicians and surgeons in the Philadelphia Almshouse and Hospital, now known as the Philadelphia General

27. Gibson's Hist. of York Co., p. 21, part 2, printed 1886.

28. Appleton's New International Encyclopedia.

29. Spangler's Hist. Sketches of York Co., pp. 485 to 488.

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Hospital, and on January 22, 1822, received from it his diploma, which is still in possession of the family, as are also the documents from the University of Pennsylvania. Returning to York in the same year, he commenced the practice of his profession. On May 11, 1823, he was married by the Rev. George Schmucker to Margaret Worley, of York, Pennsylvania. In 1829 he removed to Armagh, Pennsylvania, which was then considered a more important and promising place than Johnstown. Dr. Michael Hay located in Johnstown in 1836, which was then a town of about 1,100 or 1,200 people, with only one other doctor, C. G. Phythian. In 1846, Dr. John Lowman came to Johnstown, and ten years later he and Dr. Hay had five medical brethren in the town.³⁰ The earliest record obtainable of any medical society of Cambria county, is that it came into existence in 1852. Dr. Hay was a member of the society in that year. Among the different purchases of property we find on March 26, 1845, he purchased the property on Franklin street upon which is now erected the Charles H. Suppes Sr. Building, with the brown stone front. This property was the "old Hay homestead" for almost fifty years.

Dr. Michael Hay successfully practiced medicine and surgery for a period of forty years. He was recognized as one of the foremost of his profession, in which he was eminently successful, and held a deservedly high rank. He was a man of marked public spirit, and during his long residence in Johnstown was actively engaged and concerned with every movement for the advancement of the moral and material interests of the town and county; and in the political movements of the day he took an active part. His love for the Union almost amounted to

a passion, and no man could feel prouder of his birthright, of being a free-born American citizen. His feeling of nationality was intense; he would not sacrifice principle for the expediency of the hour, and when the American party united with the Republican party he refused to unite with it. He was a leading member and official in the English Lutheran Church. He died on the anniversary of his birth, March 21, 1861. To Dr. Michael Hay and his wife, Margaret (Worley) Hay, the following eight children were born: 1. Frank Worley Hay, born September 13, 1824, died October 8, 1894. 2. Eliza Hay, born August 5, 1826, died March 19, 1898. 3. Ann Amelia Hay, born January 6, 1828, died September 10, 1910. 4. Charlotte Josepha Hay, born August 8, 1830, died April 24, 1898. 5. George Michael Hay, born March 23, 1833, died February 19, 1902. 6. Margaret Hay, born February 27, 1836, died August 11, 1838. 7. Sarah Margaret Hay, born March 4, 1839. 8. John Barnitz Hay, born March 25, 1842, died November 28, 1883.

1. Frank Worley Hay was b. Sept. 13, 1824. He was widely known as an influential business man of Johnstown, Pa., who occupied a high place among his fellow citizens as a man of ability and integrity, and was foremost in all things pertaining to the welfare of the town. He established in 1847, the wholesale and retail stove, hardware, tin and copper-ware business, in which he remained until his death, Oct. 8, 1894. This store with its shops, at all times was conceded to be the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind, between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. His sons, Harry and Frank Hay, continued the business until about 1900. In 1848, William Foster procured the press and materials of the "Cambria Gazette," and launched the "Valley Wreath," as a weekly paper in Johnstown; in 1850, Mr.

³⁰. Storey's Hist. of Cambria Co., Pa., vol. 1, pp. 510-512.

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Frank W. Hay acquired an interest in this paper which was a Whig advocate.³¹ He became interested in the Water and Gas Company, incorporated May, 1856; Cyrus L. Pershing was the secretary for the month of May, then Frank W. Hay became secretary in June, 1856, and continued until June, 1861. He was succeeded by John L. Buchanan.³² F. W. Hay was one of the incorporators of the Johnstown Water Company on April 11, 1866. He was also one of the organizers and charter members of the Johnstown Savings Bank; and at the first meeting to effect an organization held on Nov. 30, 1870, he was elected a trustee. He had many other business interests.

Frank W. Hay was m. by Rev. A. Bosserman, July 11, 1848, to Eliza Ann Jack, who was b. Nov. 30, 1823, and d. Sept. 14, 1901; to them were b. three children, namely: 1. Harry Michael Hay. 2. Ida Margaret Hay. 3. Frank Roberts Hay.

1. Harry Michael Hay, born June 22, 1857, in Johnstown. He was m., June 13, 1888, to Mary Ann Curnow, of Cornwall, England, who was b. March 10, 1866; to them was b. on Nov. 9, 1891, one daughter, Mary Hay.

2. Ida Margaret Hay was b. Dec. 20, 1859, in Johnstown, and was educated at public and private schools of her native city, and in 1875-76 entered Wilson College at Chambersburg, Pa. On April 14, 1880, Ida M. Hay m. Harry Sullivan Endsley, who was b. Sept. 26, 1855, at Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa. He was the son of Rev. Andrew Jackson Endsley, D. D., and Catherine A. (Johnson) Endsley. On April 1, 1892, Harry S. Endsley became assistant solicitor for the Cambria Iron Company; in 1900 the board of directors of the Cambria Steel Company elected him as solicitor and general council for their corporation and its allied companies, in which position he remained until his resignation, Nov. 30, 1915. Mr. Endsley has also followed the general practice of law, his attention and services having been mainly devoted to corpora-

tion cases. He is now (1917) president and treasurer of the Wharton Steel Company, and is also a member of the board of directors. Three daughters were born to Harry S. and Ida M. (Hay) Endsley, namely: Lide Hay Endsley, born Aug. 28, 1881, she finished her education at Mrs. Griswald's School, Old Lyme, Conn., and was m., Oct. 30, 1901, to William Perrine Fairman, who was b. Jan. 28, 1876, he is the son of William Perrine Messick, born in 1850, in Philadelphia, and his wife, Sarah Garrett (Kay) Messick, b. in 1855, in Philadelphia. Mr. Fairman is a broker with offices in the Drexel Building, Philadelphia. To William Perrine Fairman and Lide H. (Endsley) Fairman were b. two sons: Endsley Perrine Fairman, who was b. Oct. 9, 1908, in Johnstown, and Hutchinson Kay Fairman, b. Jan. 15, 1911, at 501 West Cheltenham avenue, Germantown, Phila., where they yet reside. The second daughter, Katherine Mable Endsley, was b. Aug. 13, 1888, and was graduated from the Johnstown High School in the class of 1905 and afterwards entered "The Castle," Miss Mason's School at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Katherine Mable Endsley was m., Oct. 6, 1910, by Rev. Frederick F. Flewelling, to William Young Boyd, of Syracuse, N. Y.; who was b. Feb. 18, 1884, in Auburn, N. Y., was educated in Syracuse, and graduated from Syracuse University in 1906. He is the son of David Boyd, b. Feb. 12, 1856, in Ireland, and Mary Jane (Young) Boyd, b. Aug. 11, 1856, in Rochester, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. William Young Boyd are now (1917) in Chile, S. A.; Mr. Boyd is the foreign representative of Cluett, Peabody and Company. The third daughter, Margaret Endsley, was b. April 30, 1895. She was educated in the public schools of Westmont and later at Montreux, Switzerland, finishing her education in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

3. Frank Roberts Hay was b. July 21, 1863, in Johnstown; he was educated in private and public schools of his home town, finishing his education in Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio. He was m., Dec. 23, 1891, by Rev. W. F. Conner, to Maud Musetta Price, who was b. Feb. 18, 1874. She was the daughter of Joseph

31. Storey's Hist. of Cambria Co., vol. 1, p. 370.

32. The Johnstown Water and Gas Company eventually became the Consumers' Gas Company, then, in 1885, the Electric Light Company, and now (1917) it is the Citizens' Light, Heat and Power Company.

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H. and Ellen (Mitchell) Price. To Frank R. and Maud M. (Price) Hay was b. one son, Edgar Lee Hay, who says—"From heresay I am inclined to believe that I first blinked at the sun on September 23, 1893, if it was not a cloudy day. At any rate I blinked, I am told. Though I was present at the time, my memory of the occasion is somewhat clouded. In 1899, we came to Newark where, after two years in a private school, I played with the best marble-shooters of the public schools until 1907, when I burst upon the gaze of the Baringer High School professors. In June, 1911, I graduated from the corridors to the streets. On my eighteenth birthday, September, 1911, I was leaving on my first theatrical tour, instead of entering the cloistered shade of Wesleyan University, where I had intended to continue my studies. Since that eighteenth birthday I have been in the theatre so far under the management of Charles B. Dillingham." Mr. Hay is with the theatrical troop of Montgomery & Stone, and for several years has been an understudy to Stone; he has also "had the good fortune of being a spasmodic contributor to Puck."

2. Eliza Hay, second child of Michael and Margaret (Worley) Hay, b. Aug. 5, 1826, d. March 19, 1898, was m. by the Rev. Jacob Martin in Johnstown, Oct. 26, 1853, to Captain John H. Reed, b. Dec. 16, 1816, d. Oct. 22, 1906; John H. Reed was captain of Company D, 126th Pennsylvania Volunteers, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, mustered out Jan. 28, 1863. He was also a member of Company H., 10th P. V. R. C.

3. Ann Amelia Hay, unmarried, b. Jan. 6, 1828, died in Philadelphia, Sept. 10, 1910.

4. Charlotte Josepha Hay, b. Aug. 8, 1830, d. April 24, 1898; m. by Rev. C. L. Keedy, in Johnstown, Oct. 18, 1860, to Rev. Henry Welty Kuhns, D. D., who d. in 1898. He was the pioneer missionary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Nebraska and the Northwest; their children now living are: the Rev. Louther M. Kuhns, graduated at the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa., he is an Evangelical Lutheran minister, and a 33° Mason. Paul William Kuhns, also graduated at Gettysburg, he was m.,

in 1896, to Grace Detwiler; one son was b. to them, Barton Hay Kuhns. John Hay Kuhns graduated at the same institution as his brothers; was m. Nov. 15, 1916, to Lulu Bell Rumbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln H. Rumbach, of Dillon, Mon. These families all reside in Omaha, Neb.

5. George Michael Hay, b. March 23, 1833; unmarried. He was engaged for many years with his brother, John B. Hay, in the stove, hardware, etc., business on Washington street; later he established a plumbing store with shops on Franklin street, which proved a most successful venture, from which he retired after the flood of 1889, and moved to his farm in Somerset county. Later going to Philadelphia, where he d. Feb. 13, 1902.

6. Margaret Hay, b. Feb. 27, 1836, d. Aug. 11, 1838.

7. Sarah Margaret Hay, b. March 4, 1839; m. in Johnstown by the Rev. Samuel R. Fisher, Oct. 2, 1867, to Rev. Charles G. Fisher, of Philadelphia, who was b. Dec. 28, 1837, d. Feb. 25, 1896. He was the manager and publisher of the Reformed Publication Board, and the "Reformed Messenger," respectively. To Rev. Charles G. and Sarah Margaret (Hay) Fisher were b. five children: 1. Margaret Hay Fisher, was m., Oct. 14, 1891, to William Lawrence Clarke, an official in the Public Utility Company of Washington, D. C. He is the son of George and Lydia (Barber) Clarke. To them was b. in Woodhaven, N. Y., one daughter, Miriam Fisher Clarke. 2. Samuel Carl Fisher, b. Sept. 16, 1869, d. April 5, 1873. 3. Eleanor May Fisher, was b. in Winchester, Va., and was m., Jan. 5, 1905, in Philadelphia, to Charles Washington Lough, b. in New Oxford, Pa. He is the son of U. A. and Margaret A. (Reifsnider) Lough; there were three daughters b. to Charles W. and Eleanor (Fisher) Lough, namely: Margaret Eleanor Lough, b. April 9, 1906, in Philadelphia, Pa.; Grace Elizabeth Lough, b. May 22, 1907, in Frederick, Md.; and Katharine Virginia Lough, b. July 28, 1913, and d. Aug. 3, 1913, in Frederick, Md., where the family reside. 4. Samuel Reed Fisher, b. Jan. 24, 1878, d. Nov. 22, 1904. 5. Charles Worley Fisher, was b. Aug. 6, 1882, in Philadelphia; he was educated in the

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public schools of his native city, and graduated from Haverford College, being awarded Phi Beta Kappa. He is trade journalist on the editorial staff of the "Textile World Journal," as the Philadelphia editor. He m. Emily Kohler, Oct. 25, 1916, in Philadelphia, who was b. Feb. 23, 1890, in Allentown, Pa.; she was the daughter of Wallo D. Kohler and Missoura (Horn) Kohler, and was educated in the Allentown public schools; the School of Design for Women, and the Academy of Fine Arts of Philadelphia, from which she was awarded two Cresson European Scholarships for meritorious work.

(V) John Barnitz Hay, b. March 25, 1842, d. Nov. 28, 1883; m., Anna Margaret Suppes, May 11, 1871.

(V) John Barnitz Hay, son of Dr. Michael Hay and Margaret (Worley) Hay, was born March 25, 1842, in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. He was educated at the Johnstown Gymnasium, a classical school conducted under the auspices of the English Lutheran Church.³³ This school was later known as the Johnstown Academy. After leaving school in 1858, he accepted a clerical position with Wood Morrel & Co., now Penn Traffic Co., and was shortly after promoted to cashier, which position he held until he entered the Union army. When the Civil War started, impelled by patriotism, and with the ardor which characterized him, he determined to offer his services to his country. He became one of the original members of the Johnstown Zouave Cadets and drilled with them weekly. On April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter was fired upon, and the Zouave Cadets were called into service. Personal friends in the company prevailed upon him to remain at home with his mother and sisters, who were grievously distressed on account of the recent death of the husband and father. This he reluctantly did, the father,

Dr. Michael Hay, having died March 21, 1861,—three weeks before the beginning of the Civil War.

In 1862, when Lincoln called for "Three Hundred Thousand More," his patriotism asserted itself. It is shown by the official records that John B. Hay was enrolled July 31, 1862, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and was mustered into service August 5, 1862, as first sergeant in Company A, 133rd Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, to serve nine months. On the 20th this regiment was dispatched to Virginia, where it became a part of Humphrey's Division, Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. On August 21, 1862, Sergeant Hay was promoted to second lieutenant. On the 30th, the division marched towards Bull Run, but being too late for battle was halted at Fort Ward, where it constructed earth works and performed picket duty until September 12, when it was ordered to Washington, D. C., where its obsolete arms were exchanged for Springfield rifles, heavy camp equipage was turned in and shelter tents received. September 14, the command marched to meet the enemy in Maryland, but was held in reserve in General Porter's Fifth Army Corps at the battle of Antietam, and took part in the pursuit of the enemy to Warrenton and Fredericksburg. On December 13, 1862, at the battle of Fredericksburg, when a part of Humphrey's Division charged with unloaded guns against the impregnable position on Marye's Heights, Lieutenant Hay as commander of his company, in the absence of the other commissioned officers, participated in that disastrous charge. When within fifty yards of the stone wall, where men were mowed down with fearful carnage, the charging columns were shattered, and Lieutenant Hay was disabled by a bursting shell. He was carried off the field by his men as dead, but revived and was

³³ For two years, from 1855 to 1857, this school was taught by Rev. Louis J. Bell.

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taken to a hospital in Washington, D. C., where his brother Frank attended him. His injuries, however, would not permit of his return to duty, and on May 24, 1863, he was mustered out with his company.

In Colonel F. B. Speakman's official report of the battle of Fredericksburg, dated December 20, 1862, at camp near Potomac creek, Virginia, he says in part: "The wounds of Capt. Shrock, of Co. D; Capt. Demaree, of Co. I; Capt. Sheibley, of Co. G; Capt. Tressler, of Co. H; Acting Lieut. Ashcom, of Co. C, and Lieut. John B. Hay, of Co. A (from Johnstown), were all received while nobly leading and rallying their respective commands. Others, both officers and men, may have borne themselves equally well; I speak only of those who came under my own observation".³⁴

During his convalescence from the effects of the wound received at Fredericksburg, he experienced one of those thrilling and dangerous perils incident to a soldier's career. General Lee with the Army of Northern Virginia had begun the invasion of the North. At this time Lieutenant Hay was visiting his sister and brother-in-law, Captain and Mrs. John H. Reed, at Chambersburg, when General Early's troops entered the town; they learned that a Union officer was there, and Lieutenant Hay only by skillful strategy barely escaped capture by eluding them.

The records further show that he reenlisted and was mustered into service September 10, 1864, as first lieutenant in Battery D, Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery (204th Pennsylvania Volunteers), to serve one year, the regiment rendezvousing at Camp Reynolds, near Pittsburgh. Soon after its organization the regiment was ordered to Washington, and was

assigned to duty in the forts north of the capital. On the 28th of September the regiment was sent out to cover the construction trains engaged in opening the Manassas Gap railroad, and was posted by battalion along the line, the government purposing to make it the line of supply for Sheridan's army, then in the Shenandoah Valley. The First Battalion, under command of Major Martin, which was in the rear of the other two, while at Salem, was suddenly attacked at noon of the 8th of October by a superior force of Mosby's command, consisting of cavalry and artillery. The enemy opened with artillery, and with this fire the battalion slowly began to retire towards Rectortown, where the other battalions under Lieutenant-Colonel Browne were stationed. Mosby followed closely, and, in the progress of this movement, Lieutenants Hay and Miltenberger with twenty men were cut off and captured.³⁵ He was taken to Libby Prison in Richmond, Virginia, and confined from October 9, 1864, to about October 17, 1864, but was not exchanged until the latter part of December, 1864, when Lieutenant Hay finally rejoined his regiment. In June the regiment was ordered to Pittsburgh, where it was received with imposing demonstrations, and where he was mustered out with his company and honorably discharged June 30, 1865, the war being over.³⁶ It was said of him by comrades, some of whom are yet living, that he was ever high spirited and hopeful, and that his buoyancy was a constant stimulus and inspiration.

At the close of the war, Mr. Hay engaged in the tin, stove, and hardware business in Johnstown with his brother, George M. Hay. In 1872, he formed a partnership with his father-in-law, Con-

³⁴ Storey's Hist. of Cambria Co., vol. 2, pp. 315 to 317.

³⁵ Bates' Hist. of Penna. Volunteers, vol. 5, pp. 603-604.

³⁶ See War Department, Washington, D. C.

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rad Suppes, in the wholesale grocery business on Main street. In 1876, he went to Braddock, Pennsylvania, accepting a clerical position with the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, and shortly after was promoted to superintendent of special steel, under Captain William R. Jones. In 1879, against the counsel of Captain Jones, he returned to Johnstown to enter a partnership with his brother, Frank W. Hay, in the wholesale and retail business of stoves, tin and hardware, operating under the firm name of Hay Brothers, in which he continued until his death in 1883.

Mr. Hay was a Republican in politics, and took much interest in public affairs. On February 15, 1881, he was elected a school director, being one of the most influential members. He was of the Lutheran faith, and a prominent Mason.

John B. Hay died November 28, 1883, in Johnstown. His death brought sorrow to the entire community. The funeral was conducted by Oriental Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar, of which the deceased was a charter member. As a mark of respect to his memory, the school board closed the schools from the time of his death until after the burial.³⁷ In referring thereto the "Johnstown Tribune" said in part: "We cannot say farewell to John B. Hay without bearing testimony to the goodness of his heart, to his high standing as a citizen and as a man, to his faithfulness and loving kindness as a husband and a father, and to the steadfastness with which he maintained his friendships. He will be missed more than most men of equal prominence, for he made his genial presence felt wherever he went, and was the life of every gathering which he attended. Though cut down while in the prime of

his life and in the fulness of his vigor, he did not live in vain, and the influence of his better nature always uppermost, will be felt for many years to come."

John B. Hay was married, May 11, 1871, to Anna Margaret Suppes, who was born May 14, 1851, in Johnstown; she was the daughter of Conrad and Alice (Andrews) Suppes. The marriage was solemnized at the Suppes home by the Rev. Reuben A. Fink, D. D. She was educated at the public schools of Johnstown; tutored in the languages and other branches in the evenings by Prof. Traubert; studied music, piano, under Prof. Joseph Häfner and Mrs. Louis Luckhardt; for several years she attended Mrs. Mary L. Keemle's select school on Vine street and later Lutherville Female Seminary, Lutherville, Maryland, now Maryland College for Women. Mrs. Hay is a life member of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; a member of the First Presbyterian Church; the Woman's Memorial Hospital Association; and a charter member of the Ladies' Auxiliary, to Oriental Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar, all of Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Hay both sustained injuries on Friday, September 14, 1866, by the falling of the Pennsylvania railroad platform when President Andrew Johnson and other officials visited the city.³⁸ Mrs. Hay and her son George were in the midst of the Johnstown flood of May 31, 1889. They were living on the corner of Walnut and Locust streets, in a large double brick house, which was entirely

37. The schools were closed from Tuesday evening, Nov. 27, to the following Monday morning.

38. The company traveling with the President was composed of the most eminent men of the time: Lieutenant-General Ulysses S. Grant; Admiral David G. Farragut; William H. Seward, Secretary of State; Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy; Senator Edgar Cowan; Major-General George A. Custer, and the Hon. John Covode, the leader of Congress. Mr. Covode had just introduced the President, and then General Grant; and as Admiral Farragut appeared the accident occurred. See Storey's Hist. of Cambria Co., vol. 1, pp. 448-449.

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washed away. They were in the third story viewing the situation, when the house was demolished by a large frame building striking it. They succeeded in getting out on a small piece of roof, about eight feet square, upon which they floated, until they were finally washed up on the edge of the debris down by the stone bridge, and ultimately rescued. Several weeks elapsed before the location of their home could be found. Shortly after this they went to Braddock, Pennsylvania, upon the solicitation of her children's guardian, Captain William R. Jones, and other friends, where she became identified with the Carnegie Library as assistant librarian, succeeding to the position of librarian in July, 1890, continuing in charge until November 12, 1891, resigning against the wishes of the directors of the library and others, to return to her old home in Johnstown, where she yet resides in her home with her son, Dr. George Hay, and wife and little grandson, George Austin Hay, who is the most important personage of the Hay family. Her home is on a part of the Conrad Suppes estate, which is incorporated in the city. Her ancestral line appears in the Conrad Suppes sketch of this work.

John B. and Anna Margaret (Suppes) Hay were the parents of three children: 1. John Suppes Hay. 2. George Bolton Hay, born in Johnstown, January 12, 1875, died August 4, 1877, in Braddock, Pennsylvania. 3. George Hay.

(VI) John Suppes Hay, b. April 14, 1872; m. Alice Mary Mills, Dec. 20, 1895.

(VI) John Suppes Hay, eldest son of John Barnitz Hay and Anna Margaret (Suppes) Hay, was born in Johnstown, April 14, 1872. Upon completing his studies at the public schools and Prof. Louis A. Burr's English and Classical School of Johnstown, at the age of sixteen, his guardian, Captain William R.

Jones, manager of the Edgar Thompson Steel Works at Braddock, Pennsylvania, induced him to begin work in the drafting department, and he was soon advanced to a position in the machine shops; during this time, he was tutored in higher mathematics and other branches in the evenings by Prof. C. D. Coffey, superintendent of the public schools of Braddock, Pennsylvania. Later he went to Homestead, Pennsylvania, where he held a position in the chemical laboratory, and was also engaged in original investigation and scientific work. Subsequently he resigned his position to enter his present profession of metallurgist. He owned and operated a crucible furnace plant at Homestead, Pennsylvania, where for many years he made alloys used in the manufacture of armor plate. This plant was destroyed by fire in 1916, and has not been rebuilt.

Mr. Hay has taken high rank in the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with the Lucius H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, F. and A. M., Chester, Pennsylvania; Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons; Chester Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Philadelphia Consistory, 32°; and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, Lu Lu Temple, Philadelphia.

Mr. John Suppes Hay was married to Alice Mary Mills, of Braddock, on December 20, 1895, at Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the Rev. Alfred Arundel officiating. She is the daughter of Isaac and Mary (Nichols) Mills, Jr., and was born at Braddock, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1873; she was educated in the public schools of Braddock and the Pittsburgh Female College. Isaac Mills, Sr., the grandfather of Mrs. Alice (Mills) Hay, was the first burgess of Braddock, and owned the land upon which the larger part of Braddock is now located.

There were three children born to John

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S. and Alice (Mills) Hay, namely: John Barnitz Hay. Alice Mills Hay and George Andrews Hay.

(VII—1) John Barnitz Hay was born July 1, 1897, at Homestead, Pennsylvania; he was educated in the schools of Chester, Pennsylvania, and graduated at the Chester High School, Chester, Pennsylvania, receiving from it his diploma, June 20, 1916. When in the high school, he received the highest honors in debates, receiving a silver medal in the junior year, and a gold medal in the senior year. He is now enrolled as a student in the University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Business and Finance, in the class of 1920, matriculating September 27, 1916.

2. Alice Mills Hay, born March 17, 1900, at Homestead; she is now (1917) in the junior class of the Chester High School.

3. George Andrews Hay, born November 11, 1905, at Woodlyn, Pennsylvania; he is also a student in the Chester schools.

The following is a very strange coincidence; William Penn before leaving England, wrote:

To my Loving Frd Thomas Holmes, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, Greeting:

These are to Authorize thee to Set out ye surveyd Bounds of the Respective purchasers use, according to the last Lists of Purchasers Sent by Philip Ford, and by him Signed according to Authority, Given him by me, and for so doing this shall be thy Sufficient Warrent. Given unto my hand, this 22^d day of 3^d Mo, 1682.

WILLIAM PENN.

In 1681 these lands were sold in England in sections of 10,000 acres each, from No. 1 to 57, inclusive. In the lands thus granted by William Penn under section 42, appear the names of Thomas Brassey, buying 5,000 acres, and John Simcock, buying 5,000 acres,³⁹ constituting a section; being friends, they wished their

allotment of land to be together. The deeds of lease and release from William Penn to Thomas Brassey for 5,000 acres of land, dated March 15-16, 1681, can be found in Deed Book "A," 1, page 32, at West Chester, county seat of Chester county, Pennsylvania. John Suppes Hay and his family are lineal descendants of Robert Brassey, Sr., and his son Thomas, in the eighth and ninth generations; are now (1917) living in Woodlyn, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on twenty-six acres of land of the original plantation deeded to John Simcock by William Penn. Mr. Hay's deeds read in part:

No. 1 1681 March 15 & 16 Ex Rec. Con w £ 100	[Deeds of Lease and Release William Penn Proprietary to John Simcock his heirs for 5,000 Acres in the Province of Pennsylvania to be there allotted and set apart to him. Recorded 8 mo. 11 & 12th 1688 in Chester County in Deed Book A. page 76 & 74.]
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In deed No. 3 the consideration is "Natural love and affection." These deeds proceed until the year 1904, when twenty-six acres became the property of John Suppes Hay by virtue of a deed from E. Gertrude Belrose, trustee under the will of Louis Belrose, deceased. The Thomas Brassey plantation lay next to this. At the time of this purchase, Mr. Hay knew nothing of his ancestor, Thomas Brassey, and John Simcock being friends and owning adjoining plantations.

John S. Hay, on March 5, 1895, was enrolled as corporal at Pittsburgh, in Company B, 14th Regiment of Infantry, Second Brigade, commanded by Captain John F. McLain. His discharge contains this clause, "John S. Hay served honorably and well."

(VI) George Hay, b. April 6, 1880; m. Mary Louise Austin, April 12, 1913.

(VI) Dr. George Hay, physician and surgeon, son of John B. and Anna Mar-

³⁹. See Pa. Archives, 1 series, vol. 1, page 39 to 47; also Brassey and Worley Sketches in this volume.

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garet (Suppes) Hay, was born April 6, 1880, in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. He received his education in the schools of his native city, leaving the senior class of 1899 of the Johnstown High School a few months before graduating, to enter the Citizens' National Bank; but preferring medicine and surgery to finance, he entered in 1899 the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia for four years, graduating with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in May, 1903, entering upon the practice of his profession in October of that year in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. In the vacation months, during his college course, he attended the surgical service of the Memorial Hospital, assisting Dr. A. N. Wakefield, chief, and his assistant, Dr. J. B. McAneny, thus gaining a year of actual hospital experience before graduation; and has ever since been associated on the surgical staff of that institution.

When a medical student, George Hay was an active member of the rescuing party on Thursday, July 10, 1902, when 114 lives were lost within a few moments, by the explosion of gas in the Klondike district of the Rolling Mill coal mine of the Cambria Steel Company. At this time there were 450 men in the mine, and 150 of them were in the Klondike district. As soon as the alarm was sounded, George Hay responded to the call for service from Dr. W. B. Lowman, who was in charge. After helping to resuscitate the rescued men at the Cambria Hospital, he joined a rescuing party with Drs. George W. Wagoner, Statler and others who started on the route to reach the stricken men; they remained in the mines for sixteen hours in search of those who might yet be living.

Dr. George Hay for eight years, from 1906 to 1914, was health officer and city physician, and also physician-in-charge of the Municipal Hospital for Contagious

Diseases of the city of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. He is an assistant surgeon to the Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital staff of Johnstown, and also a lecturer in the Training School for Nurses in this same institution. He is a member of the board of incorporators of the Memorial Hospital; and is examining physician to the Lorain Steel Company of Johnstown, since April, 1915. He is a member of the advisory board and a member of the medical and surgical staff of the Christian Home. In 1914, he took a post-graduate course in surgery at the Johns Hopkins University Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

Dr. George Hay, chief of medical staff of the Y. M. C. A., has for several years been most active in Y. M. C. A. service. The doctor has served continually on the physical department committee since 1911. He was also a member of the committee which selected the present equipment for the physical department. Of the hundreds of medical examinations made in the old and new Y. M. C. A., he has made one-fifth of all examinations himself.

He is a member of the Cambria County Medical Society (1903) and chairman of the board of censors (1916); of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association (1904); was a member of the Philadelphia Society for the Study and Prevention of Social Diseases; of the Phi Alpha Sigma fraternity (Delta Chapter) of Jefferson Medical College, and an alumnus member of other medical societies connected with that institution. He takes great interest in civic and public affairs, in which he has been both useful and prominent.

He is a member of Lodge No. 432, F. and A. M., Philadelphia Masonic Temple (1903); Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Williamsport Consistory, 32° (1907), and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, Jaffa

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Temple, of Altoona, Pennsylvania (1907). He is of the Lutheran faith; and in politics a Republican. He was a member of Amicus, Country, and Westmont Tennis clubs.

Dr. George Hay was married to Mary Louise Austin, of Oak Lane, Philadelphia, on April 12, 1913, at the residence of the bride's uncle, William Liseter Austin, Rosemont, Pennsylvania, the Rev. Charles Baldry Austin, uncle of the bride, officiating.

Mary Louise Austin Hay, the daughter of Eugene Howard and Clara Rachel (Philips) Austin, was born at North Wales, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1878. She received her education at the Cheltenham Hills School, Cheltenham Hills, Pennsylvania, graduating in June, 1895, and the following year, 1896, took a post-graduate course in languages, painting and English in the same institution, studying piano at the same time with Mary Hallock-Greenwalt. In 1897, she studied drawing, painting and sculpture under William Chase, Hugh Berckenridge, Thomas Anchutz, Cecelia Beaux, and Charles Grafly, at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia; studying piano under Maurits Leefson during this period. In 1904, she continued her studies on the piano, under Moritz Moszkowski and M. Falkenberg in Paris, France. In the year 1911 and the winter of 1912 and 1913, while traveling through Great Britain and the continent, she devoted much time to the study of French. She is a Presbyterian by baptism. She is fond of outdoor sports, horseback riding, skating, skiing and tennis, in which she is proficient.

(VII) George Austin Hay was born to Dr. George Hay and Mary Louise (Austin) Hay, December 25, 1915, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Eugene Howard Austin, son of Charles Baldry Austin and Rebecca (Snyder) Austin and father of Mary (Austin) Hay,

was born September 30, 1846, in Philadelphia, and died June 28, 1905. He was assistant cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia, with which he was associated for over forty years. He was married, April 12, 1877, to Clara Rachel Philips, at North Wales, Pennsylvania, the bride's father, Rev. Josiah Philips, pastor of the Baptist church at that place, officiating.

Clara Rachel (Philips) Austin, daughter of Rev. Josiah and Mary Ann (Davis) Philips, and mother of Mary (Austin) Hay, was born July 23, 1854, at Wayne, Pennsylvania. She received her education in the Norristown and Philadelphia public schools, and graduated June 23, 1874, from the Girls' High and Normal School of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and afterward in the same institution, taught physical training, mental arithmetic, mythology and elocution until her marriage, April 12, 1877.

To Eugene Howard and Clara (Philips) Austin were born two children: 1. Mary Louise (Austin) Hay, wife of Dr. George Hay. 2. Horace Philips Austin, who was born February 8, 1881, at Oak Lane, was educated at Cheltenham Hills School, Rittenhouse Academy, and the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the last named institution in June, 1901. Taking a post-graduate course in pedagogy, he taught one year in the Cheltenham Hills School. Since 1902, he has been associated with the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

BRASSEY Family.*

Concerning the genealogy of the ancestors of Dr. Michael Hay's wife, Margaret (Worley) Hay, it will be interesting to note the close relations of these families with the founding and colonization of Pennsylvania.

*See Hay Family.

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(I) Robert Bracy, Sr., and son Thomas, came from England with William Penn in the "Welcome," in 1682, and shortly after arrived at Philadelphia, which city they helped to found. They with others signed the first frame of government created in Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, second day of second month (April), 1683.¹

(II) Thomas Brassey, son of Robert Bracy, Sr., from Willison, Cheshire, England, arrived at Chester (Upland) in 1682. He was a man of means and reliable integrity; was a member of the Society of Free Traders, of which he was the managing head; Penn at, or shortly after landing, appointed a council "At a Cort Held in the Towne of New Castle upon Delloware on Thursday the 2d of Novemr annoq Dom 1682." Thomas Brassey was a member of this first "Councill," also of the first Provincial Assembly in Philadelphia in 1683,² and doubtless took part in that held at Chester previously.

But notwithstanding the public trusts with which he was charged, he found time to give constant attention to the meetings of the Friends, of which he appears to have been a highly respected member and an esteemed minister. He made a settlement in the upper part of Chester township, but in his later years lived in the borough. Thomas Brassey had suffered distress of his goods in his native country for preaching the gospel and for absenting himself from the national worship.³ He died in 1691, leaving two daughters to survive him,—Rebecca, who was married to Thomas Thompson, of New Jersey; and Mary, who became the wife of Francis Worley. The last will and testament of Thomas Brassie can be found at City Hall, Philadelphia, recorded on page

182, Will Book "A," No. 73. It concludes thusly: Item, "I appoint my trusty and well beloved friends, John Symcock, Randall Vernon & John Bristow to be my Executors etc. It was signed: 7 mo. 11, 1690. Proved: 9 mo. 18, 1690. Sealed and delivered in the psense of Caleb Pusey, Walter ffauaset."

For a fuller description of the following from (III) to (IX) see Hay and Worley sketches. (III) Mary Brassey Worley. (IV) Francis Worley. (V) George Worley. (VI) Margaret Worley Hay. (VII) John Barnitz Hay. (VIII) John Suppes Hay and Dr. George Hay. (IX) John Barnitz Hay, Alice Mills Hay, George Andrews Hay, and George Austin Hay.

In very early history the surnames of many persons are spelled in many different ways. All through history, under the various spellings of those times, the surname of Thomas Brassey differs materially. It is spelled Brassey, Bracy, Bracey, Brasie, Brassie, and Brace. In Thomas Brassey's last will and testament, dated Chester, the 11th of the 7th month, 1690, the name Brassey is spelled in three different ways.⁴ John Sharpless' name differs materially, but John Simcock's changes more than any. Persons of prominence like William Penn were not exempt. In the first volumes of the first series of the "Colonial Records" his name can be found spelled: Penn, Pen, pen, and even William pin.

⁵There can be no doubt that the persecutions imposed in England impelled our first American ancestry to seek a new home, and they came to the land purchased by Penn as the most inviting offered to escape and avoid the discomforts of their situation in England,

1. Colonial Records, No. viii, p. lx.

2. Penna. Mag. of Hist., vol. 24, p. 86; and Rupp's Hist. Lancaster Co., pp. 28-29.

3. Geo. Smith, M. D., Hist. Delaware Co., p. 448.

4. Will Book A, No. 73, at City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

5. Extracts from the Genealogy of the Sharpless Family of Philadelphia, from 1682 to 1882, by Gilbert Cope.

as well as offering prospects of extended character. That the followers of Fox were persecuted is commonly known. A historian remarks of Fox: "He abhorred all principles of expediency, and would do right, or what the inspired voice within him assured him to be right regardless of all consequences and tribulations. He also says, speaking of the Friends: Neither their inoffensive lives, nor their doctrine of non-resistance nor their elevated spiritualism could screen them from the wrath of judges, bishops and legislators. They were imprisoned, fined, whipped and lacerated without mercy, but they endured their afflictions with patience, and never lost their faith in truth or trust in God."

Our progenitor was a victim of this ruthless persecution. In proof of this we refer to "Besse's Sufferings," on page 105, in the year 1674 and 1675 in the account of distress made, Thomas Brassey, John Symcock, and John Sharples are named among others as being subjected to fine.⁶

Cheshire Anno 1674 and 1675.—In the years of their religious assemblies held at Willason, the following Distresses were made, viz: ⁷

	£	s	d
Taken from Thomas Brassey, for preaching there, Goods worth...	26	0	0
Henry Fletcher	16	3	4
John Sharplace.....	9	6	0
Rudal Elliott, for suffering a meeting at his house.....	20	0	0
and several others to the value of	9	10	0
In all	81	0	4

John Sharples was a prominent member of his profession. In his work printed in London, in 1677, entitled "The Light Unchangeable," by R. Smith, he says on page 9: "My friends in this county have

every month, a meeting, where commonly two or three or more from every particular meeting meet together about such affairs as are requisite to keep and preserve societies in peace and unity, and they who commonly meet at these places are these and more, viz: Thomas Janney, John Badily, John Sharples, Thomas Brassey, John Symcock."

Anno 1679.—"There were twenty-three persons convicted at the Quarter Sessions for one month's absence from their parish Church under the act of Queen Elizabeth; they were fined twenty pounds each, and returned into the Court of Exchequer as Delinquents, indebted to the King, namely: Thomas Brassey, John Sharples, Thomas Vernon," with others.

Robert Bracy, Sr., and his son Thomas, came from Cheshire, England, with William Penn, in 1682, in the ship "Welcome;" it may be observed in the following sketches that William Penn, the Brasseys, Worleys, John Simcock and Caleb Pusey were great friends.

In 1679, William Penn and eleven others bought East Jersey. Later he learned that the English King was indebted to his father's estate to the amount of £16,000, and he accepted land in America in liquidation of the debt, the charter being signed March 4, 1681, the tract being called Pennsylvania. With the land he had conferred upon him almost royal rights,—to enact laws, appoint judges and other officers. His wisdom in government and success in colonizing his newly acquired possessions is one of the most brilliant chapters of American history. On April 10, 1681, he appointed his cousin William Markham, deputy governor of the colony. In 1682 the Proprietor himself, with one hundred of his chosen followers, crossed the Atlantic and on the banks of the Delaware founded the city of Philadelphia. Robert Brassey Sr., and

6. These abridged sketches are entered as near chronologically as possible.

7. Sharpless Family, p. 69.

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his son Thomas, with John Simcock, were among these "chosen followers." William Penn had arrived at New Castle, Delaware, November 28, 1682, and at the site of the present Philadelphia a few days later, he made his famous treaty with the Indians, recognizing them as rightful owners of the land, and the fairness of his dealings with them established most friendly relations. The Brasseys and John Simcock probably took part in this treaty, as they were with William Penn much of the time after their leaving England until Penn's return. Before leaving England, William Penn prepared the following:

CERTAIN CONDITIONS OR CONCESSIONS

Agreed upon by William Penn, Proprietary and Governor of the province of Pennsylvania and those who are the adventurers and purchasers in the same province the Eleventh of July, One thousand six hundred and eighty one.

In these conditions and concessions, which are made up of "Twentiethly" different articles, he prescribes rules for the survey and settlement of the province, the treatment of the Indians, and other matters, probably preliminary to a frame of government, after which there were:

SALES IN ENGLAND BY WILLIAM PENN OF LAND IN PENNA.

The copy of the order by Philip Ford.

These are to Authorize thee to set my name to the list of purchasers now to be sent away to Thomas Holms, my Surveyor General for that Province. Given under my Hand this 22nd Day of the third Mo, 1682. WILLIAM PENN.

To my loving Frd, Thomas Holmes, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania.
Greeting.

These are to Authorize thee to Set out ye Surveyd Bounds of the Respective purchasers use, according to the last Lists of Purchasers Sent by Philip Ford and by him Signed, according to Authority, Given him by me, and for so doing this shall be thy Sufficient Warrant. Given unto my hand, this 22d day of 3 Mo 1682.

Copia WILLIAM PENN [L.S.] PHILIP FORD.

This letter was accompanied by a catalogue of purchasers who had bought their land from William Penn in 1681. These purchasers were grouped together in lots or sections, ranging from No. 1 to No. 57, inclusive, each section contained 10,000 acres of land. It is shown in the lists that land was sold from 100 acres to 10,000. There were very few lots of 5,000 acres sold to one person.

The following contains just a few of the purchasers and the number of acres of land granted by William Penn under the different sections or allotments, with the exception of four, the sections are not completed as they are too long to enter here.⁸

(42)	
Thomas Brassey	5,000
John Simcock	5,000
10,000	
(47)	
Thomas Holmes	5,000
(9)	
William Markham	5,000
William Haige	500
George Fox	1,250
(10)	
Christopher Taylor	5,000
(44)	
James Harrison	5,000
(43)	
William Yardly	500
(51)	
Thomas Philips	1,000
(38)	
John King	1,000
(32)	
William Penn, Jun. }	10,000
Laetitia Penn }	
(27)	
George Andrews	250
(40)	
John Sharpless	1,000
Robert Vernon	625
Thomas Vernon	625
John Edge	125
James Kennerly }	1,500
Henry Maddock }	
(1)	
Harbert Springet	1,500

8. See Pa. Archives, 1 series, vol. 1, p. 39 to 47, for a full description.

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	(17)	
Walter King	1,000	
Richard Mills	250	
	(31)	
Lawrence Growdon	5,000	
Joseph Growden	5,000	
	(21)	
Thomas Cobourne	500	
	(48)	
John Blunston	1,500	
Michael "	500	
	(7)	
William Philips, Jos. his son.....	1,250	
	(3)	
Richard Townsend	250	
Caleb Pusey	250	
John Pusey	250	
	(16)	
George Keith	500	
	(36)	
Society of Traders	10,000	
	(37)	
Society of Traders	10,000	

John Suppes Hay and his family in the eighth and ninth generation from Robert and Thomas Brassey are now (1917) living in Woodlyn, Pennsylvania, on twenty-six acres of the original five thousand acres of the John Simcock plantation. Thomas Brassey's original plantation of five thousand acres lay next to this. See Hay family sketch.

It may be seen from the above partial list, that the Society of Traders under Sections 36 and 37 bought 20,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania. George Smith, M. D., in his "History of Delaware County," page 448, says among other things, Thomas Bracey from Wilaston, Cheshire, England, arrived at Chester (Upland) in 1682. He was a man of means and reliable integrity; was a member of the Society of Traders, and at a meeting of that society held at London on the 29th of May, he was placed at the head of a committee of twelve to reside in Pennsylvania and manage the affairs of the society there.

The following is from the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History," vol. 24, page 86: "The first elective council met at

Philadelphia, March 10, 1683, and is spoken of as the first Provincial Council; I believe Penn at or shortly after landing appointed a Council which should be called Penn's Council." The records of the New Castle Court after Penn's arrival appear as follows:

At a Cort Held in the Towne of New Castle upon Deloware in the name of Or Souvraigne Lorc Charles the 2^d by the Grace of God of England Scotland, France & Ireland King defendr of the faith and by Commission and Appointment of William Penn, Esqr Propriety & Governor of Pennsylvania etc on Thursday the 2^d of Novembr in ye 35th yeare of his Maijts Raighne annoq Dom 1682.

The Rt Honor^{bl} Propriety^{ry} ect—

Capt. Will Markham	} of the Council
Mayor Thom Holms	
Mr William Haigh	
Mr John Simcock	
Mr Thomas Brasie	

Psent

Mr John Moll	} Justices of ye Peace
Mr Johannes De Haes	
Mr William Semphill	
Mr Arnoldus De Lagrange	
Mr John Cann	

In the spring of 1683 Philadelphia was honored for the first time by the session of the Council and Assembly. An important question came before them, "whether to have the old charter or a new one?" A new one was adopted, which continued in force until after the Revolution. By this charter the Provincial Council was to consist of eighteen persons—three from each county—and the Assembly of thirty-six men of most note for virtue, wisdom and ability. Thomas Bracey was a member of this Assembly.⁹ During this session, Penn created a second frame of government, differing in some points from the former, to which the Assembly readily assented, this being the first frame of government created in Pennsylvania. They also en-

9. Colonial Records, vol. 1, p. 3, first series.

acted a variety of salutatory regulations by which the growing prosperity of the province was promoted and its peace and order preserved.

Thomas Bracey was a member of the first Provincial Assembly held in Philadelphia in 1683, and doubtless took part in that held at Chester previously.¹⁰

The first frame of government was formulated and signed by William Penn, April 25, 1682, which was, of course, before he came to Pennsylvania. The second frame created was the first Frame of Government drawn up in Pennsylvania,¹¹ and was signed by William Penn, Robert Bracy, Sr., and his son, Thomas Bracy, John Simcock, with others, in 1683; it is too voluminous to enter here; consequently only the title, ending, and a few of the witnesses, will be given. For a full account, see "First Series Colonial Records," vol. i, chapter No. viii, page xl.

THE FRAME OF GOVERNMENT.

Of the Province of Pennsylvania and Territories thereunto annexed in America 1683.

(Ending). In witness thereof, I, the said William Penn, at Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, have unto this present charter of liberties, set my hand and broad seal, this second day of the second month, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty and three, being the five and thirtieth year of the king and the third year of my government.

WILLIAM PENN.

(Witnesses). This within charter which we have distinctly heard read and thankfully received, shall be by us inviolably kept at Philadelphia the second day of the second month, one thousand six hundred eighty and three. Signed by William Markham, Robert Bracy, Senior, Thomas Bracy, John Simcock, William Haige, Christopher Taylor, Thomas Holme, James Harrison, John Richardson, John Blunston, William Clayton, William Yardly, Robert Wade, Joseph Phipps, John Darby and others.

10. See Geo. Smith's Hist. Delaware Co., Pa., p. 448.

11. Some educators of note say, they think this the first frame of government drawn up in America.

These are some of the members of the Provincial Council and of the Assembly. In all, there were fourteen members of the Provincial Council present, and forty-seven members of the Assembly present who signed this Frame of Government.

It may be observed by the following, that several articles incorporated in the above frame of government or charter, when in course of construction, were not to the liking of Thomas Brassey and William Yardly; they evidently thought they could be improved upon.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

Att a Council held att Philadelphia, ye 13th of ye 1st Mo. 1683.

Present:

William Penn, prop'y & Govern^r of Pennsylvania & County annexed.

Capt. William Markham,	Wm. Biles.
Capt. Thomas Holmes,	Edm. Cantwell,
Wm. Clark,	John Simcox,
Wm. Haige,	John Moll,
Christo. Taylor,	John Richardson,
James Harrison,	Francis Whitewell,
Jno. Halliard,	Lasse Lock,
Wm. Clayton,	

Wm. Haige desiring leave to be absent this Day it was granted him. Thomas Wynn, Speaker, accompanied wth Thomas Bracey & Wm. Yardly, members of ye Assembly, came in ye name of ye whole Assembly, to desire a conference with ye Govern^r, which the Governour and Council yields to.

The result was, viz.:

That Twelve make a Quorum in all business relating to the former part of the fifth and Sixth articles of the Charter relating to the latter part of the same Article. That during the present infancy of things, that the business of four comities in the 13th Article, be performed by the Council for the time being, in such way and manner as their members will give leave. Whereas, it is said in the 7th Article of the Charter, that the Govern^r and prov^l Council shall prepare & propose to the Gen^l Assembly all bills that they shall at any time think fitt to be past into Laws within ye said province & Territories; it be added, provided they are not inconsistent with the powers granted by the King's Letters Pattent's. Adjourned till 14th 1st Mo., 1683.

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These important changes were made. For the above see "Col. Rec.," vol. i, pages 42 and 59, first series.

A strange coincidence is, that the first frame of government created in Pennsylvania was witnessed and signed by Robert Bracy, Sr., and his son, Thomas Bracy, with William Penn and others at Philadelphia, second day of second month (April), 1683. They were members of the Council and Assembly at various times. Mary, the daughter of Thomas Brassey, married Francis Worley, the son of Daniel Worley. Francis and his brother, Henry Worley, held treaties with the Indians,—Henry at the time of Governor Charles Gookin's administration with Colonel John French; and Francis Worley with Governor Sir William Keith, Bart., as the different records show.

A century later, Lieutenant-Colonel John Hay, of the Revolution, was a member of the provincial conventions which met at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 23 to 28, 1775; and of June 18, 1775; and of January 23 to 28, 1776. He likewise was a member of the State convention which met at the same place, July 15, and completed its labors on September 28, 1776, the latter convention framing the first State Constitution of Pennsylvania.

He represented York county in the Assembly in 1779, 1782, 1783 and 1784.¹² As seen from these sketches, both families were active and prominent in promoting the colonization and independence of America. These two families later intermarried, and their lineal descendants among others, are John Suppes Hay, of Woodlyn, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and Dr. George Hay, of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, sons of John Barnitz Hay and his wife, Anna Margaret (Suppes) Hay.

No sooner, according to Gorden, had the Assembly adjourned, than Penn hastened to Maryland to see Lord Baltimore, who had set up claims arising from an indistinctness of grant, touching the boundary lines between the two provinces, which caused much disquiet to the border colonists, with the intention, if possible, to adjust the difficulties, he spent several days without being able to effect the object of his interview with Lord Baltimore. The negotiation was postponed until the next spring. The dispute was finally settled in 1762. Penn spent some time in Maryland in religious visits, and then returned to Chester.

The boundaries of Chester county, especially its enlargement, had been made the subject of more than a mere transient conversation. Penn in a discourse a few days before he left the province, did declare upon the bank (Delaware) by John Simcock's¹³ house to John Blunston, Thomas Brassie, Thomas Usher and others, when he was moved to decide how the bounds of Chester county were to be run, so as to enlarge the limits or boundary thereof; being at that time but a small tract of land not above nine miles square.¹⁴ Owing, however, to his departure, being pressingly urged to return to Europe, nothing definite was then done as to the enlargement of the county of Chester. In 1689, the council having seriously weighed and considered the same, ordered the bounds to be established. For a full description of the foregoing, and the troubles attending thereto see the "Minutes of the Provincial Council in Philadelphia ye 25th of ye ffirst month, 1689, in ye Council Roome," to be found in

13. John Simcock lived in Chester Co. He was a man of good education; was one of William Penn's first commissioners of property and one of his most trusted friends in the government. He was a Quaker preacher, and died January 27, 1702.

14. Rupp's Hist. of York and Lancaster Counties, pp. 33-34.

12. Penna. Mag. of Hist. and Biog., vol. 3, p. 440.

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the first series of Col. Rec. Vol. I, pages 219 to 225.

"The territory now comprising the recently erected municiple district of North Chester Borough, was in the distribution of land surveyed and patented to four of the early settlers of the province. The upper part of the borough was part of the one hundred and eighty-four and one-half acres surveyed to James Sandelands, December 2, 1685, and adjoining this tract to the south east was the land surveyed the same day to Thomas Brassey, containing the same number of acres as the Sandelands plot." On the last mentioned estate the villages of Shoemakerville and Irvington are located.¹⁵

The upper end of the present township of Aston, a tract of one thousand acres, was surveyed to Thomas Brassey in 1684, which subsequently was divided previous to 1710 in smaller farms.¹⁶

On the tract of Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky, the Knowls Presbyterian Church is located. To the east of Boone's land, extending to Darby creek, was a tract of two hundred and fifty acres, entered to Surveyor-general Thomas Holme, December 10, 1683, and July 1, 1688. John Blunston, as the agent of Holme, acknowledged a deed in open court conveying this estate to Joseph Wood. The property not only reached to Darby creek, but a strip extended along the north line of Boone's land to Muckinipattus creek, as the stream forming the western boundary of Darby township is now located. Above this tract extending from creek to creek was "Good Intent," a plantation of two hundred acres, which was surveyed to Edward Gibbs, July 12, 1683. Immediately north of this estate was a tract of three hundred acres taken up by Thomas Brassey 15-16,

1681, who never resided thereon, but sold the property to John Bartram, August 30, 1685. On this plantation John Bartrom, the earliest American botanist, was born, May 23, 1699.¹⁷

The following are only a few out of many excerpts from the "Genealogy of the Sharpless Family of Philadelphia," by Gilbert Cope; and from "The Smedley Family," by Samuel Lightfoot Smedley.

Smedley, p. 7. At the next meeting, 5th of 12th mo., 1682-83. Thomas Brassie & James Kennerly speake to John Blunston or some of Derby meeting to joine wth us in our months meeting, to considder of & order ye necessary affaires belonging to ye same. This is the first allusion to a Darby meeting which had probably been recently established independently of any other, a few meetings before this they met at John Simcock's home.

Smedley, pp. 85-86. Providence Meeting—At the first Quarterly Meeting of Friends held in Chester county, 12, 4, 1683-4: At This quarterly meeting There was brought in ye collection of ye severall meetings following, viz—

	lb	s	d
Chester meeting of pensillvania mony	00:	13:	02
Chechestr meeting of ye same monys	00:	07:	07½
Darby meting of ye sd monys..	00:	06:	02½
providence metting of ye sd monys	00:	03:	05

Paid out at ye same Time for ye widow Stidman 12s:6d, of ye aforesd monys. Left in the hands of Tho: Brassey 18s.

Sharpless, p. 77. "By order from the Governor and Commissioners for setting out lands to the Purchasers in Pennsylvania, &c. I hereby authorize thee to survey and lay out unto John Sharpless four hundred acres, next unto Thomas Brassey's thousand acres, up Mill Creek at the Rule of twenty Pole to the hundred if the place will bear it, and to Return unto me a true duplicate of the field work and protracted Figure, which is to remain in my office: dated this 12th 7 Month 1682." The next Creek above Crum is Darby Creek of which a branch, now Cobbs Creek was formerly called Mill Creek, but it does not appear that any land was surveyed there for John Sharp-

15. Ashmead's Hist. Delaware Co., p. 442.

16. Same history, p. 291

17. Ashmead's Hist. Delaware Co., p. 506.

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les, or that any survey had been made of one thousand acres for Thomas Brassey. The above warrant was probably mostly located in Nether Providence, on Crum Creek, some distance above the place of settlement. Prior to 5 mo. 29, 1684, a tract of three hundred and thirty acres had been surveyed there for John Sharples.

Sharpless, p. 80. Owning land in and adjoining the township of Providence, John Sharples was interested in having a road laid out thence to the town of Chester, and we find that "Att a Cort held att Chester for the County of Chester ye 17th of ye 8th moneth, Called October, 1683, before John Simcocke, President, and Thomas Brassey, Otto Ernest Cocke, and Robert Wade, Justices," The Inhabitation of Providence made their Application to a Cort for a highway Leading to ye Town of Chester. Ordered that the Grand Jury doe meet on ye 22th Instant att Tho: Nositer's there to Consider of ye Premises.

Sharpless, pp. 89-90. John Sharples also purchased 4 mo. 16, 1709, from Caleb Pusey and Henry Worley a tract of 53 acres, 70 perches over Ridley Creek, in Chester township immediately opposite the homestead, for £56. This was part of a survey made in 1685 for Thomas Brassey. It was stipulated in the deed that "the said John Sharples nor his heirs shall make or suffer to be made any mill Dam, or Digg or cause or suffer to be Digged any mill race or Ditch without the liberty and consent of the said Caleb Pusey or his heirs & Henry Worley or his heirs." Pusey and Worley being interested in mills doubtless wished to repress competition in their line of business.

Sharpless, p. 86. "Att an Orphans Court held at Chester ye 6th day of ye 1st month, 1687: Ordered, that Jane Sharples give in Security to this Court faithfully and Truly to discharge her trust as Administratrix to her Deceased Husband John Sharples".

Att an Orphans Court held ye 3d day in ye 1st weeke of ye 8th month, 1688: "Jane Sharples being called came into Court and made appear by Thomas Brasie and Jacob Simcocks, Register, that Shee had given in Security to ye Registry of this County according to law in the behalfe of ye Children of her late Husband John Sharples Deceased".

Sharpless, pp. 97-98. Chester Meeting—We have seen that in 1681 it was agreed that a meeting should be held every First day of the week at the Court House at Upland, and this was probably continued for ten or more years. Fourth mo. 6, 1687, it was "Agreed that Bartholomew Coppack,

James Kenerly, Randall Vernon & Caleb Pusey do agree & contract with such workmen or workman, as they shall see meet to build a Friends meeting house att Chester 24 foot square & 10 foot high in ye walls, & yt ye above said persons do come themselves, & the said workman they agree [with], & give an account thereof to ye next monthly meeting." The following is abbreviated greatly. On 10 mo. 5, 1687, John Simcock, Thomas Brassey, John Bristow, Caleb Pusey with others were appointed trustees, to these Urin Keen (Jöran Kyn) "for £10 conveyed a lot of ground in Chester, on the 1st of 1st month, 1687-8, to the use & behoof of the Chester meeting of the people of God called Quakers." On the 13th of the 8th month, 1690, a number of persons were appointed to receive subscriptions for a meeting house in Chester; then follows a list of fifty-three subscribers, with the amount of their subscriptions. The largest contributors were Thomas Brassey, Randell Vernon, John Bristow, John Simcocke, Mord. Maddock and Thomas Coebourne.

Sharpless, p. 101. "At a monthly meeting held at John edge's one of ye last of ye 11th month, 1697-8: Jam's Sharples & Mary edge laid thayr intention before this meeting of taking each other as husband & wife, this being ye first time thayre parents being heare & consenting: tho. Minshall & robart Vernon is opoynted to make inquire concerning his clearnes & mak report to ye nixt meeting thereof." The women appointed Mary Hoskins and Phebe Peckow to inquire concerning Mary Edge.

"At a mounthly meeting held at robart Vernon's on ye 28th of ye 12th month, 1697-8: Jams Sharples and Marey Edge, both belonging to this meeting, proposed thayr intentions of taking each other as husband & wife, this being ye second time, & inquirey being made & nothing appearing to abstract thay proceeded with thayr sd intentions they are therefore left to thayr liberty to proceed according to ye order of truth." The marriage certificate, which was recorded, shows that James Sharples of Neither Providence, yoe-man, and Mary Edge, daughter of John Edge of the same town were married 1 mo. 3, 1697-8, at an appointed meeting at John Edges house: signed by James Sharples, Mary Edge. Now follow the names of 54 persons who signed this marriage certificate. Among them appear the names of Ffrancis Worley and wife Mary Worley, Henry Worley, John Simcock, Joseph Phipps and others.

Smedley, p. 35. At a meeting, 8 mo. 30, 1710,

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when Thomas Smedley and Sarah Baker of Willis Town, County of Chester, Pennsylvania, were married, Francis Worley, Henry Worley, and Caleb Pusey with others signed as witnesses.

Sharpless, p. 92. On 3 mo. 25, 1712, Caleb Pusey and Henry Worley conveyed to Nicholas Fairlamb, John Sharples, John Smith, Thomas Vernon, James Lownes, and Joseph Vernon, a lot 103 perches, 104 feet, in Chester for the use of the meeting, upon which to build a Friends Meeting House.

WORLEY Family.*

(I) Daniel Worley was a merchant of London, England, the firm's name being "Daniel Worley & Co." In 1682 he with William Penn and eight others went into partnership in the erection of the noted Chester Mills.¹ Daniel Worley was the father of Francis and Henry Worley.

(II) Francis Worley was a noted surveyor and geometrician; in many cases very careful astronomical observations had to be made; as a mathematician he was most excellent, being sought to solve many difficult problems. Francis Worley was the surveyor for the Penns,² and was located in the province as early as the 13th of the 8th month, 1690,³ for on that date he and his brother Henry contributed towards building a Friends' meeting house at Chester. Thomas Brassey in his last will and testament, dated 7 mo. 11, 1690,⁴ appointed his best beloved friends, John Simcock, Randell Vernon and John Bristow, as executors and guardians of his daughters, Rebecca and Mary, until Mary became one and twenty years of age or married. Mary married Francis Worley in accordance with the ceremonial of the Society of Friends, of which both were devout members; and they, on the 1 mo.

3, 1697-98, attended the marriage of Mary Edge and James Sharples, and signed the marriage certificate with others. The presumption is that Francis Worley visited his home in England between this marriage and 1699, as the records of his descendants show that he returned to America with William Penn in 1699. In 1700 Francis Worley became the owner of twenty-five hundred acres of land in the province of Pennsylvania.⁵ At a council held at Philadelphia, the 4th day of July, 1718, Francis Worley was nominated with others to the commission of peace for the county of Chester.⁶ Again we find him in 1722, one of His Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Chester at Conestogoe. He resided in Hempfield township, within the manor of Conestoga, near the Conestoga Indian town. He afterwards removed to Manchester township, now in the county of York.⁷

In 1722 he with two others made the first survey of land on the west side of the Susquehanna, it contained 75,520 acres and is well known as Springettsbury Manor; he also held treaties with the Indians. He removed from Lancaster county in 1742, purchasing seven hundred and fifty acres of land about one mile northwest of York.⁸ "To each of his sons he gave a farm from said tract of land." The following abstract of his will show the children born to Francis and Mary (Brassey) Worley who were living at the time of the father's death: "Worley, Francis—Died June 17, 1768—Probated, August 20th, 1768. Executors:—Daniel Worley and John Updegraff, Manchester (Twp). Children—Daniel, Jacob, Martha, Henry, Samuel, James, Francis, Thomas, Mary,

*See Hay family.

1. Sketch follows.

2. Prowell's Hist. of York Co., vol. 1, p. 800.

3. Sharpless, pp. 97-98.

4. Will Book A, No. 73, Philadelphia City Hall.

5. Penna. Mag. of Hist., vol. 5, p. 78.

6. Colonial Records, vol. 3, p. 50.

7. Prowell's Hist. of York Co., vol. 1, p. 30.

8. Gibson's Hist. York Co., p. 399.

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wife of Peter Shugart, and Lydia, wife of George Eichelberger."⁹ Other incidents relating to Francis Worley see herein-after.

(III) Francis Worley, Revolutionary soldier, was the son of Francis and Mary (Brassey) Worley, and was born in York county, Pennsylvania. He married Ruth Collins, a Quakeress of Chester county. From this union five children were born: George, Joseph, Francis, Rebecca and Lydia.

Although Francis and Mary (Brassey) Worley were devout members of the Society of Friends, they gave to their country five sons who fought in the Revolutionary War. They were Francis, Daniel, Jacob, Henry and James.

The First Battalion of York County Associators was organized in 1775 by Colonel James Smith and included companies from the town of York and the townships of Hellam, Windsor, Manchester, York and Codorus. This battalion marched in 1776 to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where part of its rank and file enlisted in the First Regiment of the Flying Camp, commanded by Colonel Michael Swope, of York. In 1775 Thomas Hartly was lieutenant-colonel and Joseph Donaldson and Michael Swope majors. In 1775, under Captain Simon Kopenhafer, Daniel, Jacob and James enlisted as private soldiers.

The Third Battalion of Associators was organized in 1775 by Colonel Richard McAllister; under Captain Michael Hahn, Francis Worley enlisted as a private soldier. After the organization of the militia in 1777, Captain Simon Copenhafer's company belonged to the Second Battalion, in which appear Jacob Worley and James Worley as privates. In Captain Michael Lechner's company of York county

militia in 1780, Henry Worley enlisted as a private, and in Captain Reinhart Bott's company of York county militia, from Manchester in 1780, Francis Worley and his two brothers, Jacob and James Worley, enlisted as private soldiers.¹⁰

(IV) George Worley, son of Francis and Ruth (Collins) Worley, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1768, and died May 6, 1850. He married Elizabeth Welsh, of York county, born July 25, 1773, died December 22, 1841. In George Worley's last will and testament, dated January 8, 1845, we find eight children surviving to "share and share" alike, namely: 1. Susan. 2. Margaretta, intermarried with Michael Hay. 3. Ruth. 4. John, married Elizabeth ——. 5. Mary, intermarried with William Fahs. 6. Joseph. 7. George. 8. Charlotte.¹¹

(V) Margaret Worley, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Welsh) Worley, was born November 30, 1798, in York, Pennsylvania, and died June 6, 1870, in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. She was married, on May 11, 1823, to Dr. Michael Hay, who was born in York, March 21, 1795, and died March 21, 1861, in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. For a continuation of this line see Hay family sketch (V).

In the year 1683 the noted "Chester Mills" were erected on Chester creek, a little above the present manufacturing village of Upland. They were brought to the Province of Pennsylvania in the ship "Welcome," with Penn, having been framed and fitted so that they might be put together with expedition when the land of promise had been reached. The partnership was established by virtue of a verbal agreement before the partners left England, for the erection of one or more water mills, Penn being one of the

9. From abstracts of "York County Wills," p. 560, in library of the Penna. Historical Society in Phila.

10. Prowell's Hist. of York Co., vol. 1, pp. 262 to 277.

11. Record Book, vol. 10, p. 641, at Ebensburg, Pa.

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ten partners who furnished the means. The whole concern was divided into thirty-two equal parts, of which William Penn was to have and bear five parts thereof, both in profit and loss; Philip Ford, five; John Bellars, five; Daniel Worley, five; Daniel Quare, two; John Barker, two; Richard Townsend, four; John Bickley, two; Thomas Burberry, one; and Caleb Pusey, one. These partners agreed that Caleb Pusey should be agent and manager "of the said joint concern," who accordingly, soon after the first arrival of the Proprietary in the Province, obtained two warrants from him for taking up lands to set the said mills upon. By virtue of these warrants two parcels of land—one on each side of Chester creek—were surveyed for the use of the mills, the whole containing but twenty acres. Some of the partners in the enterprise never came to the province. William Penn was present when the first dam was made. It is documentary evidence in an old deed, dated December 19, 1705, now owned by the Crozier family, that in 1683 Caleb Pusey, "with the advice of the sd Proprietary and such others of the said partners as were in the Province erected a corn mill on Chester Creek near his dwelling house," which mill, with the dam belonging to it, were soon carried away by the flood. Caleb Pusey, by the advice of Penn and "ye other partners that were here," erected a little above where the first mill stood another grist and saw mill upon part of the twenty acres patented for the use of the mill at the cost of the firm. The second dam was in turn swept away by the flood, and he erected a third dam, at a distance of a mile beyond where the others were located, and constructed a race to convey the water to the mill. The expenses attending these constant repairs were so great that the outlay far exceeded the

earnings of the mill, and Pusey borrowed money from time to time from Robert Turner, a merchant of Philadelphia, in order to pay for the improvements.

In settlement of these advances Pusey, on June 21, 1688, drew a bill of exchange on Daniel Worley & Co., merchants of London—Daniel Worley was a partner in the mills—for £187, payable at forty days sight to Robert Turner. On October 15, 1688, the original bill was presented to the drawee, who said "that he would not accept the sd bill for that the others Concerned in the same would not allow their proportionable shares," and the bill was protested. At the following March court, 1689-90, Turner sued Pusey, who came into court and acknowledged judgment for £293 10s 4d. Considerable delay was had in issuing execution, apparently with the intention of having the matter adjusted, but the partners still refusing, with the exception of Penn and Pusey. Richard Townsend had sold his interest to Pusey several years before. The mills were finally taken on execution, June 14, 1692, and the coroner, John Simcock—Pusey was sheriff of the county at the time—was required to sell the estate in payment of the debt. The property was assessed at £550. It was offered at public sale, but found no buyers, and on September 13, 1692, the coroner sold the interest of the delinquent parties to Robert Turner at the appraisement, and the latter sold his interest to Samuel Carpenter, who for thirteen years, until December 19, 1705, was a partner with Penn and Pusey in the milling business. In 1705 Carpenter sold his interest to Pusey, and on March 15, 1706, Pusey sold his interest in "all those 3 water corn mills and saw mills, commonly called and known by the name of Chester Mills," to William Penn, the property subsequently had several own-

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ers. This mill fell into ruins many years ago, but its weather vane, bearing the date 1699, was fortunately rescued, and now surmounts the building of the Pennsylvania Historical Society in Philadelphia. Caleb Pusey's residence, built about the year 1683, near the mill, is still standing, being probably now the oldest building in the State. Daniel Worley, of this sketch, was the father of Francis and Henry Worley. To get a fuller description of the foregoing see Henry Graham Ashmead's "History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania," pages 146-147-429-430, and "Pusey Family History," pages 11-12.

The following treaty between Colonel French, Henry Worley and the Indians will no doubt prove interesting:

In the year 1709, Governor Charles Gookin paid the Indians a visit at Conestogo, and the following year he sent two messengers, Col. French and Henry Worley to them. After a friendly interview, they returned to Philadelphia and laid before the board of council, in session June 16, 1710, their report.

Report of Col. French and Henry Worley, relative to the Conestogo Indian treaty, at a council held in Philadelphia, the 16th of June, 1710.¹²

Present:

The Honble. Cha. Gookin, Esqr., Lt Govr.

Edward Shippen	} Esq'rs.
Joseph Growdon	
Samuel Carpenter	
Richard Hill	} Esq'rs.
Samuel Preston	

The Govr. laid before the board the report of Coll. French & Henry Worley, who went on a message to Conestogo, by his Order, wch follows in these words:

At Conestogo, June 8th 1710

Present:

John French	Henry Worley
Iwaagenst, Terrutawanaran & Teonnottein,	
Chiefs of the Tuscaroroes, Civility, the Seneques	
Kings & four chiefs more of y'nacon, with Op-	
pessa ye Shawanois King.	

The Indians were told that according to their request we were come from the Govr. & Govmt., to hear what proposals they had to make anent a peace, according to the purport of their Embassy from their own People.

They signified to us by a Belt of Wampum, which was sent by their old Woman, that those Implored their friendship of the Christians & Indians of this Govmt, that without danger or trouble they might fetch wood & Water.

The second Belt was sent from their Children born & those yet in the womb, Requesting that Room to sport & Play without danger of Slavery, might be allowed them.

The third Belt was sent from their young men fitt to Hunt, that privilege to leave their Towns, & seek provision for their aged, might be granted to them without fear of Death or Slavery.

The fourth was sent from the men of age, Requesting that the wood, by a happy peace, might be as safe for them as their forts.

The fifth was sent from the whole nation, requesting peace, that thereby they might have Liberty to visit their Neighbors.

The Sixth, was sent from their Kings & Chiefs, Desiring a lasting peace with the Christians & Indians of this Govmt., that thereby they might be secured against those fearful apprehensions they have for these several years felt.

The seventh was sent in order to entreat a Cessation from murdering & taking them, that by the allowance thereof, they may not be afraid of a mouse, or any other thing that Ruffles the Leaves.

The Eighth was sent to Declare, that as being hitherto Strangers to this Place, they now Came as People blind, no path nor Communicacon being betwixt us & them; but now they hope we will take them by the hand & lead them, & then they will lift up their heads in the woods without danger or fear.

These belts (they say) are only sent as an Introduction, & in order to break off hostilities till next Spring, for then their Kings will come & sue for the peace they so much Desire.

We acquainted them that as most of this Continent was the subjects of the Crown of Great Britain tho' divided into several Govmts; So it is expected their Intentions are not only peaceable towards us, but also to all the subjects of the Crown; & that if they intend to settle and live amiably here, they need not Doubt the protection of this Govmt. in such things as were honest & good, but that to Confirm the sincerity, of their past Carriage towards the English, & to

¹² Colonial Records, vol. 2, pp. 533-534, first series.

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raise in us a good opinion of them, it would be very necessary to procure a Certificate from the Govmt. they leave, to this of their Good behavior, & then they might be assured of a favorable reception.

The Senegues return their hearty thanks to the Govmt. for their Trouble in sending to them. And acquainted us that by advice of a Council amongst them it was Determined to send these Belts, brought by the Tuscaroroos, to the Five Nations, May it please your honr.

Persuant to your honrs. & Council's Orders, we went to Conestogo where the forewritten Contents were by the Chiefs of the Tuscaroroos to us Delivered; the sincerity of their Intentions we Cannot anywise Doubt, since they are of the same race & Language with our Senegues, who have always proved trusty, & have also for these many years been neighbors to a Govmt. Jealous of Indians. And yet not Displeased with them; wishing your honr. all happiness we remain,

Your honrs,

Most humble & Obliged servants,

JOHN FRENCH.

HENRY WORLEY.

Journey to Conestogo, D. R.

To bread	£0	4	2
To meat	0	12	0
To rum	1	10	0
To sugar	0	15	0
To two men's hire for baggage....	4	0	0
To John	1	4	0
	£8	5	2

"The tract of five hundred acres, called Newberry, surveyed at the instance of Governor Keith, was subsequently claimed by Philip Syng, a silversmith of Philadelphia, as appears from the minutes of the council held in Philadelphia, May 28, 1722. Philip Syng of Philadelphia, silversmith, having been yesterday committed into the custody of the Sheriff of Philadelphia, by the Governor's warrant, grounded by the affidavit of Robert Baker and James McClain taken before Francis Worley, one of his Majestie's Justices of the Peace for the county of Chester at Conestogo the 21st of May instant, whereby it appears * * * The said Philip Syng was ordered to withdraw. Upon consideration of the premises, Richard Hill, Esq., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court being present, it was moved that he should withdraw and commit the said Philip Syng into the Sheriffs' custody, in order to be prosecuted according to law, which he did accordingly."¹³

13. Rupp's Hist. of Lancaster and York Counties, pp. 531-532.

About the year 1684, a violent dispute arose between William Penn and Lord Baltimore concerning the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. The dispute continued until the death of Penn, in the year 1718, when it assumed a character of violence and aggression hitherto unknown to it. Sir William Keith, Governor, being zealous of the proprietary's interest was anxious to hinder these encroachments; he be-thought himself of a plan which in its consequences has been the source of great trouble in York county, it was immediately to issue an order to survey a manor, after a treaty with the Indians at Conestogo for the use of Springet Penn, who was then supposed to be the heir-at-law of his grandfather, William Penn, as the son of his eldest son, who had deceased, this has been a mistake as to the proprietorship of the province. A copy of the original documents, that are those relating to the treaty with the Indians and the warrant of survey, are here given.

At a council with the Indians held at Conestogo, June 15, 1722.¹⁴

Present:

Sir William Keith, Bart., Govr.

Col. John French.

Francis Worley, Esquire.

The Chiefs of the Conestogoe, Shawana & Ganaway Indians; Smith, the Ganaway Indian & James Le Tort, Interpreters.

The Govr. spoke as follows:

Friends and Brothers—You say you love me because I come from your father, Wm. Penn, to follow his peaceable ways, and to fulfill all his kind promises to the Indians. You call me Wm. Penn and I am proud of the name you give me; But if we have a true love for the memory of Wm. Penn, we must shew it to his Family & to his Children that are grown up to be men in England, and will soon come over to represent him here. The last time I was with you at Conestogoe you shewed me a parchment which you had received from Wm. Penn, containing

14. Glossbrenner's Hist. of York, p. 15 to 21. and Rupp's Hist. of York and Lancaster Counties, p. 534 to 538, and Gibson's Hist. of York Co., p. 89 to 90.

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many articles of Friendship between him & you, and between his Children and your Children. You then told me He desired you to remember it well for three Generations, but I hope you and your Children will never forget it. That parchment fully declared your consent to Wm. Penn's purchase & Right to the Lands on both sides Susquehanna. But I find both you & we are like to be disturbed by idle People from Mary Land and also by others who have presumed to Survey Lands on the banks of Susquehanna, without any Powers from William Penn or his children to whom they belong, and without so much as asking your Consent.

I am therefore now come to hold a Council & consult with you how to prevent such unjust practices for the future, and hereby we will shew our Love & Respect for the Great Wm. Penn's children who inherit their father's Estate in this Country, and have a just right to the hearty Love & friendship of all the Indians promised to them in many Treaties. I have fully considered this thing, and if you approve my thoughts, I will immediately cause to take up a large Tract of land on the other side of Susquehanna for the Grandson of Wm. Penn, who is now a man as tall as I am; For when the Land is marked with his name upon the Trees, it will keep off the Mary Landers and every other person whatsoever from coming to settle near you to disturb you. And he bearing the same kind heart to the Indians which his Grandfather did, will be glad to give you any part of his Land for your own use and Convenience; but if other people take it up they will make settlements upon it, and then it will not be in his power to give it you as you want it.

My Dear Friends & Brothers:—Those who have any wisdom amongst you must see and be convinced that what I now say is entirely for your Good, for this will effectually hinder and prevent any Person from settling Lands on the other side of the Susquehanna, according to your own desire, and consequently you will be secure from being disturbed by ill neighbors, and have all Land at the same time in your own power to make use of. This will also beget a true hearty Love & friendship between you, your children, and the Great Wm. Penn's Grandson, who is now Lord of all this country in the room of his Grandfather. It is therefore, fit & necessary for you to begin as soon as you can to express your Respect & Love to him; He expects it from you according to your promises in many Treaties and he will take it very kindly.

Consider then, my Brothers, that I am now giving you an opportunity to speak your thoughts lovingly & freely unto this brave young man, Mr. Penn's Grandson; And I, whom you know to be your true friend, will take care to Write down your Words, and to send them to England to this Gentleman, who will return you a kind Answer, and so your hearts will be made glad to see that the great Wm. Penn still lives in his Children to love and serve the Indians.

The Council was continued on the next day, the following being the minutes of that meeting.¹⁵

At a council with the Indians held at Conestoga, June 16, 1722.

Present:

Sir Wm. Keith, Bart., Governour.

Col. John French.

Francis Worley, Esq.

The Chiefs of the Conestogoe, Shawana & Ganaway Indians.

Smith and James Le Tort, Interpreters.

The Indians spoke in Answer by Tawena, as follows:

"They have considered of what the Govr. proposed to them yesterday, & think it a matter of very great importance to them to hinder the Mary Landers from Settling or taking up Lands so near them upon the Susquehanna. They very much approve what the Govr. spoke and like his Council to them very well, but they are not willing to discourse particularly on the Business of Land lest the Five Nations may reproach or blame them.

They declare again their satisfaction with all that the Governour said yesterday to them in Council; And although they know that the Five Nations have not yet any right to these Lands, & that four of the Towns do not pretend to any, yet the fifth Town, viz.: the Cayugoes are always claiming some Right to Lands on the Susquehanna, even where they themselves now live; wherefore, they think it will be a very proper time when the Govr. goes to Albany to settle that matter with the Cayugoes, & then all Parties will be satisfied.

They ask the Govr. whereabouts & what quantity of Land does he propose to survey for Mr. Penn. It is answered, from over against the mouth of Conestogoe Creek up to the Govrs. new

15. Gibson's Hist. of York Co., Pa., pp. 88-89-90.

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settlement, and so far back from the River as no Person can come to annoy or disturb them in their Towns on this side.

They proceed and say, That they are at this time very apprehensive that People will come when the Govr. is gone to Albany & survey this Land, therefore, they earnestly desire that the Govr. will immediately cause the Surveyor to come lay out the Land for Mr. Penn's Grandson to secure them, & they doubt not but the Govrs. appearance & conduct afterwards at Albany will make all things easy there."

After this treaty, Governor Keith left for Philadelphia; but owing to the intelligence received that the Marylanders were making surveys on the Susquehanna; he returned to Conestogoe and sent an express to the council at Philadelphia, dated June 18, 1722, in which he explains about the treaty, for he writes in part, "I cannot think of any other effectual method of preserving the peace. I will, however, wait for your sentiments in a matter of such importance, and I desire your answer with all speed to be sent to me if you see fit, by some of your own members, &c." The postscript added to this letter is, "From Francis Worley's near Conestogoe June 18, 1722. P. S. As soon as I receive your answer I purpose to send an Express to the Governor of Maryland."¹⁶

Copy of warrant for survey of Springettsbury manor. Sir Wm. Keith, Bart., Governor of the Province of Pensilvania, etc.:

To Colo. John French, Francis Worley & James Mitchell, Esqr., Whereas, the three Nations of Indians settled on the North side of the River Sasquahannah, in his Maties Peace & under the protection of this Government, viz.:—The Conestogoes, The Shawanose & The Cawnoyes, are very much disturbed, and the Peace of this Colony is hourly in danger of being broken by persons who pursuing their own private gain without any regard to Justice, Have attempted & others do

still threaten to Survey and take up Lands on the South West Branch of sd River, right against the Towns & Settlements of the said Indians, without any right or pretence of Authority so to do, from the Proprietor of this Province unto whom the Land unquestionably belongs.¹⁷ And whereas, it is reasonable & agreeable to former Treaties with the Indians that a sufficient quantity of Land upon the South West side of the River Sasquehannah, to be reserved in the Proprietor's hands for accommodating the said Indian Nations when it may hereafter be thought proper and convenient for them to remove their Settlements further from the Christian Inhabitants.

And Lastly, Whereas, at a Treaty held between the Indians and me at Conestogoe, the 15th and 16th days of this instant, They did earnestly desire & request me forthwith to cause a large Tract of Land, right against their Towns upon Susquehannah to be surveyed & located for the Proprietor's use only; Because, from his Bounty & Goodness, they would allways be sure to obtain whatever was necessary & Convenient for them from time to time.

These are therefore, by Virtue of the Powers wherewith I am Entrusted for the Preservation of his Majesties Peace in this Province, & with a due and perfect regard to the Proprietor's absolute Title & unquestionable Rights To Authorize, Impower & Command you the said Colo. John French, Francis Worley & James Mitchell, with such of the neighboring inhabitants as you shall think fit to call to your assistance immediately to cross the River Susquehannah, and to survey or cause to be surveyed, marked and located, the quantity of 70,000 acres or thereabouts, in the name & for the use of the Honble Springet Penn, Esq., which shall bear the name and be called The Mannor of Springettsbury. Beginning your Survey * * * and when it is done & finished. You are to make a Return thereof upon the back of this Warrant into the Govr. & Council of Pennsylvania.¹⁸ For which this shall be unto you, the sd Colo. John French, Francis Worley, & every of you, a sufficient Warrant Power & Authority. Given under my hand & seal, at Conestogoe, the 18th day of June, in the 8th year of our Sovereign Lord George, Annoq. Dom. 1722. Signed W. KEITH.

16. Rupp's Hist. of York and Lancaster Counties, pp. 538-539, and Colonial Records, vol. 3, p. 179.

17. Gibson's Hist. of York, pp. 89-90.

18. Gibson's Hist. of York Co., p. 90.

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In obedience to their instructions, French, Worley and Mitchell, surveyed the manor of Springettsbury and the following is the return thereof:

THE RETURN.

To his Excellency the Governor & the Honble Council of Pensilva.

May it please your Excellency:—¹⁹

In obedience to the within Warrant to us directed, We did, upon the nineteenth & twentieth days of this instant, June, begin & compleat the Survey of the Mannor of Springettsbury upon the river Susquahannah, in manner following, viz: from a Red Oak upon the said River, (by a Runs side called Penn's Run) mark'd S. P.; West South West Ten miles to a chestnut (by a Runs side called French's Run) mark'd S. P.; from thence North West & by North to a Black Oak mark'd S. P. twelve miles; from thence East North East to Sir William Keiths western Corner Tree in the Woods Eight miles; from thence along the South East and North East lines of the said Sir William Keith's Tract called Newberry into the River Susquahannah again, and from thence along the River Side to the place of Beginning. The whole containing seventy-five Thousand five Hundred & twenty acres, according to a Plan thereof hereunto annexed, all of which is humbly submitted by

Y'r Excellency's

Most humble & obedient Servants,

JOHN FRENCH,
FRAN. WORLEY,
JA. MITCHELL.

At Newberry, June 21, 1722.

This survey was the first survey made of this section of country.

The manor of Springettsbury, which comprises within its limits the city of York, involved in its surveys and settlement many interesting questions of title, passed upon by the highest tribunals of Pennsylvania, and of the United States. The origin of this manor and its bounds was at one time a matter of great importance, for after the Revolution, the right

of the lands was contested by the Commonwealth itself.²⁰

Francis Worley with others in the years 1734-1739-1747 were authorized to lay out some very important public roads. The first one, which he located, was the road from Lancaster to the plantation of John Wright (Columbia), laid out in 1734. An Indian trail and a route for pack horse travel and for missionaries was used, which extended along the territory, now embraced in York county, to western Maryland and Virginia, many years before 1734. It was during that year, however, that under the authority of the Lancaster court, this route, long known as the Monocacy road, was opened upon the petition of numerous settlers west of the Susquehanna, in the present limits of York county.

The viewers to locate this most important road were: Joshua Minshall, Francis Worley, Henry Hendricks, Christian Crawl, Michael Tanner and Woolrich Whisler. The road began on a line between the lands of John Wright, Jr., and Samuel Taylor, (now Wrightsville); thence west * * *. The entire length of the road was 34 miles, 290 perches. It soon became a prominent highway from the East to the South and Southwest. This route was taken by General Wayne on his trip with his 900 American patriots on their way to Yorktown, Virginia, during the Revolution, and the route taken for transporting Hessian and British prisoners to Maryland during the same war; also the course of Generals St. Clair and Wayne, in 1792, on their way to Ohio to quell the Indian troubles there. During the War of 1812, when the British army occupied Washington and was threatening Baltimore, immense trains of wagons, conveying cotton from Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, and other points in

¹⁹. Rupp's Hist. of York Co., p. 545, and Prowell's Hist. of York Co., vol. 1, p. 26.

²⁰. Gibson's Hist. of York Co., p. 12.

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the South, used this route on their way to Philadelphia and New York. It was the first road laid out within the present limits of York county under the authority of Pennsylvania.²¹

First public road from Wrights ferry.—Public roads in improved, as well as in new countries are highly important, and as the Kurtz creek and the York settlements were, for many years before Pennsylvania settled west of the Susquehanna, a throughpass through the wilderness from the westward inhabited parts in the Province of Maryland to the eastern towns; and the wants of the new settlers demanded it, a petition was presented from the inhabitants of Hallem township recently erected, to the Potomac * * * the road was viewed and located by Francis Worley and others in 1739-40.²²

Another early road.—Upon the petition of sundry inhabitants of Warrington, Monahan, Dover and Manchester townships for a road from Isaac Rutledges' mill on the Yellow Breeches (the first mill in that section) to the town of York. The Lancaster court appointed Francis Worley with others to lay out this road. Their report was confirmed at the October Quarter Sessions, 1747. The road began at Rutledges' mill to Street (Straight) Hill, in Warrington township, with its devious courses was ten miles. It continued thence across Conewago creek and to the top of the mountains to York, and corresponded nearly to the present road through Dover, Wellsville and Dillsburg and what is since known as the State road²³ and is now a part of the Lincoln Highway, the great roadway stretching across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts.

PUSEY Family.*

The writer thinks these sketches would be incomplete without a brief chronicle of Caleb Pusey, he being so closely connected with the Brassey and Worley families. Caleb Pusey was born in Berkshire, England, in the year 1651.¹ Later, he removed to London, where he became actively associated with William Penn in his cherished project for the colonization of Pennsylvania. He with his wife Ann, and daughter of the same name, emigrated in 1682. His daughter Ann died within a few months after her arrival, but her loss was supplied by another daughter, born in 1686, who was also named Ann. They had one other daughter named Lydia, but no sons. Ann married John Smith, a minister from New England, and Lydia, a man named Painter. Two brothers, nephews of Caleb Pusey, followed him to America about the year 1700. One of these, William Pusey, married Elizabeth Bowater, and settled in London Grove, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he erected a mill and a substantial stone dwelling house which is still standing. The other nephew, Caleb Pusey, Jr., settled in Marlborough in the same county. Caleb Pusey, the elder, later moved to Marlborough.

"Worley-Pusey.—Thomas Brassey was one of the original purchasers of 5,000 acres of land in the Province of Pennsylvania. One moiety of this land was directed "ye 31st, 12 mo, 1700—" to be surveyed to Francis Worley in right of his wife Mary, who was the daughter of the said Thomas Brassey, the other portion to be surveyed to Caleb Pusey in the right of his wife. These facts are stated

21. Gibson's Hist. of York Co., pp. 321-322.

22. Rupp's Hist. of York Co., p. 571.

23. Gibson's Hist. of York Co., p. 323.

*See Worley Family and Hay Family.

1. Pusey Family by Pennock Pusey, pp. 11-12, and Ashmead's Hist. of Delaware Co., pp. 494-495.

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in the warrant but the name of Caleb Pusey's wife is not given.²

Caleb Pusey was a very prominent man in his day, as the first volumes of the "Colonial Records" show that at a council held at Philadelphia the 25th of the 8th mo., 1683. "A Grand Inquest were Impannell'd and attested whose names were as follows." Caleb Pusey's name appears among the twenty-four names which followed. These same records show that as early as April 23, 1695, and for some years after, he served in the councils of Philadelphia. He also used his pen to good advantage, as he has written a number of able treatises in the defence of the doctrines of his sect; the writer looked through eight of them in the library of "The Library Company" of Philadelphia, founded by Benjamin Franklin.

Caleb Pusey held divers treaties with the Indians. It is shown that on the 23d day of ye second month, called April in the year 1701, that William Penn, Caleb Pusey and others held a treaty.³ At Conestogoe, June 18, 1711, another one was held; those present were the Hon. Charles Gookin, Lieutenant-Governor, and Joseph Growden, Richard Hill, Griffith Owen and Caleb Pusey, Esq. A treaty with the Five Nations was held at Conestogoe, July 6, 1721,—Present: The Honorable Sir William Keith, Baronet, Governor, and Richard Hill, Caleb Pusey, Jonathan Dickinson, Colonel John French, James Logan, secretary. And at Conestogoe, July 8, 1721 P. M.:

Present:—Gov. Keith and the same members of council as before, with divers gentlemen attending, the Gov. and the chiefs of the Great Five Nations being seated in council, and the presents laid down before the Indians. The Governor spoke to them * * * As these treaties are too long to enter here; will only give the

ending of the last: "Then the Governor arose and when he had called Ghesaont, the speaker to him, he took a coronation medal of the King's out of his pocket, and presented it to the Indians in these words:

"That our children, when we are dead, may not forget these things, but keep this treaty between us in perpetual remembrance, I here deliver you a picture in gold, bearing the image of my great master, the King of all the English, and when you return home I charge you to deliver this piece into the hands of the first man or greatest chief of all the Five Nations, whom you call Kannygoodk, to be laid up and kept as a token to your children's children, that an entire and lasting friendship is now established forever between the English in this country and the Great Five Nations."⁴ Francis and Henry Worley doubtless took part in these treaties, as treaties were held by both—Henry at the time of Governor Gookin's administration, and Francis with Governor Keith, and at this time Francis Worley lived within the manor of Conestoga near the Conestoga Indian town, for Governor Keith wrote a letter from Francis Worley's home, June 18, 1722, to the council at Philadelphia, relative to the treaty held by Governor Keith, Colonel French and Francis Worley Esq., with the Conestoga Indians, Friday and Saturday June 15th and 16th, 1722.⁵

Undoubtedly the following will be read with interest, as it is therein shown that William Penn appointed Caleb Pusey, with others, giving them the full rights and powers in administering the laws in the Province and Territories:

"THE CHARTER OF PRIVILEGES TO THE PROVINCE & COUNTIES.

William Penn Proprietary & Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and Territories thereunto belonging.

To all to whom these presents shall come, sendeth Greeting:

Whereas, &c., This charter of Privileges being Distinctly Read in Assembly, and the whole & every part thereof being approved of and agreed

4. Rupp's Hist. of York and Lancaster Counties, pp. 68-156-161.

5. Rupp's Hist. of York Co., pp. 537-538, and Glossbrenner's Hist. of York Co., p. 15 to 21.

6. Colonial Record, vol. 2, p. 56 to 62.

2. Penna. Mag. of Hist., vol. v, p. 78.

3. Colonial Records, vol. 11, pp. 16 and 18, and Ashmead's Hist. of Delaware Co., pp. 494-495.

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to by us, we do thankfully Receive the same from our proprietor & Govr. at Philadelphia.

This Twenty Eighth Day of October, 1701.

Signed on behalf and by order, of the Assembly.

P. JOS. GROWDEN, Speaker.

Edwd. Shippen, Phineas Pemberton, Samuel Carpenter, Griffith Owen, Caleb Pusey, Thos. Story,	}	Propy: & Gov.rs Council.
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Governor Penn, at the same time signed a charter for the city of Philadelphia. Also a commission to the council in these words:

To all to whom these Presents shall Come, sendeth Greeting:

Know ye that I have nominated, appointed and ordained my trusty and Well beloved friends Edward Shippen, John Guest, Samuel Carpenter, Samuel finney, Caleb Pusey and John Blunston to be my Council of State for the Governmt. of the said Province of Pennsylvania, and the Counties Annexed, of whom any four shall be a Quorum, to consult and assist, with the best of their advice & Council, me or my Lieutenant or Deputy Governor for the time being, in all publick affairs and matters relating to the said Govrmt, and to the Peace safety and well being of the People thereof, and in the absence of me and my Lieut. out of the said Province & Territories or upon my Lieuts Decease or other incapacity I do by these Presents give and Grant to the said Edward Shippen, Jno. Guest, Samuel Carpenter, Willm. Clark, Thos. Story, Griffith Owen, Phineas Pemberton, Samll. finney, Caleb Pusey, and John Blunston, or any five of them, to Exercise all and Singular the powers, Jurisdiction and authorities whatsoever to me & my heirs, by Virtue of the Royal Charter or Letters Patent of King Charles the Second, given and Granted, that are or shall be necessary for the well governing of the said Province and Territories, and for the Administering, Maintaining, & Executing of Justice & providing for the safety and well being of the said People during such absence, they are each of them, the said Edwd. Shippen, Jno. Guest, Samll. Carpenter, William Clark, Thos. Story, Griffith Owen, Phineas Pemberton, Samll. finney, Caleb Pusey, and Jno. Blunston, to Continue in Place till my further order shall be known: and I do further hereby grant to my Ltt. Govr. for the time being, full power and authority, upon the

Decease or removal of any of the said Council, to nominate and appoint others to serve in their place & Stead, also to add to the number of Council now appointed, and to appoint a president of ye said Council, when and so often as my said Lieut. shall see Cause; and in Case he shall not appoint a President, then the first named or the next to him shall and is hereby impowered to take the Chair.

Given under my hand and great Seal of this Province, at Philadelphia the Twenty Eight of October, in the Thirteenth year of the Reign of King William the third, over England, &c., and the One & Twentieth of my Government. Annoq Domini 1701.

WILLIAM PENN.

On a previous page will be found an article on the noted Chester Mills, in which Caleb Pusey was an active partner and master spirit in the enterprise. He died in 1726, at the home of his son-in-law, John Smith, in the 76th year of his age. The following is his will:

Caleb Pusey, Marlborough Twp.

I—II—1725-6.....I—14—1726-7 A220

To 2 step sons, Francis & Henry Worley £50 each. To gr dau Susanah Painter, £10 at 21 or Mar—with reo, to 2 above named step sons, Francis and Henry Worley's 2 sons—viz—Caleb & Daniel Worley. To gr-dau Lydia Smith £20 at 21 or Mar. To cousin Caleb Pusey—my largest Dictionary. To son in law John Smith & wife Ann—my tract of land lying South of that they now live on—being 200 acres. Ex. Son in law John Smith. Trustees—Kinsman Wm & Caleb Pusey Sr.

Wits. Wm Swain—Wm Lowdon—Joseph Skeen.*

SUPPES Family.*

Conrad Suppes, subject of this sketch, was born June 2, 1821, in Landenhausen, Oberhessen, Germany; he died February 23, 1889, in Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

He was baptized Conrad Theodore Suppes, but in his early life he discontinued using the initial "T." He came to

7. Wills from Chester Co., Pa., p. 64, at Pennsylvania Historical Society Library, Philadelphia.

*The Suppes sketches and the Andrews and King sketches were compiled by Anna Margaret (Suppes) Hay. (See Hay family).

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America in 1843, with his parents, one sister, Sophia, and three brothers, George, Charles (Karl Friedrich) and Theodore; the latter was drowned many years ago. The whole family came to America with the exception of the oldest daughter, Elizabeth Suppes, who was born September 10, 1818, and died June 28, 1876. Before her parents came to America, she had married Johannes Kühl (VII), and they had born to them three children: 1. Sophie Christine Kühl, born February 22, 1840, died June 29, 1902. 2. Johannes Kühl (VIII), born October 23, 1844, died January 22, 1907. 3. Johannes Karl Kühl, born October 8, 1852.

Johannes Kühl (VIII) was Bürgermeister (mayor) of Landenhausen for twenty-three years. His Highness the Grand Duke Ernst Ludwig gave him the decoration for "Long and faithful services;" this honor, unfortunately for him, came too late, as he had just died a few days previously, January 22, 1907.

The Suppes family first settled in Johnstown in 1843; in 1846, with the exception of Conrad Suppes, they all moved to Sunfish, Ohio, and thence in 1848 to Cameron, Ohio, where they remained. It may be stated here, the above family were all born in the Grand Duchy of Hessen, Germany; as to their births the following is taken from the church records of Landenhausen, Germany.

The father of this family, Theodore Suppes, was born January 2, 1798; directly after locating in Cameron, he built and conducted a large and prosperous milling business which was continued after his death by his sons, in connection with their other interests; he was killed September 4, 1877, by the bursting of an Ohio river steamboat boiler, while on a business trip. He married Anna Margarete Glitsch, born January 24, 1798; she died October 19, 1851, in Cameron, Ohio.

There were eight children born to them, as follows: 1. Elizabeth Suppes, mentioned above. 2. Conrad Theodore Suppes, subject of this sketch, see hereinafter. 3. Sophia Christine Suppes, born January 24, 1823, died February 22, 1872; she married George Schwing, born in Landenhausen, Germany, April 5, 1820, died in Ohio, November 5, 1872; they had three children, namely: Theodore, Margarete and Charles. 4. Heinrich Suppes, born January 8, 1825, died January 13, 1825. 5. George Suppes, born December 26, 1828; he located in Cameron, Ohio, in 1848, where he engaged in the merchandising business, and was also an extensive dealer in tobacco; he was very successful in his business enterprises. He died in Cameron, December, 1901. On January 1, 1852, he married Mary J. Wyley, who died September 27, 1899; she was the daughter of John and Rebecca (Polk) Wyley. There were eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. George Suppes, namely: Rebecca A. Suppes, born September 24, 1852, died January 21, 1855; Margaret S. Suppes, born February 6, 1854, married David Abersold; Theodore Suppes, born June 11, 1856; John Suppes, born December 11, 1858; Susannah Suppes, born February 10, 1861, deceased; Emma A. Suppes, born September 15, 1865, deceased; Elizabeth J. Suppes, born May 9, 1868; Charles C. Suppes, born March 11, 1870. 6. Theodore Suppes, born January 10, 1831, died June 9, 1831. 7. Theodore Suppes, born August 23, 1832. 8. Karl Friedrich Suppes (Charles), born November 11, 1838. He was married, August 14, 1861, to Nancy Davis, at Oak, Ohio; she was born January 20, 1842, at Cameron, and was a daughter of Joshua and Mary (Atkinson) Davis.

Mr. Charles Suppes (Karl Friedrich) enlisted in 1862 to serve three years in Company C, 116th Ohio Infantry Volun-

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teers. He was taken prisoner by Mosby's troops near Halltown, West Virginia, September 4, 1864, and confined in Libby Prison for two months; then transferred to Danville, where he was imprisoned until March; he was then exchanged and sent to the hospital. He was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, May 29, 1865. While in prison he suffered untold hardships by reason of which he was debilitated for a number of years.

Conrad Suppes had the advantage of a fine education before coming to America, and immediately after coming to Johnstown in 1843, engaged in the general merchandising business on Main street, which later he disposed of to engage exclusively in drygoods. He also had extensive interests in the lumber business; by this time the young merchant was recognized by his associates as a man of unusual ability. Between 1853 and 1854 he erected a large four-story brick building on Clinton street, which at that time was a monument of local enterprise and achievement. In this spacious building he moved his drygoods business; the remainder of the building was furnished and equipped as a residence; here a short time later, Mr. Suppes and his family lived until plans were completed to convert this building into a hotel which became known as the Hulbert House. He then moved to his farm in the Eighth Ward, where he continued to reside until his death. At the same time he conducted this drygoods business he owned and managed two other stores on Main street,—one was the first exclusive boot and shoe store in Johnstown. It was situated where the Louthier & Green Building now stands—Mr. Suppes sold this property to Valentine Louthier on May 2, 1865, for the sum of \$1,750—the other was the first notion store in the city, it was situated below the Merchants'

Hotel. This, at that time, was also considered a great enterprise. After additions to the Hulbert House were completed Mr. Suppes still retained ownership, but he rented it to a first-class hotel-keeper; it was destroyed by the great flood of May 31, 1889. On January 27, 1866, Mr. Conrad Suppes purchased from George W. Osborne a farm of twenty-nine acres which is now situated in the Eighth Ward in the city of Johnstown. In 1868 he moved to this farm and made extensive improvements on it; among other additions he erected a cottage for his gardner and other help, he brought this farm to a high state of productiveness, and took such pride in it that all offers for its purchase were declined. In connection with this he also engaged in the ice business with his son, Charles H., which was established in 1866. He became interested in the Valley Pike, and consented to have it laid through his farm. He was for many years a principal factor in the business affairs of Johnstown; he was one of the incorporators of the Johnstown Water Company, April 1, 1866; and one of the incorporators of the Johnstown Savings Bank, in 1870; the first meeting to effect an organization of this bank was held at the hall of the Assistance Fire Company on November 30, 1870, which resulted in the election of D. J. Morrell as president; James McMillen, John Lowman and Conrad Suppes as vice-presidents, with twelve trustees. He was one of the organizers of the original Electric Light Company in 1885; a leading members and stockholder in the Valley Pike Company, and he had other numerous business interests. In politics Mr. Suppes was a Republican, and in his religious faith a Lutheran, having been a leading member of the German Lutheran church. He was one of the oldest members of the Masonic fraternity in Johns-

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town, having taken his degrees in Lodge No. 220, in Hollidaysburg, December 5, 1850, then the only Masonic lodge in all this region of country. In February, 1854, he became a member of Cambria Lodge, No. 278, which was organized in Johnstown in December, 1853, and his name was the eighteenth on the roll of membership. In 1876 he joined Johnstown Lodge, No. 538, demitting from Cambria Lodge on November 8, 1859. He was a man of strict integrity, almost boundless energy, openhearted and charitable, a friend of all. In the exercise of hospitality, Mr. Suppes found one of his chief pleasures, and all who were ever privileged to be his guests can testify that he was a delightful host and a most effective conversationalist, having accumulated a rich store of information, and kept in close touch with the events of the day and with prominent men in all professions and callings. He was particularly well versed in history, and had one of the largest and best selected libraries in Johnstown. In his death, which occurred February 23, 1889, the city lost one of its best citizens. The "Johnstown Tribune" said editorially in part: "In the death of Mr. Conrad Suppes, Johnstown loses one of its oldest, wealthiest and best citizens. He was a man foremost in all worthy enterprises; a kind, genial companion who will long be missed and mourned in business and social circles."

Conrad Suppes was thrice married; first to Alice Andrews, in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, on March 2, 1848, by Rev. Joseph Shaw. She was born in Plymouth, England, September 8, 1826; died in Johnstown, January 31, 1873 (see Andrews sketch). By this marriage were born the following nine children:

1. Charles Hulbert Suppes, see sketch.
2. Anna Margaret Suppes, see sketch of Hay family.

3. Theodore William Suppes, b. Nov. 22, 1853; d. Aug. 25, 1855.

4. Max M. Suppes, see sketch.

5. George Plitt Suppes, fifth child of Conrad and Alice Andrews Suppes, was b. Jan. 1, 1859, he attended the public schools of Johnstown, finishing his education at the Pennsylvania State College. He is the proprietor of the Suppes Forge and Foundry Company of Johnstown, and the proprietor of the Rowena Stone and Sand Company of Rowena, Pa. He was m. by Rev. William Lynch, on June 3, 1879, to Sarah Ellen Osborne, of Johnstown. She was the daughter of George Washington and Margaret (Murphy) Osborne, and was b. Sept. 13, 1858; they are the parents of five children, namely: George Osborne Suppes, Margaret Alice Suppes, Conrad Theodore Suppes, Frances Agnes Suppes and Chauncey Osborne Suppes. George Osborne Suppes was b. June 16, 1880; he graduated from the Johnstown High School in the class of 1899, the same year entering Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1903, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; is a member of Kappa Gamma Ki (Harvard) Fraternity, and a Mason; he is now the manager of the Suppes Forge and Foundry Company and has other interests. He was m. by Rev. Thomas Henry Woodring, D. D., Sept. 27, 1906, to Marion Dibert, who was b. Dec. 11, 1879. She was a daughter of Scott and Ann L. Liggett (Rosensteel) Dibert. There were b. to them four children, namely: Marion Dibert Suppes, b. Feb. 23, 1908; George Dibert Suppes, b. July 9, 1911, d. Oct. 21, 1911; Sarah Anne Dibert Suppes, b. Nov. 23, 1912; Elizabeth Robinette Suppes, b. April 9, 1915. Margaret Alice Suppes, second child of George Plitt and Sarah (Osborne) Suppes, was b. Nov. 27, 1883; she was graduated at the Johnstown High School, in the class of 1901; she was a student at Wellesley College, and attended the senior class within a short time of her graduation, when she was compelled to leave on account of sickness. Conrad Theodore Suppes, third child, b. May 24, 1887; graduated from the Johnstown High School, class of 1906; he is the manager of the Rowena Stone and Sand Company.

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He was m. by Rev. James W. Diggles, June 3, 1914, to Lucile Henrietta Carter, b. Feb. 12, 1887. She was the daughter of Edwin Dyhouse and Louie Alma (Tuttle) Carter; they have one daughter, Margaret Alice Suppes, b. Feb. 27, 1915. Frances Agnes Suppes, fourth child, b. Feb. 15, 1901; she is in the Johnstown High School, class of 1919. Chauncey Osborne Suppes, fifth child, b. July 23, 1903.

6. Conrad Theodore Suppes, sixth child of Conrad and Alice (Andrews) Suppes, was b. July 4, 1861; d. Nov. 24, 1861.

7. Elizabeth King Suppes, seventh child of Conrad and Alice (Andrews) Suppes, was educated at the Johnstown public schools and Prof. Louis A. Burr's English and Classical School of Johnstown, finishing her education at the Hagerstown Female Seminary, Hagerstown, Md. She was m., April 28, 1892, to John S. Unger, D. S., manager of the Central Research Bureau of the Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. The degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon Mr. Unger by the University of Pittsburgh. Their two children are: William Suppes Unger, born May 31, 1893; graduated at the Central High School of Pittsburgh, in the class of 1912, and at Cornell University, in the class of 1916; he is now in the students' class at the Homestead Steel Works, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. Alice Suppes Unger, b. Nov. 15, 1898, is now (1917) a student in her second year at Dana Hall.

8. Alice May Suppes, eighth child of Conrad and Alice (Andrews) Suppes, was educated at Prof. Burr's English and Classical School, and later at the Hagerstown Female Seminary. She was m., Dec. 5, 1889, to John Henry Waters, who was b. March 20, 1860, and is the son of Josiah and Margaret (Lambert) Waters. He is the president of the United States National Bank, and president of the National Radiator Company, and has many other interests. By the union of John H. and Alice (Suppes) Waters the following children were born: John Conrad Waters, b. Nov. 18, 1890, d. Feb. 7, 1892; Robert Suppes Waters, b. April 9, 1893; Elizabeth Margaret Waters, b. Dec. 8, 1899, and Alice Andrews Waters, b. Jan. 25, 1903. (See John H. Waters sketch.)

9. Gertrude Fritz Suppes, the ninth child of Conrad and Alice (Andrews) Suppes, was b. July 24, 1870, in Johnstown; she was educated at Prof. Louis Burr's English and Classical School of Johnstown and the Hagerstown Female Seminary. She was m., June 6, 1894, at the residence of her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Waters, in Johnstown, to Dr. George Washington Wagoner, son of Rev. George and Mary L. (Henrie) Wagoner. He was b. in Pittsburgh, Feb. 22, 1856, and is regarded as one of the most noted and successful physicians and surgeons in Pennsylvania. His standing in his profession is attested by the numerous responsible positions he has occupied from time to time. To Dr. George W. and Gertrude F. (Suppes) Wagoner were born three children, namely: 1. George W. Wagoner, b. Jan. 16, 1896. He graduated from the Johnstown High School, in the class of 1913, and the same year entered the college department of the University of Pennsylvania, remaining two years; he then entered the medical school of this university and will graduate in the class of 1919. 2. Gertrude Suppes Wagoner, b. April 15, 1899; is now enrolled in the Johnstown High School and will graduate in the class of 1917. In Nov., 1914, when a sophomore, she wrote a one act comedy playlet entitled "Uncle Jasper's Christmas Gifts," which was presented in the high school auditorium; it reflected great credit upon the young author and was received with pleasure and applause; she is editor-in-chief of "The High School Spectator." 3. John Suppes Wagoner, b. Feb. 6, 1904. The family are now living at "Gray Gables," a beautiful home built by Dr. Wagoner on part of the Conrad Suppes estate.

For his second wife, Conrad Suppes was married by the Rev. Reuben A. Fink, D. D., at Johnstown, July 21, 1874, to Caroline Kress, born October 29, 1830, in Wolf, Grossherzogthum, (Grand Duchy) Hessen, Germany. She died October 19, 1877, without issue; she was the daughter of Rev. Karl and Henrietta (Freimuth) Kress. Rev. Kress was the Ger-

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man Lutheran minister of Johnstown from the fall of 1856 until his death, August 12, 1859.

For his third wife Mr. Conrad Suppes married, in New York City, September 9, 1878, Frederika Eugenia Dorethea Fildebrandt, who was born June, 1842, in Stolp, Pommern, Germany; she was the daughter of Heinrich and Bertha (Liminitzky) Fildebrandt. She died April 11, 1915, in New York City, at the residence of her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Price Jones. By this marriage, Conrad and Frieda (Fildebrandt) Suppes had one daughter, Bertha Frieda Suppes, born September 5, 1879, in Johnstown. She was educated in the schools of her native city, graduating in June, 1896, from Cheltenham Hills School, Pennsylvania, finishing her education in Germany and Paris, France. She was married, December 5, 1905, to John Price Jones, who was born August 12, 1877, in Latrobe; he was the son of David F. and Lesh (Price) Jones. He graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1898, and in 1902 he graduated from Harvard University; he belongs to the Kappa Delta Pi (at Exeter) and the Kappa Gamma Chi (at Harvard) fraternities, and to the Harvard Club and New York Press Club in New York and at present is in the reportorial staff of the "New York Sun." Mr. Jones is the author of "America Entangled," which has just been published (1917).

SUPPES, Charles H.,

Man of Enterprise.

Charles Hulbert Suppes, son of Conrad and Alice (Andrews) Suppes, was born November 30, 1848, in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, at the residence of his parents, on Main street. Here he spent his boyhood days and attended the public schools, also Prof. Trabert's German School, completing his education at Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Pennsylvania.

He spent some time in Philadelphia learning the confectionery business, and later engaged in the wholesale commission business in Pittsburgh, eventually returning to Johnstown, where he opened a wholesale grocery store which he conducted profitably for several years, and later sold it to his father, Conrad Suppes, and brother-in-law, John B. Hay. At this time he was also engaged in the ice business with his father, but later purchased his father's interest and conducted the business alone for many years, selling out to W. K. and Evan M. du Pont in 1899. Subsequently he established and carried on an extensive wholesale ice business, which he sold to dealers in Greensburg, Jeannette and other towns. About 1903-4 Mr. Charles H. Suppes retired from the management of the Suppes Coal Company. The business has since been conducted by his son, Charles H. Suppes, Jr. In 1899 Mr. Suppes retired from active business affairs, and gave his entire attention to his large real estate interests.

Charles H. Suppes, Sr., one of Johnstown's business sons, a man admired and loved by the entire city, died January 26, 1912, at his home on the Valley Pike. He was identified with the business progress and social life of the community for more than six decades. Before arriving at his majority he became actively identified with the business interests of the city. His real estate transactions were extensive; one of the greatest single ownerships of Johnstown property remains as a heritage to his family. Until the day of his passing he was a strenuous advocate of the city of his birth. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of the entire community, and his efforts were ever directed to the promotion of good and useful purposes, and the maintenance of lofty principles in personal and public life.

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"Charley" Suppes was a faithful friend, devoted to his family, and the possessor of more than the average share of that charity which "vaunteth not itself." His exterior covered a heart as "big as the man," and those who knew him intimately will always retain the fondest memories of his gracious hospitality and friendship. Politically Mr. Suppes was a Democrat, and was identified with the Lutheran church.

Charles H. Suppes married, November 6, 1873, Rebecca Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of Cornelius Hendry and Mary (Stokes) Jackson. Mrs. Suppes attended the public schools of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, a school in Salem, Ohio, and graduated from the Steubenville (Ohio) Female Seminary. Mrs. Suppes and her family reside in a beautiful home in the Eighth Ward, erected by Charles H. Suppes, in 1900, on property which was a part of the original farm of his father, Conrad Suppes. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hulbert Suppes, Sr., eleven children who were all born in Johnstown: 1. Alice Lee Suppes, was educated at the Johnstown public schools and Wells College. 2. Charles Hulbert Suppes, Jr., was born October 20, 1876. He is the proprietor of the Suppes Coal Company, and has other interests. He married, November 8, 1910, Natalie Hall Pedrick, who was born August 23, 1889, in Philadelphia; she was the daughter of Dr. Charles Dunn Pedrick and Ada (Hall) Pedrick; there was born to Charles H. and Natalie (Pedrick) Suppes one daughter, Natalie Hall Suppes, born January 1, 1911. 3. Mary Stokes Suppes, was born February 21, 1879; and was graduated from the Johnstown High School, class of 1898. She was married, December 27, 1900, to Telford Lewis, who was born October 20, 1873, in Johnstown. He is the son of Morris John and Mary (Hopkins) Lewis. Telford Lewis is

largely interested in several coal mining companies in Somerset and Cambria counties, and is also proprietor of the Hooversville Supply Company. There are five children born to Telford and Mary (Suppes) Lewis, namely: Telford Lewis, born June 18, 1903; Charles Suppes Lewis, born September 2, 1905; Morris Lewis, born November 24, 1908; Rebecca Jackson Lewis, born June 15, 1911, and James Hill Lewis, born June 30, 1915; Telford and Charles were born in Hooversville, Pennsylvania; and Morris, Rebecca and James were born in Johnstown. 4. Kate R. Suppes, died in childhood. 5. Elizabeth Jackson Suppes, was educated in the Johnstown public schools and Maryland College for Women, Lutherville, Maryland. 6. Clara Troemner Suppes, graduated from the Johnstown High School, class of 1905, finishing her education at Wells College. 7. Nancy Moore Suppes, was educated in the Johnstown public schools, and Sweet Briar College, Virginia. 8. Walter R. Suppes, graduated from the Johnstown High School, class of 1910, finishing his education at Cornell University, and at present is a reporter on the "New York Sun." 9. Richard Andrews Suppes, was born February 15, 1893; he graduated from the Johnstown High School, class of 1912, finishing his education at Lehigh University; he is the mining engineer and assistant superintendent of the Knickerbocker Mines, Hooversville, Pennsylvania. Richard A. Suppes was married, June 15, 1916, to Margaret Lloyd Hughes, who was born March 26, 1892, in Johnstown; she is the daughter of Richard and Mary Edwards (Lloyd) Hughes, and graduated from the Johnstown High School, class of 1910; and Wells College in the class of 1914. 10. William Jackson Suppes, was educated in the schools of his native city and is now the electrician of the Knickerbocker coal mines. 11.

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Frederick Stokes Suppes, received his education in his home schools and is now a member of the clerical force of the Lorain Steel Company of Johnstown.

Cornelius Henry Jackson, father of Mrs. Suppes, a descendant of an Irish ancestry, was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1820, died in Canton, Ohio, February 8, 1906. He was a son of Abner Jackson, who was born on a farm in Genesee county, New York, a son of Lyman Jackson, who was a pensioner of the Revolutionary War. Abner Jackson married Phosa Hendry, born in Genesee county, New York. Cornelius H. Jackson was a graduate of Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. He was a Methodist minister, and was instrumental in building the present First Methodist Episcopal Church in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, of which he was pastor from 1861 to 1865, in the latter year giving up the ministry and removing to Canton, Ohio. He married Mary Stokes, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Starr) Stokes. Joseph Stokes came from Stokes-on-Trent, England. The Starr family is one of the old and very prominent New England families. Cornelius H. and Mary (Stokes) Jackson were the parents of the following children: Infant; Cora, married Alvin C. Kenneberg; Rebecca Elizabeth, wife of Charles H. Suppes; Kate, married Walter E. Rukenbrod; William A., died unmarried.

SUPPES, Max M.,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

Max M. Suppes, fourth child of Conrad and Alice (Andrews) Suppes, was born February 18, 1856, in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and died March 27, 1916, at his home in Elyria, Ohio. With the death of Max M. Suppes there passed from the steel manufacturing world one of the noted figures in the country's greatest

industry. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Suppes led the van in the field of mechanical invention and progress as it is applied to the steel industry. The present day methods employed in the manufacture of steel girder rails, modern practices in the operation of industrial plants are the products of the brain of this genius of industry.

Max M. Suppes received his education in the public schools of his native town. He learned the trade of machinist in the Cambria Iron Company's machine shops, and became known as a expert mechanic. For about ten years he was associated with Captain Robert W. Hunt at the Rensselaer Steel Works at Troy, New York, in the capacity of master mechanic, and soon rose to a superintendency. It was there that Max M. Suppes invented the first automatic rail mill for rolling "T" rails; and had much to do with designing and improving other parts of the mills. Returning to Johnstown, Mr. Suppes became associated in 1888 with the late Tom L. Johnson and A. J. Moxham, of the Johnson Steel Rail Company, as master mechanic, and shortly after as manager of the rolling mill department. Here he had an important part in the development of the rolling of girder rails, which had then come into popular demand.

In 1894 Mr. Suppes was appointed vice-president and general manager and placed in charge of the designing and building of the new plant at Lorain, Ohio, which was built by Messrs. Johnson & Moxham, and was operated by the Lorain Steel Company. These mills were the nucleus of the present great plant, which is one of the greatest manufacturing institutions in the country. Later this company was taken over by the Federal Steel Company and in 1901 became a part of the United States Steel Corporation, the plant becoming the National Tube Company.

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The blast furnaces and ore receiving docks at the Lorain plant were built under Mr. Suppes' direction and various speed and labor saving devices designed by him were incorporated at both the furnaces and steel plants. He also had charge of the erection of the tube mills and additional blast furnaces which have been constructed since the initial plant was built. Under his supervision the entire plant was modernized, and is now one of the most efficient steel producing mills in the world.

Of an inventive turn of mind, and being a mechanical and industrial genius, he devoted a large part of his time to the development of numerous mechanical devices. Many of these are used in the steel mills of the world. His patents cover steel rail designs, rolling mill machinery, blast furnace equipment, and methods of management, as well as other patents. He moved to Elyria in 1894, and from the beginning of the construction of the first mill of this plant, he has been at the institution's head continually from then until the time of his death on March 27, 1916.

Although having charge of an army of men for a large part of his life, Mr. Suppes was intensely human. He took a keen interest in the welfare of the men who worked with him and for him. They loved him and were loyal to a superlative degree. Many of the older men in the these mills have worked with the late general manager for a quarter of a century. He was one of the first great leaders of the safety first movement. The first safety committee in any of the plants of the steel corporations was organized in the Lorain, Ohio, works about ten years ago. Since that time the safety campaign has been carried on continuously and is elaborate in its details and extensive in its scope.

Had it not been for Max M. Suppes,

Lorain would not have had a Young Men's Christian Association building. It was through his efforts that this movement was begun and it was through his devotion to the association that the institution has become as successful as it has been in recent years. Along the line of work to which he was devoted he received the idea of establishing a playground and public recreation park. This has developed into the institution on East 28th street, where the residents of the community have had every form of athletic contests for several years. He was a supporter of the Industrial Baseball League; he aided this organization financially and gave it his moral support. For years the teams composed of men employed in the mills have contested for a pennant.

Measured by the solid standards of efficiency and productiveness, Max M. Suppes, general manager of the steel mills at Lorain, Ohio, was a success of high order. What this great creative plant is, or in future may become, it will be more a monument to him than to any other one man. For the development of a great industrial enterprise the credit must of course be shared by many, not only in its immediate working organization but going back to its promoters and the inventors of its processes. Far more than any other one man, Max M. Suppes builded the great steel plant at Lorain, organized its ponderous forces and brought its activities to successful fruition. It will therefore, continue to bear testimony to the industry well directed and talents well employed of this virile able man. The results are that the National Tube Company of Lorain, Ohio, holds a high place in the Steel Corporation records.

He was averse to being placed in a position of public prominence, but to those more intimate with his life many

unostentatious acts of Christian charity were known which bespoke the broad religion of humanity.

He was a stockholder in the City Bank Company of Lorain; the National Bank of Elyria; the Thew Automatic Steam Shovel Company; the Parry Fay Manufacturing Company, and largely invested in Ohio municipal bonds, and had other interests, but had always refused to act as a director in any of the concerns in which he was interested.

Since first taking charge of the mills at Lorain, Ohio, Mr. Suppes lived at 132 East Bridge street, Elyria, in the winter and during the summer had resided at his cottage on the lake shore, three miles east of Lorain; finding his greatest pleasure in a quiet home life, his devotion to his home and family was not less marked than his notable devotion to his mill. In him was exemplified that generous measure of affection so often found in combination with big souled, forceful characters. The children he has reared and the great mills he has so actively fathered, suffer a loss somewhat akin.

The whirring wheels of industry will continue to turn at South Lorain, the great chimneys will continue to belch forth their clouds of smoke by day and the light of molten metals will redden the clouds of night, but a great business has lost a great leader, just as a loving family has lost a devoted head.

The Lorain county commissioners out of respect to the memory of the late Max M. Suppes, closed all the offices in the county during the funeral hours, 1:30 to 3:00; the Retail Merchants' Association called a meeting, and decided that all the stores in Elyria and Lorain would close during the same hours; as did also the steel plant employing over seven thousand men close down at the same time.

The deceased was well-known in Masonic circles in Johnstown. He was admitted to membership in Johnstown Lodge, No. 538, F. and A. M., in 1891; Portage Royal Arch Chapter, No. 195, in 1894; and was knighted by Oriental Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar, January 7, 1895. He was also a member of the Al Koran Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and a member of the Royal Arcanum. He was a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute, and other societies.

Max M. Suppes married Anna Mark McConihe, July 12, 1882, in Troy, New York; she was born November 16, 1859, and died September 28, 1910, at her home in Elyria. To them were born six children, namely: 1. George Gibbs. 2. Florence Andrews. 3. Max M. 4. Clara Rogers. 5. Arthur Scott. 6. Chester Alexander.

1. George Gibbs Suppes, b. Aug. 22, 1883, d. in infancy.

2. Florence Andrews Suppes, b. Dec. 7, 1884; she graduated from Elyria High School, class of 1902, and from Hathaway Brown School, Cleveland, Ohio, 1904, and Wellesley College, 1908. She m. Earl Wayne Brown, Nov. 9, 1909; he was b. Oct. 30, 1880, son of Howard Curtis Brown, b. April 9, 1839, and Lucy (Tefft) Brown, b. Nov. 24, 1850. Earl W. Brown graduated from Hillhouse High School, New Haven, Conn., 1899, and Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, 1902, Ph. B. degree; Graduate School, 1903, M. E. degree; his present occupation is assistant manager of blast furnaces of the National Tube Company of Lorain, Ohio. Earl Wayne and Florence (Suppes) Brown have three children: Betty Brown, b. Oct. 19, 1910; Anne Brown, b. April 20, 1914, and Earl Wayne Brown, Jr., b. Nov. 21, 1915.

3. Max M. Suppes, Jr., third child of Max M. and Anna Mark (McConihe) Suppes, was b. March 27, 1890. He was educated at Elyria High School, three years; Harstrom's School, South Norfolk,

Conn., two years; finishing at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. He is now (1917) construction engineer in the National Tube Company, Lorain, Ohio; and trustee for his father's estate. He was m., Sept. 20, 1916, in Elyria, to Florence Wick, who was b. Aug. 12, 1895, in Cleveland, Ohio; she graduated in June, 1914, from Mrs. Dow's School at Briarcliffe Manor, N. Y. She is the daughter of Henry and Florence (Bissell) Wick.

4. Arthur Scott Suppes, b. Aug. 2, 1892, d. Feb. 8, 1908.

5. Clara Rodgers Suppes, b. Oct. 3, 1894; she was educated in the schools of Elyria, and graduated in 1914 from Mrs. Dow's School, Briarcliffe Manor, N. Y.

6. Chester Alexander Suppes, was b. Sept. 25, 1896. He graduated in 1916 from Taft School, Watertown, Conn., and is now attending Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, class of 1919.

(The Andrews Family).

Concerning the genealogy of Mr. Conrad Suppes' first wife, Alice (Andrews) Suppes, on the paternal side, it may be stated that:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on March 12, 1785, granted a warrant to Abraham Andrews for four hundred acres of land, upon which a survey was returned for four hundred and five acres of land,¹ which was then described as being in Quemahoning township, along Elk Lick Run, Bedford county, Pennsylvania.² This land is situated about one-half mile north of Westmont borough, Johnstown, Cambria county. On April 9, 1839, Ann (King) Andrews and her husband, Samuel Andrews, inherited 125 acres, 80 perches and allowance, of this Abraham

Andrews plantation; it was then described as being situated in Conemaugh township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania.³

(I) Richard Andrews was born in England, January 18, 1757, died December 11, 1833. He married Grace —, who was born in England, January 18, 1758, died February 4, 1832. Their eleven children were all born in England, as follows: 1. Grace, born September 14, 1778. 2. Richard, born August 14, 1781. 3. George, born June 8, 1783. 4. John, born April 10, 1785, died January 1, 1806. 5. Elizabeth, born April 20, 1787. 6. Edmund, born April 9, 1789, died July 8, 1843. 7. Alice, born March 27, 1797, died January 1, 1826. 8. Samuel, born March 2, 1793. 9. Mary, born November 11, 1794. 10. Henry, born August 24, 1796. 11. Florence, born March 22, 1800.

(II) Samuel Andrews, son of Richard and Grace Andrews, was born on Brownston street, Modbury, England, March 2, 1793, and died November 20, 1857. He married Ann King in England, who was born in 1803, in Modbury, Devonshire, England, and died February 17, 1845; they both died on this farm that was granted by the State to Abraham Andrews, March 12, 1785. Samuel and Ann (King) Andrews were the parents of eleven children; they came to America with their first four children, namely: 1. Samuel, 2. Ann, 3. Alice, 4. George; and an unmarried sister, Sarah King. The others were: 5. Edmund, 6. James Richard, 7. William Allison, 8. Elizabeth King, 9. Richard, 10. Charles, 11. An infant. The last four children were born on the original plantation of Abraham Andrews, a part of which was inherited by their parents on April 9, 1839.

1. Samuel Andrews, first child of Sam-

1. See Department of Internal Affairs at Harrisburg, Pa.

2. It was afterwards changed to Conemaugh Twp., Somerset Co., Pa., and later changed to Conemaugh Twp., Cambria Co., Pa. Then still later, Yoder Twp. was taken from Conemaugh Twp., and this was afterwards divided into Upper and Lower Yoder Twps., and the line dividing Upper and Lower Yoder Twps. runs through this warrant, consequently this farm is in both Upper and Lower Yoder twps. The maps, surveys, etc., pertaining to this warrant are now in the possession of the Cambria Iron Company, as is also some of the land.

3. Record Book, vol. 5, pp. 387 and 246, at Ebensburg, Pa.

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uel and Ann (King) Andrews, was born October 10, 1822; deceased. 2. Ann Andrews, born September 10, 1824, died March 24, 1910; she married Washington Edwards, of Creekside, Indiana county, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Edward, Alice, Francis, Marion, Samuel King, Winfield Scott, Florence, Elizabeth, Edmund Andrews, Joseph Hooker and George Washington Andrews. 3. Alice Andrews, third child of Samuel and Ann (King) Andrews, was born September 8, 1826, in England, died January 31, 1873, in Johnstown; she married Conrad Suppes, March 2, 1848, in Johnstown. For a continuance of this family, see sketches of Conrad Suppes and Hay families. 4. George Andrews, born September 16, 1829, on Poundwell street, Modbury, England, deceased. 5. Edmund Andrews, born May 13, 1832, deceased. 6. James Richard King Andrews, born August 29, 1834, died May 4, 1838. 7. William Allison Andrews, born March 6, 1837, in Blairsville, Pennsylvania; deceased. 8. Elizabeth King Andrews, born September 22, 1839, at Elk Run (on the above farm which almost adjoins the borough of Westmont), Cambria county, Pennsylvania. She was educated in the schools of Johnstown, and studied music, piano, under Professor Häfner; she was married in Johnstown, by Rev. C. L. Keedy, December 22, 1864, to Captain William Bostert Bonacker, at the residence of her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Suppes, on Clinton street. Mrs. Bonacker died June 16, 1916, in Lakeland, Florida.

Captain W. B. Bonacker was born November 15, 1834, in Biedenkopf, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany; he joined the United States army and enlisted in Company F, 3d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, as first sergeant; recruited in Johnstown, Cambria county; mustered in April 20, 1861; mustered out July 29,

1861. This company was commanded by Captain John P. Linton. Returning home after this service, he went diligently to work forming a company, and with such success, that Company I of the 54th Regiment was recruited in Cambria county by Captain William B. Bonacker. He was mustered in August, 1861; mustered out October 10, 1864, at the expiration of his term. He was wounded at New Market, Virginia, May 15, 1864, by a minie ball passing through his lungs, and he was left on the field for dead. For some time following this battle it was reported in Johnstown that the captain was among the killed. In the official report of Colonel J. M. Campbell, dated May 18, 1864, at camp near Cedar Creek, Virginia, he stated, "Captain William B. Bonacker fell mortally wounded, I believe as we were in the act of falling back, gallantly encouraging his men." Here we find:

Great Cacapon, June 4, 1862. 9:45 P. M.
Head Quarters, Co. C. 54th Regiment, P. V.

Col. Campbell: Gen. Carl Schurz wishes you to send a hand car for himself and staff, seven in number, by daylight tomorrow morning. He wishes me to say that he would like to see you, also Captain Bonacker.
R. P. ROBINSON.

For three years Captain Bonacker served as sheriff of Cambria county, from 1870 to 1873. He held other responsible positions. He was one of the incorporators of the Johnstown Water Company, April 11, 1866. About 1874, Captain Bonacker and family left Johnstown for Iowa, but did not remain there long, removing later to Lakeland, Polk county, Florida, where he died, May 4, 1911. There were seven children born to Captain W. B. Bonacker and his wife, Elizabeth (Andrews) Bonacker, who are: 1. Charles Suppes Bonacker, born March 20, 1867, in Johnstown; he married Marie Louise

4. Storey's Hist. Cambria Co., vol. 2, p. 138; same history, page 119.

(Perry) Preston, June 1, 1896, who was born November 13, 1866, in Florida, she was the daughter of Dr. J. M. and Emma (Long) Perry. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Suppes Bonacker have two children born to them, namely: William Charlton Bonacker, born February 11, 1899, in Elyria, Ohio, and Allyne Wheatly Bonacker, born September 29, 1902, in Pensacola, Florida, where the family now resides. 2. William Andrews Bonacker, born January 19, 1869, in Johnstown; he married Claire Askew, one daughter was born to them, namely, Alice Claire Bonacker. 3. Harry Bonacker, died in infancy. 4. John Hay Bonacker, born January 25, 1874, in Johnstown; he was married to Jewel Lavinia Scott, deceased; she was the daughter of Captain A. A. and Emma V. Scott. 5. Alice King Bonacker, was born December 7, 1879. On August 22, 1905, she married Warner Guy Wilson, who was born November 28, 1879; he was the son of Benjamin Purnell Wilson and Jessie Ann (Boatwright) Wilson. There was born to W. Guy and Alice (Bonacker) Wilson three children, namely: Elizabeth Andrews Wilson, born December 6, 1907; Jack Bonacker Wilson, born February 2, 1913; William Dean Wilson, born November 9, 1914; they reside in Lakeland, Polk county Florida. 6. Wesley Rose Bonacker, born November 10, 1882, unmarried. 7. Dora L. Bonacker, unmarried; she was the first white child born in Lakeland, and is now living in Tampa. The sons of Captain and Elizabeth (Andrews) Bonacker are merchandise brokers in Tampa and Pensacola, Florida. 9. Richard Andrews, ninth child of Samuel and Ann (King) Andrews, was born October 11, 1841, at Elk Run. He was nineteen years of age when the first call for troops for the Civil War was made; he responded immediately by enlisting as a private in Company K, 3rd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Recruited at

Johnstown, Cambria county, mustered in April 20, 1861; mustered out July 29, 1861; captained by John P. Suter. This company had existed prior to the breaking out of the war as the Johnstown Zouave Cadets, and had drilled regularly, thereby becoming very proficient. Richard K. Andrews no sooner returned home than he again enlisted as a private in Company A of the 54th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, recruited in Cambria and Indiana counties. Mustered in August, 1861; mustered out July 15, 1865; commanded by Captain John P. Suter. The records of this regiment are well known, for their engagements and battles were many and important. It can truly be said that "Dick" Andrews was a good and brave soldier. He died February 12, 1907, unmarried, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. 10. Charles Andrews, born November 2, 1843, died May 26, 1844. 11. An infant, died February 17, 1845.

KING Family.*

The maternal line of Mrs. Alice (Andrews) Suppes is as follows:

(I) John King, of Modbury, Devonshire, England; married Mary ———; they had two sons: James and Richard.

(II) James King, son of John and Mary King, was born in Modbury, Devonshire, England; he married Elizabeth Wyatt, in England; to them were born five children: 1. Francis. 2. James. 3. Elizabeth. 4. Ann. 5. Sarah.

(III) Ann King, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Wyatt) King, was born in England, in 1803; she married Samuel Andrews, in England; among other children they had a daughter Alice Andrews.

(IV) Alice Andrews, of England, married Conrad Suppes, March 2, 1848, in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. For a continuation of this line (see Andrews and Suppes sketches).

*See Suppes Family.

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REED, James H.,

**Lawyer, Prominent in Industrial and
Financial Affairs.**

The history of the legal profession in Pittsburgh is the history of a force not less potent than that of its factories and furnaces. The members of the bench and bar of the Iron City, as factors in the moulding of her destiny, have been the equals of her steel kings and her oil magnates, and at the present time the lawyers of Pittsburgh are a power in the community. Among the foremost of these is Hon. James Hay Reed, LL. D., head of the law firm of Reed, Smith, Shaw & Beal, and former United States District Judge of the Western District of Pennsylvania, and a commanding figure in industrial and financial Pittsburgh.

Hon. James Hay Reed was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania (now Northside, Pittsburgh), September 19, 1853. He is the son of the late Dr. Joseph Allison Reed, who was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, a graduate of the Washington and Jefferson College, and for many years superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, located first in Pittsburgh, and since 1860 at Dixmont, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Dr. Reed continued at the head of this institution up to the time of his death, which occurred November 16, 1884, and gained an enviable reputation for his efficient management of the hospital and his treatment of the insane. Judge Reed comes of one of the old and historic families of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, James Reed, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish parentage. Through the different generations the Reeds have been principally engaged in farming. David Reed, an uncle of James H. Reed, with whom he studied law, was

United States District Attorney at Pittsburgh, appointed by President Grant in 1874. He died in 1877. The maiden name of Judge Reed's mother was Eliza Hay. She was a native of Washington county, New York; and was reared in the Episcopal church. She was always active in religious and charitable work, and beloved by all on account of her sweet disposition and kindness of heart. She died in 1858, when James H. was only five years old.

James H. Reed received a thorough preparatory education in the public schools of Pittsburgh, and was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania (now Pittsburgh University) with the class of 1872. He then entered upon the study of law in the offices of his uncle, above mentioned, and was admitted to the bar of Pittsburgh in July, 1875. He soon after formed a law partnership with Philander C. Knox, under the firm name of Knox & Reed, and for many years this firm has enjoyed what is probably the largest and most remunerative practice in Western Pennsylvania. Its business has consisted chiefly in caring for the legal interests of large manufacturing and railroad corporations, in several of which Judge Reed has become a stockholder and an officer.

In February, 1891, when Judge Marcus W. Acheson was advanced from the United States District Court to the United States Circuit Court, President Harrison appointed Mr. Reed Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. The appointment was accepted with reluctance and at a great pecuniary sacrifice. Its duties were not agreeable to a man of Mr. Reed's fondness for more varied activities, and he consequently resigned in January, 1892. After a short period of rest he resumed his legal association with Mr. Knox. This partnership continued



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until Mr. Knox was called to the cabinet of President McKinley as Attorney-General in April, 1901. The firm was then reorganized under its present title, Reed, Smith, Shaw & Beal. For some years Judge Reed had served as the general counsel for the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company. This work he again took up on resuming practice, and was soon advanced to the vice-presidency of the company. In recent years he has become engaged to a steadily increasing extent in the executive management of large corporations. Through his legal connection with the Carnegie Steel Company, he was interested in the organization of the Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Company, an enterprise of Mr. Carnegie's, organized in 1897, and Judge Reed resigned the vice-presidency of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie to accept the presidency of the new line. During 1898 he attended to the legal work of organizing the Consolidated Gas Company of Pittsburgh, and early in 1899, when other lighting and heating interests were associated with it, he was elected president of the Philadelphia Company, which position he still holds. Judge Reed represented the Carnegie interests as counsel in the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, and became a member of the board of directors. He has been for many years a director of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh, the Farmers' Deposit Savings Bank, and the Farmers' Deposit Trust Company. He is chairman of directors of the Carnegie Steel Company; vice-president and director of the Allegheny County Light Company; president and director of the Allegheny Heating Company; president and director of the Consolidated Gas Company of the City of Pittsburgh; vice-president and director of the Duquesne Light Company; mem-

ber of the local advisory board of the American Surety Company of New York; director of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company; director of the Gulf Oil Corporation; vice-president and director of the Pittsburgh Railways Company; president and director of the Pittsburgh & Conneaut Dock Company; director of the Pressed Steel Car Company; president and director of the Reliance Life Insurance of Pittsburgh; president and director of the Saint Clair Terminal Railroad Company; vice-president and director of the Pittsburgh Traction Company; president and director of the Union Railroad Company; director of the United States Steel Corporation.

Judge Reed is an earnest Republican, and has been a liberal supporter of the party's campaigns. His public participation in political affairs has been limited to an occasional appearance as presiding officer or speaker at large gatherings. He is a man of great public spirit, and is treasurer and trustee of the Carnegie Free Library; treasurer and trustee of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission; treasurer and trustee of the Carnegie Institute; treasurer and trustee of Carnegie Music Hall; director of Dixmont Hospital for Insane; director of Kingsley House Association; trustee of the United States Steel & Carnegie Pension Fund. He is a member of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church, but his charities are not confined by denominational lines. He is a member of the following clubs: The Duquesne, of which he is first vice-president; the Union League, of Philadelphia; the Metropolitan; the Union League, and Lawyers' Club, of New York; the Academy of Science and Art, Pittsburgh; Allegheny Country, Art Society, Country, Oakmont Country, all of Pittsburgh. In 1903 Judge Reed was given the degree of Doctor of Laws by Princeton University.

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Judge Reed married, June 6, 1876, Miss Katherine J., daughter of David Aiken, a prominent business man of Pittsburgh, now deceased, whose sketch is to be found elsewhere in this work. Children of Judge and Mrs. Reed: David Aiken, James H., Jr., and Katherine. Mrs. Reed is one of the potent factors in Pittsburgh social and club circles, and is a member of the Art Society of Pittsburgh and the Twentieth Century Club.

In the best sense of the term, Judge Reed is a prominent Pittsburgher. Sound, fair, cool and unafraid, he is a man to trust and a friend on whom to rely—a man who has accomplished much, and who, as time goes on, will accomplish more.

GUTEKUNST, Frederick,

Dean of American Photographers.

One of the most attractive places in the city of Philadelphia is the photograph studio of Frederick Gutekunst, where hundreds of men, prominent in the history of the United States and the world, have sat for their portraits. The list includes virtually all of the leading generals of the Federal army during the Civil War, and men who have made history in Europe. For years Mr. Gutekunst was known as the "Civil War Photographer," and on the walls of his studio hang the photographs of Generals Grant, Meade, Hancock, Longstreet, Sherman; and of Anderson, the defender of Fort Sumter. Shortly after the battle of Gettysburg, he took some photographs of the battlefield, which are prized as pictures of great historical importance. He also made some remarkable photographs of the Centennial; one of these was ten feet long, and copies were presented to all of the crowned heads of Europe.

Quiet and courteous and perhaps a

trifle reserved in manner, there are nevertheless elements of the romantic in the life history of Mr. Gutekunst, especially in that period which antedated his connection with photography, but in which his nature was groping toward that field of art in which he has won such eminent and well-merited success and fame. Although he is now (1917) in his eighty-fifth year, he is hale and hearty, working many hours a day in his studio, and he attributes his remarkable physical and mental activity to the keeping of regular hours and observance of good habits, he never having used tobacco in any form or intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Gutekunst was born in Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1831, son of Frederick and Catherine Gutekunst. His father was a native of Germany, but in young manhood he came to the United States and located in Germantown, Pennsylvania, where he followed cabinet-making, having learned his trade before coming to this country. The son had the usual advantages which fall to the lot of lads who are reared in comparatively humble circumstances. His father did not wish him to follow his trade, and, favoring the profession of law as a life work for his son, he placed him as a student in the law office of Joseph S. Cohen, prothonotary of the Supreme Court. He served two indentures of three years each in that office, but law was to him a dry and uninteresting study, and he admits that he knew but little more of it when he left the office than when he entered it. He perfected himself in penmanship, however, and was very proud of his writing. One of his favorite pastimes when he had to remain in the office was to lay a small gold dollar upon a piece of paper and draw a circle close around it, and in this circle he would write the Lord's Prayer



F. Gutekunst

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complete, with the naked eye. He still has in his possession one of these proofs of his boyhood skill in penmanship, framed in a tiny wooden frame under a bit of glass, each letter being distinct and perfect when revealed by a magnifying glass.

During his law study, for which he had no heart or inclination, his talents were developing along other lines which were more congenial to him. He was given six cents a day for his dinner, of which he spent but one cent for his meal, using the other five cents for the buying of material with which to carry on experiments in physics. When eighteen years of age he left the law office and was apprenticed by his father to a druggist located at the corner of Second and Callowhill streets, at that time a fine shopping district. There he remained for two years, and during that period he began taking pictures. These were ambrotypes taken upon glass, as he could not afford to take daguerreotypes, as they were taken upon polished silver plates, and he has since remarked that these have never been equalled by any taken upon either glass or paper, even with the modern process of photography. He has in his possession some of rare quality which were made at a very early day. They are as sharp and clear as when made and will endure until the plate crumbles into dust.

Mr. Gutekunst was encouraged in his ambition to become a photographer by his brother, who recognized his ability and who declared that no one else could make pictures so well. Not having sufficient capital to establish himself in business, he had his father make him a camera box, and he secured a photographic lens for five dollars. His brother then rented for him a room at No. 706 Arch street, Philadelphia, and at the present time (1917) he is located only four doors

away from his original location. Entering upon a work thoroughly congenial to him, he bent every effort and energy towards progress, and he gave to his patrons such satisfactory work that his business increased rapidly and steadily and he is recognized to-day as the dean of American photographers. He has in his gallery a priceless collection of portraits, manuscripts, medals, decorations and awards. In addition to the generals of the Civil War, before mentioned in this article, he has taken the portraits of Cardinals Gibbons, Satoli and Martinelli; Admirals Read, Schley, Melville, Casey, McNair and Watson; Archbishops Bailey, Ryan and Pendergast; Bishops Phillips Brooks, Chatard, Foss, Davis, Fowler, Coleman, Kendrick, Hortsmann, McCabe, Potter, Simpson, Talbot, Whitaker, Walden, and a dozen more wearers of the purple of the church. Henry W. Longfellow, E. C. Stedman, Walt Whitman, Bayard Taylor, Sir Edwin Arnold and Thomas Dunn are among the poets in the Gutekunst gallery. Baron Takaki and William Ting-fang are a pair of distinguished Orientals. Edwin Booth and Edwin Forrest, also Charlotte Cushman and the elder Salvini, are glowing stars in the histrionic constellation; Theodore Thomas and Damrosch, masters of music; Prince Louis of Savoy, Prince Ravyitsinhje and the Prince of Turin are among the representatives of royalty; Jay Cooke, Anthony J. Drexel, A. J. Cassatt and J. Pierpont Morgan, leaders in finance; Edwin A. Abbey and Benjamin Constant among the artists of brush and palette who attested the art of Gutekunst. Lord Kelvin and Herschel and Professors Tyndall and Leidy are among the scientists to whom the world has done the greatest honor; the Duke of Newcastle and the Duke and Duchess de Arcos, Sirs Charles Reed, Arthur Rowe and Andrew Clarke

have had their aristocratic heads photographed by the Philadelphia photographer; Presidents Grant, McKinley, Cleveland and Wilson are among the rulers of this nation who look down from their places upon the walls of this gallery. This is only a partial list of the names of celebrities, and it is certain that such a list cannot be found in another photographic gallery in the world. The greater number of the Governors of Pennsylvania during the last half century have been photographed by this celebrated photographer, and Carl Schurz and Henry George are among the great economists who came to the Arch street studio.

Scarcely less interesting than the wonderful collection of original photographs is that of the manuscript letters. Grace Greenwood wrote to Mr. Gutekunst to thank him for keeping alive the features of Charlotte Cushman; General Sherman wrote that with the Gutekunst photograph of General Grant before him it was next best to seeing him in the flesh; Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote that he considered the portrait of Professor Tyndall as lifelike as his own; Mrs. Grover Cleveland sent her thanks for the fidelity of the likeness of her distinguished husband, and said that he wanted her to convey his thanks also for the accurate portrait of his wife; Professor William Ramsey, of the University of London, wrote that the photograph of Lord Kelvin surpassed in fidelity the portrait that was painted by Orchardson.

It has not been portraits alone that have brought honor and distinction to Mr. Gutekunst. His famous panoramic picture of the Centennial Exposition caused the Mikado of Japan to send him a pair of gold-lined bronze vases, won for him a gold medal from King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, and a decoration from Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria.

Dozens of frames hanging upon the walls contain the awards of the world fairs and expositions, and two tiny pictures of little girls taken many years ago have brought him prizes of two hundred dollars each. He is indeed a lover of his art, and allows no one else to pose his subjects or focus the camera. Genial and courteous, of innate culture and refinement, he stands to-day not only as one of the world's eminent representatives of photography, but also as one of the foremost gentlemen of Philadelphia.

Mr. Gutekunst married (first) Emma Erskine, who bore him four children, two of whom died in infancy; two living are Emma and Catherine. He married (second) Sarah M. Coxe, who bore him one child, who died in early life.

SPLANE, Joshua G.,

Leader in Important Affairs.

The immense telephone interests of the Pittsburgh district are inseparably associated with the name of the man who, more than any other, has developed them to their present magnitude. That man is Joshua George Splane, who is officially connected with a number of organizations. Mr. Splane has thus far been a lifelong resident of his native city, and is actively identified with her leading and most essential interests.

Joshua George Splane was born in Pittsburgh, and is a son of Joshua and Margaret (Splane) Splane. After graduating from the public schools of his native city he entered the University of Western Pennsylvania, and on leaving the institution he began his business career in the electrical department of the National Transit Company. It was not however in that line that Mr. Splane was destined to achieve distinction in the business world. It was in a new field of en-



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Photo. by Johnston.

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Joshua G. Splane



Geo. B. Long

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deavor, a field then comparatively unworked, but in which his far-sighted sagacity discerned possibilities which have since developed to an extent perhaps not anticipated even by him. It was true that since 1879 telephoning had been done in Pittsburgh "after a fashion," for about that time two friendly firms in the Iron City strung a private wire between their respective places of business. Subsequently other firms were put on the line, but telephones in small offices and private dwellings were luxuries beyond the dreams of the most sanguine.

In the realization of those dreams, Mr. Splane was largely instrumental. Chiefly through his agency was organized the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Telephone Company, and in 1898 the incorporators, with a capital of \$1,500,000, applied for a charter. To the building up of the enterprise, Mr. Splane devoted himself, and to his triumphant success the entire Pittsburgh district can testify. During the time that he held the office of president of the company and later when he served as its receiver and director, wires were extended to Maryland, West Virginia and the western part of Pennsylvania, covering every hamlet. It is estimated that more than seventy million conversations are held over these wires every year.

It was in 1903 that Mr. Splane became president of the company and it was in 1911 that he was appointed its receiver to protect the interests of the minority stockholders, control of the company having passed to the National Telephone Company, which concern became financially involved. The Pittsburgh and Allegheny Telephone Company was restored to its stockholders in June, 1914. In 1903 he was one of the organizers of the Home Trust Company, and immediately after its incorporation, became its

treasurer, resigning, however, at the end of a year on account of the many other local enterprises which claimed his attention. He is now president and director of the Insulating Materials Company; vice-president and director of the Detroit Insulated Wire Company, and treasurer and director of the Pittsburgh Company, all Detroit, Michigan, corporations. Vice-president and director of the Pittsburgh and Wheeling Telephone Company, and director of the firm J. G. Splane & Company (Incorporated), the Monongahela Tube Company, and managing director of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Telephone Company, the Pittsburgh-Johnstown Long Distance Telephone Company, the Pittsburgh Silver Peak Gold Mining Company and the Republican Bank Note Company.

The only public office which Mr. Splane has ever consented to fill was that of councilman, to which he was elected in 1900. No good work done in the name of charity or religion appeals to him in vain, but his benefactions are bestowed in the quietest manner possible. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Country Club; Duquesne Club; Americus Club; Tariff Club; Detroit Club, and Athletic Club, of Detroit, Michigan, and is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner.

Mr. Splane married Henrietta Hurd, daughter of William L. and Alabama V. Hurd, and they are the parents of a son, Lambert Splane, born in 1903. Mrs. Splane is a woman of charming personality and many social gifts and the beautiful home over which she presides is a centre of hospitality.

LONG, George Augustus,

Founder of Important Industries.

With the passing of George A. Long, the borough of Hanover, York county,

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Pennsylvania, lost a man whose long and successful business career had been spent within her borders, and one to whose enterprise, progressive public spirit and influence much of the present prosperity of the borough may be attributed. He was a native son of Hanover, his parents, Henry and Sarah (Funk) Long, both of influential York county families. While Mr. Long was essentially a business man, devoted to his manufacturing interests, he did not give his life to sordid pursuits, but in church, Sunday school, fraternity and social circle, used his splendid talents for the advancement of those interests which make for better citizenship and better living.

George A. Long was born in Hanover, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1857, and died in his native borough, March 27, 1914. After completing his school years he was inducted into the business world under the direction of his father, and made his first venture as a merchant as junior member of the firm H. Long & Son, dealers in boots and shoes, their store on Centre Square, Hanover. This retail connection with the shoe trade in time led him into the manufacturing field and to the formation of the Hanover Shoe Company, manufacturers of children's and misses' shoes. As one of the founders of the company, Mr. Long was active in its management and a potent factor in building up a wide reputation and heavy demand for the company's product. The Hanover Morocco Company was formed as an auxiliary to the Hanover Shoe Company, but was unfortunate in its tanning operations, and instead of adding strength to the shoe company was a great detriment. Both plants were finally closed, but Mr. Long, with his intimate knowledge of shoe manufacturing, would not give up his place in that business. He organized the firm of Bacon, Long, Bean

& Watson, and for several years manufactured a high grade of shoes for boys and young men. The plant was finally sold to Charles Heiser & Company, and later was absorbed by the Sheppard & Myers Company, makers of the famed "Hanover Shoe," now the leading industrial enterprise of the borough.

About the year 1900 Mr. Long, with his brother, A. C. Long, and A. L. Crandall, organized the Crandall-Long Table Company, erected a plant in Hanover, and began the manufacture of dining and fancy tables. Mr. Crandall was the practical table-maker of the firm, the Longs the business managers and salesmen. After a few years Mr. Crandall withdrew, and the business was incorporated as the Long Furniture Company. The business prospered abundantly, George A. Long as secretary and general manager building up a large business with the leading stores in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. He was the company's best salesman, and it was through his personal work that the merchants of the cities named were convinced of the merit of the Long product and prevailed upon to undertake their sale. He became well known among eastern furniture dealers, and was accorded the distinction of being the best furniture salesman on the road.

With the table business firmly established Mr. Long sought another outlet for his energy, and found it in the rapidly growing business of the Victor Machine Company. He organized the George A. Long Cabinet Company for the manufacture of Victrola cabinets, and later secured contracts for cabinets from the Edison and Columbia companies. This department was located in the plant of the Long Furniture Company, and became an important item of the business. He was one of the founders of the Han-

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John J. Bingley

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over Improvement Company, that company establishing the plant of the Kitterer Manufacturing Company, which later became the Hopkins Manufacturing Company, makers of wagons, vans, trucks and automobile bodies. He was also one of the founders of the Hanover Agricultural Society, and a director of the Hanover Trust Company, the latter which he aided in organizing, being the last of his contributions to the upbuilding of Hanover.

He was a lifelong member of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, and for many years a teacher in the Sunday school. His splendid bass voice was freely given to the use of the church, and in his great love for music he aided to organize the oratorio and choral societies, serving both as president at various times. He was an associate member of the Civic League, and in every way was devoted to Hanover's interests. In fraternity he was affiliated with Hanover Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Washington Camp, Protective Order of Sons of America; Hanover Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Minnewaukaru Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men. His club was the Arcadian Social.

Mr. Long married Sarah Bingley, who survives him, daughter of John J. Bingley, of Hanover (q. v.). Mr. Long is buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

BINGLEY, John Jackson,

Useful Citizen.

In 1853 John J. Bingley, a young Englishman, landed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and after paying his railroad fare to Baltimore had a cash capital of three cents left to begin with in a strange country. But he had unlimited capital represented by a strong healthy body, a brave heart, strong will power, and a cer-

tificate of character issued by the Temperance Society of Manchester, to which he had belonged in that city. He also had a letter of recommendation from the superintendent of the Lancashire & Yorkshire railroad, and with these aids he started a career which carried him to honorable position. He first settled in Hanover, Pennsylvania, in 1866, but later he moved to Watertown, New York, but from 1894 until his death in 1909 he resided in Hanover, highly esteemed by all who knew him.

John Jackson Bingley was born in Leeds, England, May 30, 1833, died in Hanover, York county, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1909. He attended school and was variously employed until sixteen years of age, then became a blacksmith's apprentice. But dull times and the necessity of adding to the family income compelled him to sacrifice his trade and earn money in other employment which paid better. He was eighteen when the family moved to Manchester, and there he found employment in a machine shop. When the Trade Society, or Union, found he was over the age limit at which apprentices could be taken, he was subjected to such annoyances and abuse that under the advice of the foreman of the shop he decided to come to the United States, where he would have fuller and freer opportunity. He left Liverpool in July, 1853, and fourteen days later arrived in Philadelphia, then at once proceeded to Baltimore. He sought and secured employment as a machinist, and although his experience had been limited to a few months in the Manchester shops, he was able to satisfy his employers and hold his position.

In 1854 he had so prospered financially that he sent to England for his fiancé, and on July 5, of that year, she arrived, and on July 10 they were married. Later

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they moved to Richmond, Virginia, and there Mr. Bingley was employed. When war broke out between the States, the shops in which he was working closed, and there was nothing for him to do but leave the city, as he was not inclined to enter the Southern army. He left Richmond secretly and traveling nights by boat and hiding by day, they finally reached Baltimore in safety. Mr. Bingley again obtaining employment as a machinist, continued in Baltimore until 1866.

In 1866 he was sent to Hanover, Pennsylvania, to repair an engine used by George Forney in his tanyard, then located at the corner of West Chestnut and High streets. While engaged at that work he made the acquaintance of Captain A. W. Eichelberger, who offered him a position as master mechanic at the shops of the Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg railroad, now known as the Western Maryland. He accepted the offer, and for twenty years filled the position with acceptability. In 1887 he moved to Watertown, New York, there remaining seven years, returning to Hanover in 1894, and there residing until his death. He was not only an expert machinist, but a good manager of men and as the years brought experience he became an authority on engineering. He was an honored member of the Methodist Episcopal church, active in its affairs and at the time of his death was its treasurer. He was also an active, interested Sunday school worker, and supported all departments of the church and its allied societies. He was a man of strong character, devoted to his home and family and highly esteemed in his community.

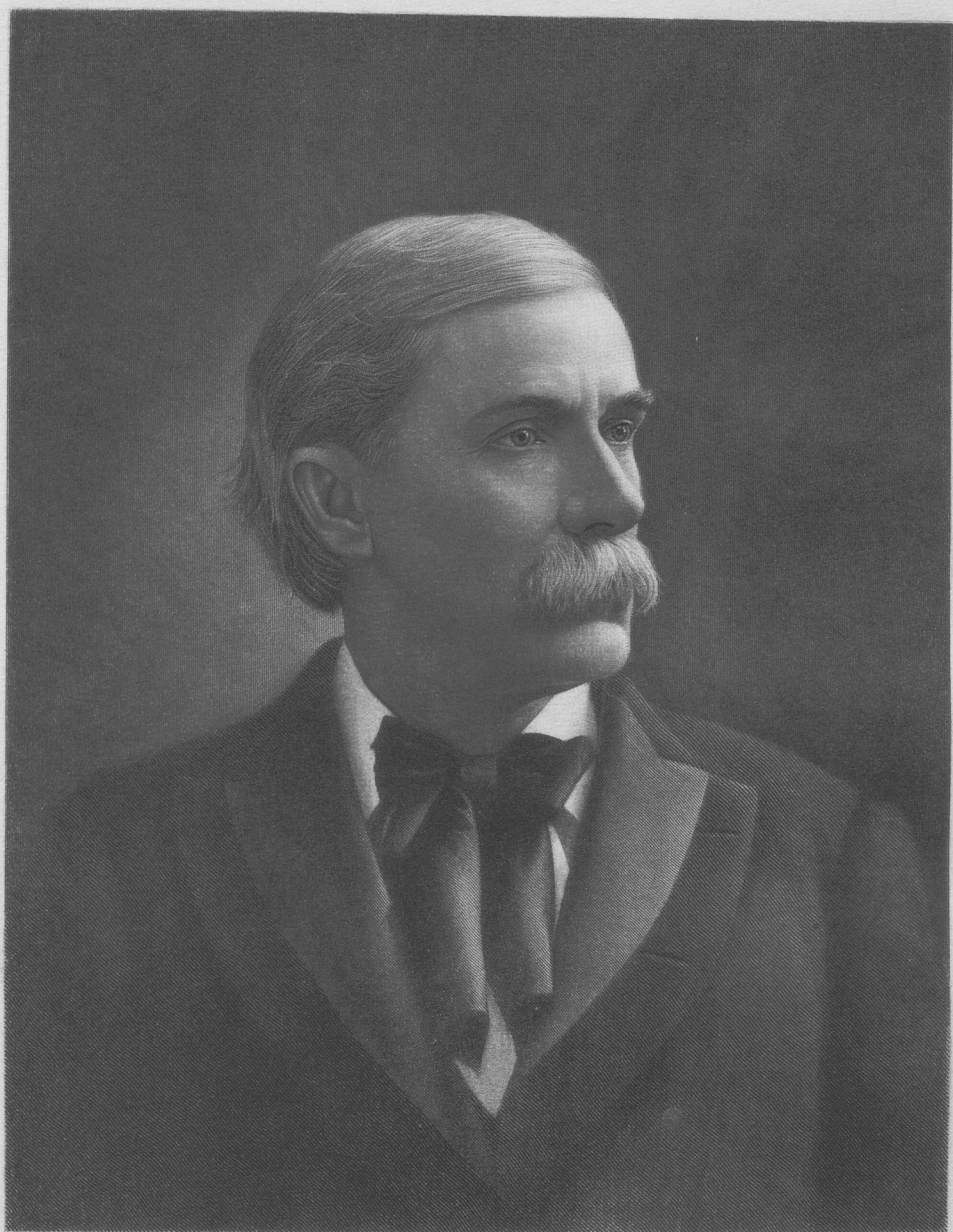
Mr. Bingley married, in Baltimore, July 10, 1854, Sarah Parker, born in England, who survived him. Mr. and Mrs. Bingley were the parents of three daughters and three sons: Fannie V., married

Emanuel Hostetter, of Hanover; Sarah, married George A. Long, whose memory is preserved in this work; Julia, married W. L. Shepard, of Watertown, New York; Joseph P., of Hagerstown, Maryland, married Miss Margarete Sumwalt, of Baltimore; John W., of Watertown, New York, married Miss Eva Altoff, of Hanover; William J., of Hanover, Pennsylvania, married Miss Dell Newconer, of Hanover. Mr. Bingley is buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery at Hanover.

GUFFEY, James M.,

Man of Large Affairs.

James McClurg Guffey is a descendant of a member of the clan of Guffey, which was very large and influential, occupying, as their descendants yet occupy, one of the most fertile parts of the Scottish lowlands. The first of the clan to try his fortune in the New World was William Guffey, who in 1738, with wife and child, came to America and settled near Philadelphia. In 1758, when Forbes made his memorable expedition against Fort Duquesne, William Guffey, with a few other hardy spirits, accompanied by their families, followed the column into the unbroken forests of the west, making the first English settlement in Westmoreland and the second west of the Alleghenies—the first having been made at Mt. Brad-dock, near Uniontown, six years before. In 1763 James, only son of William, married Margaret, daughter of William Campbell, who had also accompanied the Forbes expedition. In August, 1764, their first child, John, was born, and in the year 1780 James purchased what is now a portion of Sewickley township, Westmoreland county, where the subject of this sketch was born January 19, 1839, fifth and next to youngest son of Alexander and Jane Campbell Guffey.



W. S. Gifford



Eng. by E. C. Williams & Co. N.Y.

S. R. McClure

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After receiving a public school education and a term in a commercial school, James M. Guffey accepted at the age of eighteen a clerkship in the office of the superintendent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Louisville, where he remained for several years, finally accepting a more responsible position with the Adams Southern Express Company at Nashville, Tennessee. Returning to his native State in 1872, he immediately located in the oil regions and engaged in the production of petroleum, in which business he has continued for the past century. To-day he is probably the largest individual producer and operator in America. In 1883 he removed from the oil fields of northwestern Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, engaging extensively in the production of natural gas, in addition to the production of oil. With associates, Mr. Guffey has developed the enormous gas fields in Westmoreland and Allegheny counties, and become largely interested in the transportation of natural gas.

Mr. Guffey is an indefatigable and methodical worker, and personally supervises the enormous business of his various concerns with comparative ease. Vast coal properties now belong to him in West Virginia, as well as large gold and silver mining interests in the State of Idaho. He is president of the Swan Falls Power Company in the same locality, and interested in other corporations and industries in several other States, as well as a producer of petroleum in four of them. Private interests have not engrossed his time to the exclusion of the claims of the country on its citizens of all grades. He recognizes the fact that duties increase with means, and that the obligation to what is called "public spirit" falls heaviest on those who have most power to bear it. He has not been a laggard in the performance of public tasks. Socially,

Mr. Guffey is popular, and he is a member of the Duquesne Club, and resides in Pittsburgh. In politics he is an out-and-out Democrat, and takes an active part in his party's welfare in local, State and National affairs, but engages in politics principally for recreation. No political office has ever been held by him, nor would he accept one. Executive ability, a kindly nature and practical philanthropy, are marked traits of this successful man.

McCLURE, Samuel R.,

Lawyer, Active in Educational Affairs.

Samuel Richard McClure is a lawyer well established in practice at the Pittsburgh bar. He is thoroughly identified with the leading interests of his community, and has long been regarded as one of her most useful and respected citizens.

Robert McClure, the pioneer ancestor of the family, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, was there reared and educated, and when seventeen years of age, shortly prior to the American Revolution, emigrated to this country and located in what is now Lake township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where he spent the remainder of his days. He offered his services to the country of his adoption and served in the American army during the War of 1812. He married and among the children born to him was Robert, of whom further.

Robert (2) McClure, son of Robert (1) McClure, was born in Lake township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and spent his entire life on the McClure homestead, devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits. He married Hannah Axtell, a daughter of Daniel Axtell, who was a son of Daniel Axtell, who was a soldier from Washington county, Pennsylvania, in the American Revolution ("Pennsylvania Archives," series 6, volume 2, page 12). This

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line is traced to Thomas Axtell, who came from England to the American colonies, locating in Sudbury, Massachusetts, shortly after the landing of the Pilgrims. Among the children born to Mr. and Mrs. McClure was George, of whom further.

George McClure, son of Robert (2) and Hannah (Axtell) McClure, was born on the McClure homestead in Lake township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania. He attended the schools of the neighborhood, and taught school; his active career was later devoted to dealing in cattle and tilling the soil, in which pursuits he was successful, owing to a high degree of diligence and thrift. On August 3, 1861, at the beginning of hostilities between the North and South, he volunteered his services in the Union army and served for three years, being mustered out of the service August 30, 1864. (Bates' "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," volume 3, page 588). Mr. McClure married Sarah Elizabeth Alexander, a school teacher, a daughter of Samuel Tait and Ruth (Dodd) Alexander, and granddaughter of Joseph and Sarah (Martin) Alexander and of Ithiel and Elizabeth (Tuttle) Dodd. Joseph Alexander came to this country from the North of Ireland prior to the American Revolution, and settled in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and was one of the builders of the Coolspring Presbyterian Church, the first church erected in Mercer county. Ithiel Dodd was also one of the first settlers in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and was a descendant of Daniel Dodd, who came from England and settled in Connecticut about 1646. Robert McClure, Daniel Axtell and Ithiel Dodd, herein mentioned, were among the builders of another of the first churches of Mercer county, the Fairfield Presbyterian Church, at the village of New Vernon. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. McClure were: Samuel Rich-

ard, of whom further; Hannah Jeannette, Mary Ruth, Jennie Euphemia, William Alexander, Sarah Eunice, Audley Brown and Matilda Grace.

Samuel Richard McClure, son of George and Sarah Elizabeth (Alexander) McClure, was born on his father's farm in Lake township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1839. He received his primary education in local public schools, then entered Grove City College, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1891. Later he pursued a post-graduate course in political and social science, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1897. He taught for a time in the country schools of his native county, and in the West Freedom Academy, Clarion county, Pennsylvania. He served as principal of the North Washington Academy, Butler county, Pennsylvania, and as teacher in and principal of the North Braddock High School, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, holding the latter position seven years. But though successful as an instructor and finding the work congenial, Mr. McClure had no intention of adopting the profession of teaching for his life work. The law was his ultimate object, and while teaching at North Braddock he studied under the preceptorship of Robert Eakin Stewart and Horace Thomas. In 1900, on completing the course, he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, and opened an office in Pittsburgh, where he has ever since been engaged in the general practice of his profession. By the combined force of ability, thorough equipment and devotion to duty, he has made for himself an assured place in the ranks of the legal fraternity, and possesses a lucrative and constantly increasing clientele. He is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association.

Always retaining his interest in the cause of education, Mr. McClure has been,

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ever since resigning his position as principal of the high school, a member of the North Braddock school board. He has been for the past three years president of the Allegheny County School Directors' Association, and is also president of the director's department of the State Educational Association of Pennsylvania. The social side of life is not neglected by Mr. McClure, despite the engrossing nature of his professional duties. He affiliates with Braddock's Field Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Pittsburgh Consistory; Syria Temple, "Shriners"; Braddock's Field Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Valletta Commandery, Knights of Malta; Monongahela Council, Order of Independent Americans; W. R. Jones Camp, Sons of Veterans; and is a member and elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Braddock. A man of all-round development, Mr. McClure looks what he is, an able lawyer, a solid, progressive citizen, and a genial, whole-souled friend and neighbor. The number of his friends include a very large portion of the community.

Mr. McClure married, August 18, 1897, Jennie Hamill, daughter of William Trimble and Mary (Ray) Hamill, of Indiana, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of the following children: Robert Hamill, Mary Elizabeth, George William, Eleanor Ruth, and Jeanette Eunice. Mrs. McClure is a charming, cultured woman, and the family home at North Braddock is the place where Mr. McClure spends his happiest hours and where both he and his wife delight to gather their friends about them.

CHAPLIN, Pressley Neville,

Enterprising Business Man.

The name of the late Pressley Neville Chaplin is one which needs no introduc-

tion in a work of this character. For upward of a third of a century Mr. Chaplin was identified with the business life of the Metropolis and all his interests were inextricably interwoven with those of the city of his birth.

The Chaplin family is of English origin, and was transplanted about two hundred years ago to the province of Massachusetts. Since the early years of the nineteenth century the race has been represented in Pittsburgh where, as elsewhere, the name has always been synonymous with distinction in finance, the law and the army and navy.

Pressley Neville Chaplin was born at the old Chaplin homestead, "Warwick," on Neville Island, Pittsburgh, and was a son of William Craig and Sarah J. (Crossan) Chaplin, and a grandson of John Huntington and Harriet (Craig) Chaplin. The education of Pressley Neville Chaplin was received at home, where he was instructed by private tutors, and in due time he entered the Military Academy at West Point. Ere his four years were completed the Nation was startled by the outbreak of the Civil War, and Mr. Chaplin was ordered into active service with the rank of captain. After serving until the last gun of the conflict had been fired he received an honorable discharge. On his return to Pittsburgh Mr. Chaplin engaged in the hotel business, associating himself with the Monongahela House, but after a short time formed a partnership with his brother-in-law under the name of Wharton Brothers. For three years they conducted a retail trade, and at the end of that time Mr. Chaplin returned to the hotel business as manager of the Monongahela House, which was then the property of his uncle, John Crossan Chaplin. As proprietor of this hotel, a position which he retained for twenty-one years, Mr. Chaplin was extremely suc-

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cessful, causing the Monongahela House to take and maintain high rank and winning for himself a respect and a popularity seldom equalled. The reason for this is found in the fact that Mr. Chaplin combined with the most sterling traits of character an exceptionally magnetic personality. He was a man to trust and a man to lean upon. His countenance was a reflex of his nature and his presence and bearing showed him as a man of race and noble traditions. Political life had few attractions for Mr. Chaplin, but never was he found wanting in the duties required of every good citizen. His vote and influence were given to the Republican party, but there was in him nothing of the office-seeker. He belonged to the Duquesne Club, and was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Chaplin married (first) Josephine Wharton, of Pittsburgh, and they became the parents of two children: Etta and Neville. Mrs. Chaplin died, and Mr. Chaplin married (second) March 25, 1903, in Kansas City, Missouri, Elizabeth A., daughter of Volney and Mary (Rems) Powers, of that place. The latter years of Mr. Chaplin's life were brightened by his union with this charming and congenial woman. Mrs. Chaplin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, holding membership therein for many years.

After twenty-one years' proprietorship of the Monongahela House, Mr. Chaplin was forced by reason of ill health to retire from the activities of business, and removed to Washington, District of Columbia, where he remained until January 8, 1907, when he closed the record of a useful and honorable life. The news was received in Pittsburgh with sincere and widespread sorrow, for the city had never ceased to feel, despite his removal, that Mr. Chaplin still belonged to her, and

now, even at this distance of time, there are many who remember him with veneration and love and treasure in their hearts the image of his character and the thought of his friendship.

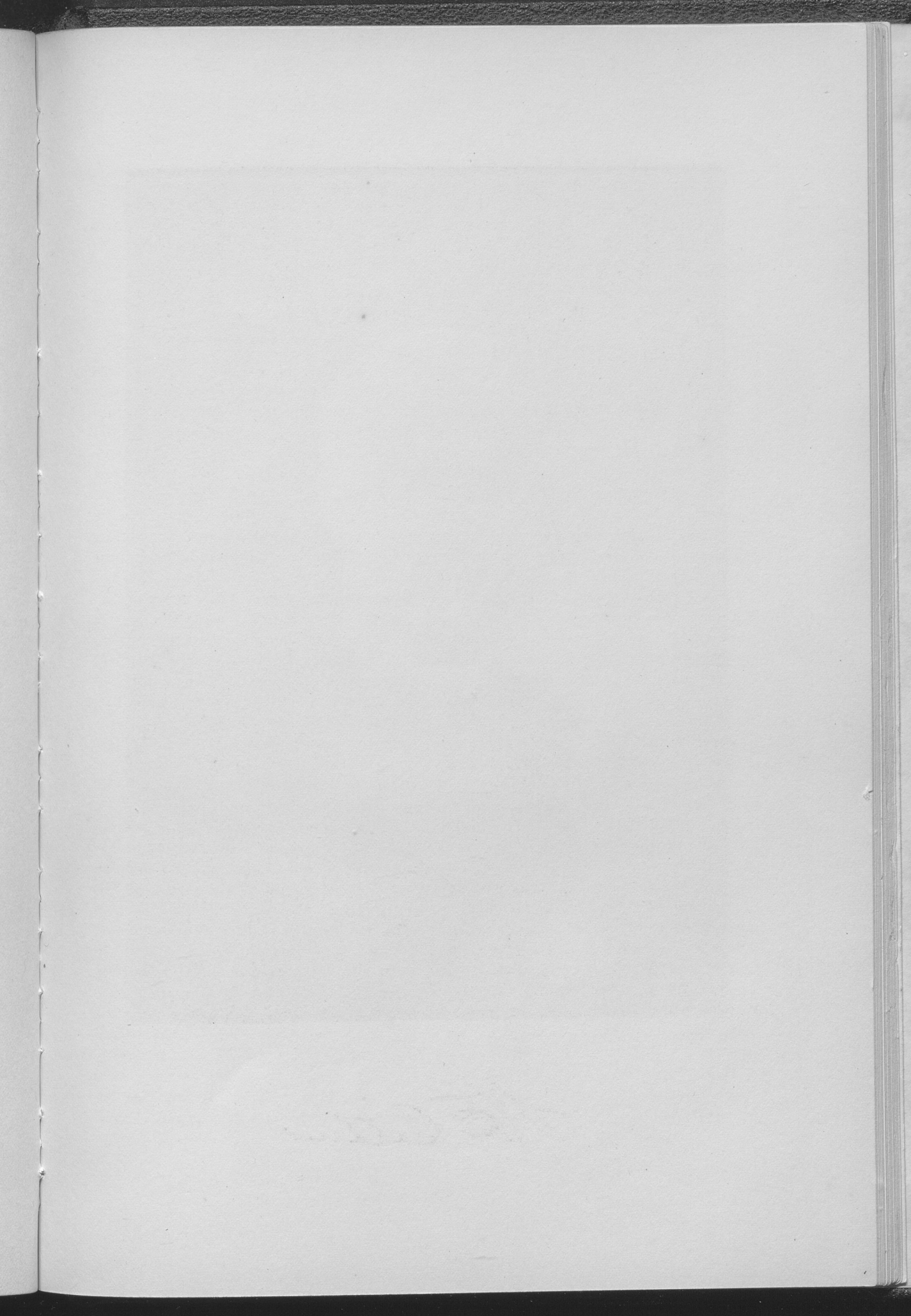
WOOLEY, Frank Bedford,

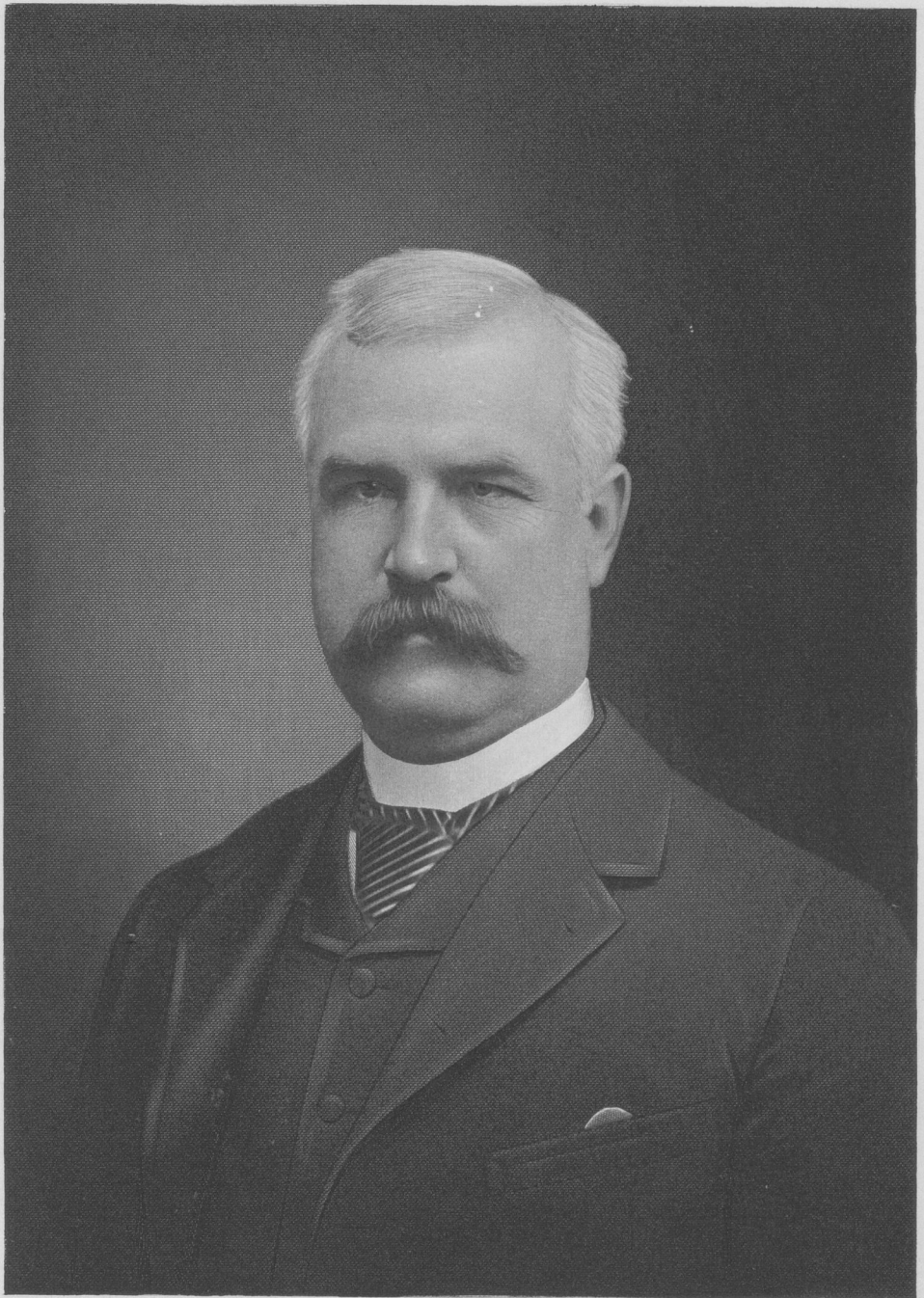
Man of High Character.

In business circles Mr. Wooley was best known in connection with the fruit and produce business which he established in 1891 at 119 Dock street, Philadelphia; later he moved to 152 Dock street, now conducted by his capable son. He there established a high reputation for energy and uprightness that brought him a prosperous business and many friends. But he was known beyond the realm of business, in the Masonic order, in the social societies, and in other organizations. His entire career was one of useful activity, devotion to duty, fidelity to friendship's obligations and to civic duty. He won success by sheer force of character and will power that kept him closely to the path of honor; and, free from the pitfalls that beset the business man, he held to high ideals and concentrated his powers of mind, body and soul upon their realization.

He was a son of James and Elizabeth A. (Bedford) Wooley, his father born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania. James Wooley was a jeweler, and in the course of his life traveled considerably, taking his son with him after he became of suitable age.

Frank Bedford Wooley was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1860, died at his home 4629 North Broad street, Philadelphia, November 16, 1915. He obtained a good public school education, and then learned the jeweler's trade with his father. In 1887 the family moved to Philadelphia, where the young man became bookkeeper for the produce com-





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H. E. Collins

mission firm of Christie & Rittenhouse, continuing with them until 1891, becoming thoroughly familiar with the details of the business, and forming a high opinion of its possibilities.

In 1891 he began business under his own name at 119 Dock street, specializing in fruit and farm produce. Later he moved to 152 Dock street, and continued in business until 1900, when he sold out and went to Pittsburgh. Neither party to the transaction realized their expectations, and, after a brief period in Pittsburgh, Mr. Wooley returned to Philadelphia, repurchased the business he had founded, and restored it to a profitable basis. He continued in business very successfully and gave it his close personal attention until his last illness. He built up a large business, and was one of the best known men in the trade.

Mr. Wooley was a member of Conrad B. Day Lodge, No. 645, Free and Accepted Masons; Melita Chapter, No. 248, Royal Arch Masons; and affiliated with several business and social organizations. He was genial, courteous and kindly hearted, had many warm friends, and was devoted to his home and family. He was fond of out-of-doors recreation, and with his horse and carriage enjoyed the many beautiful drives in and around Philadelphia with his family.

Mr. Wooley married, in September, 1888, Agnes Weightman, a family name well known and respected in the State of Pennsylvania, and the city of Philadelphia, daughter of Robert and Mary (Shearer) Weightman, of English and Scotch ancestry. Two children were born to Frank B. and Agnes (Weightman) Wooley, both born in Philadelphia: M. Roberta, a graduate of Barnard College, Columbia University, class of 1914, now a teacher in Miss Mills's private school, Philadelphia; J. Bedford, born in 1893,

educated in Philadelphia public schools, Blair School, Central High School, Swarthmore College and University of Pennsylvania; he was in his senior year in the study of architecture and on his father's death obtained a year's leave of absence to assume the management of the business left otherwise without a head.

COLLINS, Henry E.,

Prominent in Steel and Iron, Philanthropist.

The basis of a new epoch of our national wealth—the imperial era of steel—constituted the first real epic in the romance of Pittsburgh. Among the leaders in this marvel of American industrial achievement was the late Henry Eaton Collins, head of the celebrated firm of H. E. Collins & Company, and for a score of years prominently identified with the political, educational and philanthropic interests of the Iron City. Mr. Collins was a representative of the American branch of an English family planted in this country at an early period in our colonial history.

John Collins, the first ancestor of record, was a salter in London, England, and was three times married, his third wife being Abigail, daughter of Thomas Rose, of Exmouth, Devonshire. The children of John Collins were the following: Edward, emigrated to Massachusetts, becoming a resident of Cambridge; Daniel, a merchant of London; John, mentioned below; Samuel, vicar of Braintree, county of Essex, England; and Abigail, married (first) Samuel Beadle, of Wolverston, Essex, and (second) William Thompson, of New England.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) Collins, was a clergyman, and in 1634 emigrated to Massachusetts, landing in Boston, where he made his home. He was mar-

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ried in 1640, and their children were: John, mentioned below; Thomas; Susanna, who married Thomas Walker; and Elizabeth

(III) John (3), son of John (2) and Susanna Collins, was one of the founders of Guilford, Connecticut. He was a clergyman, and married (first) Mary Trowbridge, by whom he had the following children: John, mentioned below; and Robert, who was born in 1667, and married Lois Burnett, of Long Island. He married (second) Mary Kingsworth, and they became the parents of one daughter, Mary, born in 1681, married Nathaniel Chapman. He married (third) Dorcas Taintor.

(IV) John (4), son of John (3) and Mary Collins, was born in 1665, and followed the example of his father and grandfather by entering the ministry. He married Ann, daughter of John Leete, and granddaughter of Governor William Leete, and their children were: Anne, married Daniel Bartlett; Mary; John, married Rachel Mix; Timothy; Timothy (2), died young; Daniel, mentioned below; Susanna, died young; Samuel, married Margery Leete; Mercy, married a Hobson; Oliver; Avis, married a Buell; and Eunice

(V) Daniel, son of John (4) and Ann (Leete) Collins, though not bearing the ancestral name of John, followed the ancestral profession of divinity. He married Lois Cornwall, and the following children were born to them: Anne, married Timothy Fowler; William, mentioned below; Loraine, married Oliver Wolcott; Freelove, married Stephen Baldwin; Avin, married Daniel Bartlett; Lois, married Nathaniel Stone, of Lineford, Connecticut; Daniel, married Sarah, daughter of Moses Lyman, of Goshen, Connecticut; Jerviah, married Joseph Chidsley; Emetrius, died young; Ruth,

married Moses Lyman, of Goshen, Connecticut; and Augustus, married Mary Chittenden.

(VI) William, son of Daniel and Lois (Cornwall) Collins, maintained his family tradition by entering the ministry, and married Ruth, daughter of Aaron Cook, of Wallingford. The following were their children: Laura, married Reuben Parmelee, of Goshen, Connecticut; William, married Esther, daughter of Amos Morris; Aaron Cook, mentioned below; Daniel, married Eunice Roseiter; Samuel, married Elizabeth Bishop; and Ruth, married Dr. Edward Lewis, of Lenox, Massachusetts.

(VII) Aaron Cook, son of William and Ruth (Cook) Collins, was the sixth in an unbroken line of clergymen. He attended Yale College. He married Love Lee, of Salisbury, Connecticut, and their children were: Elizabeth, married Frederick Boughton, of Pittsford, New York; Lafayette, mentioned below; Love Lee, married T. Buell, of East Bloomfield; Simri, married Emily Parmelee, of Guilford, Connecticut; Frederick W., married Olivia Chapin; Sarah, married Barney Sprague, of Rochester, New York; and William Augustus, married Emily Bowers, of Cooperstown, New York.

(VIII) Lafayette, son of Aaron Cook and Love (Lee) Collins, was born January 24, 1796, in Guilford, Connecticut. When the time came for him to choose a profession he decided in favor of law. In due course he was admitted to the bar, and for some years practiced his profession in East Bloomfield, New York. Later he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and afterwards to Pasadena, California, where in association with his sons, Germain Augustus and David Hayden, he owned and cultivated a large ranch. He married Elizabeth Hayden, of Waterbury, Connecticut, and their children

were: Waldo H., born October 13, 1831, married Carrie K. Perkins, of New York, and died in Brooklyn, New York; German Augustus, born August 14, 1836, resides on the ranch in California; David Hayden, born April 19, 1838, also lives in California; Gertrude, born August 28, 1841, died June 29, 1846; and Henry Eaton, mentioned below. Mr. Collins died at an advanced age. He was distinguished for public spirit and for generosity of feeling which found expression in action, and won for him the respect and affection of the entire community.

(IX) Henry Eaton, son of Lafayette and Elizabeth (Hayden) Collins, was born August 2, 1843, in East Bloomfield, New York. He was educated by private tuition while living in the family of his uncle, Captain Nathaniel J. Eaton, in St. Louis, Missouri. At the outset of his business career he was employed for several years on the Mississippi river steamboats, and later engaged in underwriting in association with his cousins, Henry and George Eaton, in St. Louis, subsequently becoming secretary and treasurer of the Big Muddy Iron Company, of the same city.

In 1877 Mr. Collins came to Pittsburgh, and there associated himself with the great industry with which his name was thenceforth to be inseparably identified. With the unfaltering and at the same time farsighted enterprise which was ever one of his most salient characteristics, he became a pioneer in the steel and iron brokerage business under the firm name of H. E. Collins & Company. He combined with the most efficient management a spirit of justice, and while the business was carefully systemitized in order to avoid needless expenditure of time, labor and material, he never regarded his employees merely as parts of a great machine, but recognized their individuality,

making it a rule that faithful and efficient service should be promptly rewarded with promotion as opportunity offered. To his associates he showed a genial, kindly, humorous side of his nature which made their business relations most enjoyable. Forceful, sagacious and resourceful, he was recognized as one in the inmost circle of those who were closest to the commercial concerns and financial interests which most largely conserved the growth and progress of the city.

As a citizen with exalted ideas of civic virtue and good government, Mr. Collins stood in the front rank. His interest in all concerns relative to the welfare of Pittsburgh was deep and sincere, and wherever substantial aid would further public progress it was freely given. A vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, his opinions were recognized as sound and his views broad, and his ideas therefore carried weight among those with whom he discussed public problems. In politics he was a staunch Republican, but never consented to hold office, while he was, nevertheless, somewhat active in political circles. Ever loyal in his support of measures calculated to benefit the city, he was especially interested in educational matters, and he was one of the prime movers in the introduction of the kindergarten system. In 1889, at the time of the Johnstown flood, Mr. Collins, in association with James Scott and John Logan, was the first to bring relief to the stricken city, and it was in consequence of his self-forgetful efforts in this cause that his health became impaired. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, the full number of his benefactions will in all probability never be known to the world, for he delighted to give in such a manner that few were aware of it. He was a member of Calvary Protestant Episcopal

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Church, and a liberal contributor to the various branches of its work.

Personally, Mr. Collins was a man who drew men to him. Of fine appearance and polished manners, he attracted all who approached him, while his integrity and nobility of soul inspired in those brought into close relations with him the most profound respect and sincere affection. With strong mental endowments and business capacity of the highest order he combined sterling qualities of manhood and a genial nature which recognized and appreciated the good in others.

Mr. Collins married, May 23, 1871, in St. Louis, the Rev. William G. Elliott, LL. D., pastor of the First Unitarian Church of that city officiating, Amelia, daughter of William and Laetitia Fletcher (Horn) Young, of South East, New York, and they became the parents of the following children: George Eaton, born July 29, 1872, in St. Louis, married Louisa E Sang, and lives in New York City; David Hayden, born August 19, 1874, in St. Louis, married Sallie Ainsworth and is now of Pittsburgh; Henry Lafayette, born November 23, 1876, married Elizabeth Burd Thaw, has two children, Henry Lafayette and William Thaw, and resides in Pittsburgh; Palmer, born October 5, 1878, in Pittsburgh; and Fletcher, born September 12, 1880, in Pittsburgh, married Elizabeth Sellers, has one child, Fletcher, and is a resident of his native city.

Mrs. Collins, a woman of rare wifely qualities and admirably fitted by her excellent practical mind to be the helpmate of her husband in his aspirations and ambitions, was also of the most charming domesticity, and Mr. Collins, to whom the ties of home and friendship were sacred, found nowhere else such felicity as he enjoyed at his own fireside. The beautiful family home in the East End is now, as it

has ever been, a centre of gracious and refined hospitality.

The death of Mr. Collins, which occurred October 14, 1896, deprived Pittsburgh of a citizen over the record of whose business career there falls no shadow of wrong nor suspicion of evil and whose private life was a model of domestic happiness—one who fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him and was generous in feelings and conduct toward all. His was a life singularly well-rounded—simple, true and strong—and his passing away was felt, by all classes of the community, to be a cause for profound sorrow.

Henry Eaton Collins and others like him were the "Creators of Modern Pittsburgh." By their superior brain-power and resistless energy they vitalized and enlarged her industries, fostering their colossal growth, and to-day she stands before the world as the enduring monument of the men to whom she owes her greatness—the seat of an empire of a grandeur more substantial than that of Greece or Rome.

COLLINS, Henry L.,

Corporation Official.

Henry Lafayette Collins, vice-president of the Garland Corporation, is a Pittsburgh business man who may be said with literal truth to be of the twentieth century inasmuch as its initial year witnessed his entrance into the world of affairs. Mr. Collins' first active experience was naval, acquired during a term of service in the Spanish-American War.

Henry Lafayette Collins was born November 23, 1876, in St. Louis, Missouri, and is a son of Henry Eaton and Amelia (Young) Collins. A portrait of Mr. Collins, who is now deceased, together with a biography containing full ancestral rec-



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Henry L. Collins



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James L. Adams

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ord, immediately precedes this sketch of the son.

The education of Henry Lafayette Collins was begun at the Sterret School, the family having removed to Pittsburgh while he was still in his infancy. From the Sterret School he passed to the Shady Side Academy which he attended from 1887 to 1893 and then entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, graduating in 1897. Immediately thereafter Mr. Collins was placed on the United States ship "Iowa," and the following year the outbreak of the Spanish-American War was the occasion of his being called into active service. Until May, 1899, he served on the "Iowa" as an engineer midshipman. In July, 1899, he was commissioned an ensign and sent to Manila, where he joined the United States ship "Wheeling," on which he served as chief engineer until January, 1900. He then went to the island of Guam, where he served for eighteen months as naval aide to the Governor. In August, 1901, Mr. Collins embarked on the United States ship "Solace" for San Francisco, and on November 1, 1901, resigned from the service.

Returning to Pittsburgh, the young sailor entered the arena of business, and has ever since led the life of an active executant of the present day—clear-headed, aggressive and intensely alert to opportunity. In addition to holding the office of vice-president of the Garland Corporation, he is vice-president and director of the Garland Nut and Rivet Company and a director of the Safety-Armorite Conduit Company and the West Pittsburgh Realty Company.

The clubs in which Mr. Collins is enrolled are the Union, Allegheny Country and Pittsburgh Golf, all of Pittsburgh, also the Pittsburgh Athletic Association; the Army and Navy of Washington; the

Army and Navy and the Engineers' of New York; and the Racquet, of Philadelphia. He is a member of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church. His appearance and personality are too familiar to a large circle of associates and friends to need any description here.

Mr. Collins married, June 20, 1903, Elizabeth Burd, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Dohrman) Thaw, Jr., and they are the parents of two children: Henry Lafayette, and William Thaw. Mrs. Collins, a charming, cultured woman, is an accomplished home-maker and her husband has never found the club that could rival for him the attractions of his own fireside.

Having served his country in time of war, Mr. Collins is now engaged in helping to build up the industrial prosperity of his home city—a good record and one that promises well for the years to come.

ADAMS, James Lee,

Lawyer, Legislator.

A successful young lawyer who has already achieved a noteworthy political record is ex-Senator James Lee Adams, now in the tenth year of prosperous practice in Pittsburgh. Mr. Adams has ere this been marked by the Iron City as one of those to whom she looks for the maintenance of her professional prestige.

James Adams, grandfather of James Lee Adams, came from County Antrim, Ireland, to the United States, settling in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and there leading the life of a farmer and merchant. He married Jane McClure, and among their children was William, mentioned below. Mrs. Adams was an aunt of Samuel S. McClure, publisher and owner of "McClure's Magazine."

William, son of James and Jane (McClure) Adams, was born August 23, 1845,

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and was a blacksmith and farmer. He was a Republican, taking an active interest in political affairs. He married, in July, 1871, Emma, daughter of James and Mary (Ackleson) Butler, of Allegheny county, the latter a granddaughter of Mr. McConnell, an old resident of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Adams were the parents of the following children: Grace M., wife of G. C. Link, of Linesville, Pennsylvania; James Lee, mentioned below; William A., living on the homestead in Allegheny county; Samuel H., a physician of Pittsburgh; Laura E.; and John Charles, an attorney, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Adams died August 28, 1912. He was a man of sterling integrity, highly respected in his community. Mrs. Adams survived her husband not quite one year, passing away August 18, 1913.

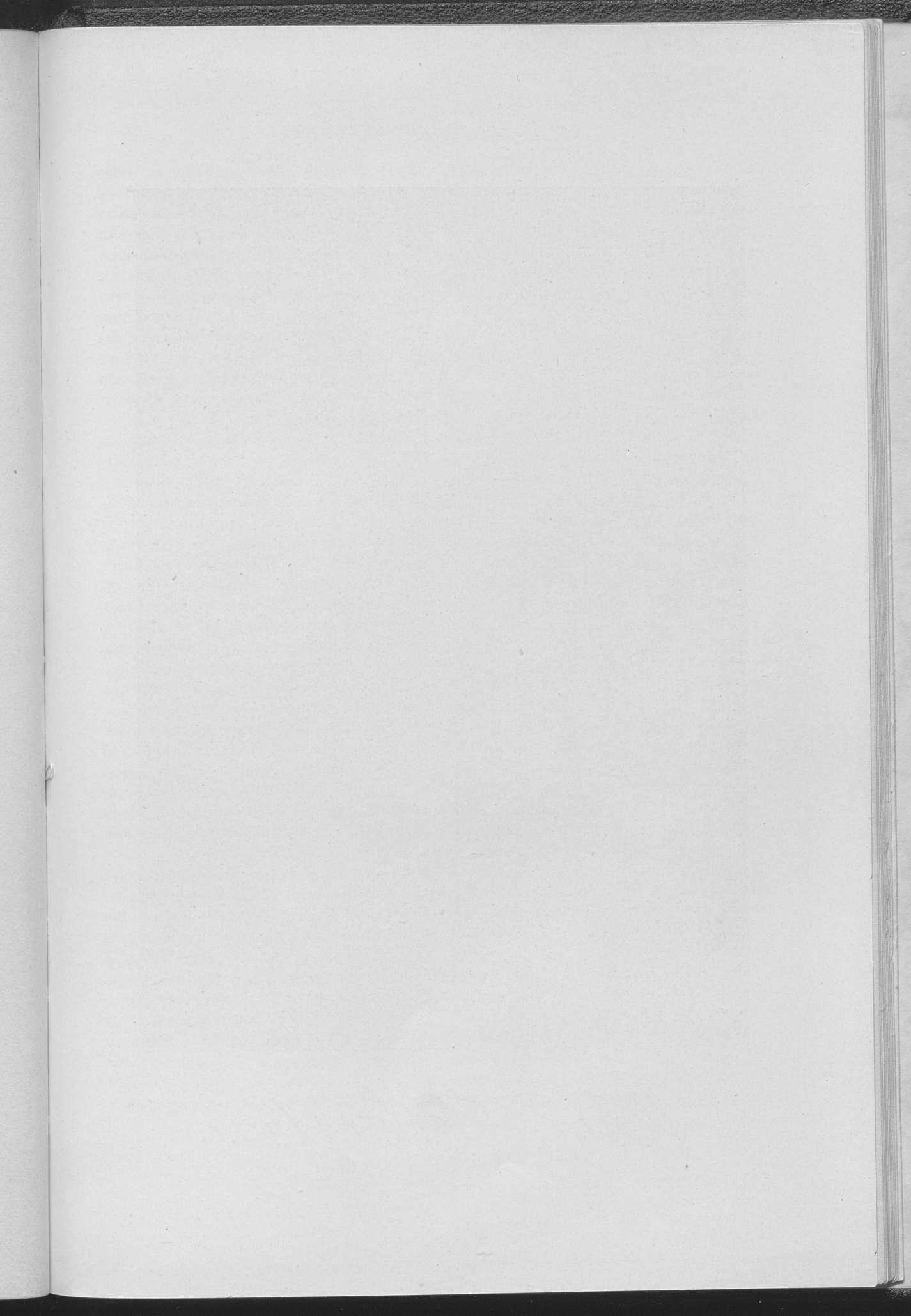
James Lee, son of William and Emma (Butler) Adams, was born May 27, 1873, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and received his early education in the public schools, passing thence successively to the Pittsburgh Academy, the Slippery Rock Normal School and the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), where he graduated from the Law School in 1905. In January, 1904, he was admitted to the bar. With characteristic promptness Mr. Adams entered at once upon the active practice of his profession, establishing himself in Pittsburgh, where he has ever since continuously remained. He devoted himself to general law, and legal knowledge and skill, combined with unswerving fidelity to the trusts committed to him, have placed him in possession of a large and constantly increasing clientele.

In early manhood Mr. Adams associated himself with the Republican party, and has never failed in his allegiance. From 1907 to 1909 he served as State

Representative, demonstrating so fully his peculiar fitness for public life that in 1909 he was chosen to represent his party in the State Senate. During his term of service he bestowed much attention upon the subject of securing good roads for Pennsylvania, and was largely instrumental in promoting their construction. For this all public-spirited citizens of the Keystone State feel deeply indebted to him, and there is little doubt that, at no distant day, they will offer him a signal proof of their appreciation.

Heretofore outside interests have at different times claimed a portion of Mr. Adams' time and attention, but he is now wholly absorbed by his professional obligations. One of the most onerous of these is the position which he now holds as receiver for the Dominion Trust Company. He affiliates with Lodge No. 45, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission, representing Pennsylvania at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, at San Francisco. He was also appointed by Governor Brumbaugh on the special commission of five to attend the dedication of the Pennsylvania State Building, held March 18, 1915, at the Exposition grounds, San Francisco, and he made an address at the dedication of the building.

Mr. Adams possesses the judicial mind and also the mind of the man of affairs. Everything about him indicates this—the dignified yet alert bearing, the keen yet thoughtful glance and the genial, polished manner. Wherever he goes he makes friends, and, what is more, holds them. Loyal himself, he inspires loyalty in others. He is a man marked for success—not for ephemeral triumphs, but for success which is solid and lasting, founded on work which endures and on services





Thos. M. Caffrey

which endure and on services which benefit mankind. The record of James Lee Adams as a lawyer, though comparatively brief, gives assurance of his further professional advancement, and his political horizon is a very bright one. The sun of his public life is not long risen, but its early beams indicate that, ere it reaches its zenith, it will shine forth with brilliancy. Ex-Senator Adams is one of the statesmen of the future.

Mr. Adams married, February 10, 1917, in Philadelphia, Elise N. Walters, daughter of Henry Foster and Ella (Norman) Walters.

McCAFFREY, Thomas,

Man of Enterprise.

Were we to introduce Thomas McCaffrey as one of the best known real estate brokers in Pittsburgh, the description would be truthful but inadequate. The reason of its inadequacy would be its lack of distinctiveness, for no description that is not distinctive can give any sufficient idea of Mr. McCaffrey's personality. Not only is he successfully and prominently identified with the city's real estate interests, but he is one of the pioneers of the business, and both as broker and citizen is as individual a man as can be found in the entire Pittsburgh district.

Thomas McCaffrey was born December 9, 1853, in that part of Pittsburgh which is now Ingram, and is a son of James and Ellen (Holland) McCaffrey. Both of Mr. McCaffrey's parents were born in Carrickmacross, County Monaghan, Ireland, and shortly after they were married came to America in a sailing vessel, which took six weeks to cross the ocean. They were the parents of ten children, all born in America and six of whom are living.

Few men can trace their business be-

ginnings from as early a period of life as can Mr. McCaffrey, for he went to work before completing his tenth year. Of course this means that his educational opportunities were extremely limited, but it also serves to show, more strikingly perhaps than anything else could, the stuff of which the boy was made. It imposed upon him the task of educating himself, and he certainly proved himself equal to it. To-day Thomas McCaffrey stands before the world as one who has graduated with honors in the school of life.

The first employment of Mr. McCaffrey was in a glasshouse, where he remained for ten years. He had resided since he was six years of age in Lawrenceville, and it did not take long for the conditions then prevalent in that district to suggest to his ever-alert intelligence possibilities which have been more than realized.

Mr. McCaffrey turned his attention to the subject of real estate, and close study of the Lawrenceville district convinced him that it held a promising future for anyone who had the enterprise to establish a real estate renting and brokerage office. What man was more liberally endowed with enterprise than Thomas McCaffrey? Certainly it was for him that Lawrenceville was waiting, and no one who knows Mr. McCaffrey will believe that she had to wait long. With him to perceive an opportunity was to seize it, and within a very short time he opened an office and announced himself to the public as a real estate broker. From small beginnings the business grew, making sure and steady progress and spreading abroad the name and fame of its founder. The downtown portion of the city and the East Liberty district offered inducements which attracted many brokers and agents, but Mr. McCaffrey was true to his first love. Refusing to regard the

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various allurements of other fields, he remained steadfastly at Lawrenceville, developing quietly but effectively one of the largest realty establishments in that part of the city. The growth and attractiveness of Lawrenceville were largely due to his efforts, and to-day it may truthfully be said, with a slight variation of the historic words, "If you seek to know what he has accomplished, look around."

To say that Mr. McCaffrey is a good citizen would be simple surplusage, for in the conduct of his business he has given one of the best possible proofs of public spirit. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Board, the Realty Owners' Association and the Chamber of Commerce. The range of his mentality is a wide one and among the subjects in which he takes a special interest is local history. The Western Pennsylvania Historical Society numbers him among its most earnest members. Mr. McCaffrey also belongs to St. Paul's Cathedral Holy Name Society and the Knights of Columbus, and is a director of the St. Francis Hospital.

On July 4, 1914, Mr. McCaffrey and his family sailed for Naples, Italy, where they stayed for some time, after which they went to Rome, where Mr. McCaffrey had the honor of an audience with the late Pope Pius X, who died the following week. After leaving Rome they journeyed to Switzerland, and were in Lucerne when France and Great Britain entered the war against Germany. After some delay they arrived at Paris, journeying thence to London and later to Ireland, where they stayed over a week and visited the old homes where his father and mother were born. On account of the great war, Mr. McCaffrey came home earlier than he had planned, after being away two months. On April 2, 1917, Mr. McCaffrey, with his son Thomas, was in the gallery of the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., and heard

President Wilson deliver his famous war message.

This stalwart pioneer business man looks what he is—able, resourceful and happily successful. We say "happily" advisedly, for his aspect gives evidence that he is not one of those who, as some one says, make their "gain out of another's loss." Good-will to his fellow-men beams through his spectacles, and speaks in every line of his strong, genial countenance. He meets the world with a smile, and the world responds. He is a man to trust and a man to lean upon, a friend well worth having, as multitudes of his fellow-citizens can testify.

Mr. McCaffrey married (first) December 25, 1878, in Pittsburgh, Mary E. McMahon, one of the most beautiful and attractive girls of the Bayardstown district of Pittsburgh, and they were the parents of the following children: Joseph Elmer, in business with his father; Catherine S., a Sister of Mercy, and teacher at St. Paul's Cathedral School of Pittsburgh; Ida M., now a member of the Sisters of Mercy of Denver, Colorado; Clara G., married George E. Green, of Edgewood, Pennsylvania. Mrs. McCaffrey passed away March 2, 1898, and Mr. McCaffrey married (second) November 8, 1899, in Pittsburgh, Miss Rose A. O'Donnell, daughter of Alderman C. O'Donnell of the old Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, and they became the parents of the following children: Thomas, Jr.; Marion; and Francis R. They have an attractive home in the beautiful Bellefield residence district of the East End, Pittsburgh.

Thomas McCaffrey is a Pittsburgher who, like a loyal son, has always remained in his native city, using his best endeavors for the promotion of her welfare and progress. To his own unaided efforts he owes his advancement and in making his own fortune he has become one of the makers of Lawrenceville.

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JONES, Thomas C.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Thomas Calvin Jones, ex-Judge of the Allegheny County Court, and member of the law firm of Boyer, Jones & Morton, is one of the men who have honors "thrust upon them." Mr. Jones was at one time city solicitor for McKeesport, and has filled by appointment and election various other offices, in all of which he has acquitted himself with credit to his own character and abilities, and with great satisfaction to his fellow citizens.

William Jones, grandfather of Thomas Calvin Jones, was a native of Wales and emigrated to the United States, settling first in Eastern Pennsylvania and then removing to the western part of the State. He married Sarah Hughes, also a native of Wales.

David, son of William and Sarah (Hughes) Jones, was born in what was then Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and received such education as the neighboring district schools afforded. While still a boy he came to Pittsburgh, and after a time went to McKeesport, which was his home for the remainder of his life, and where he was steadily engaged in business as a contractor. He was a Republican, and a Presbyterian. Mr. Jones married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Morrison) Conway, and their children were: Sarah, married William Patterson, of Wilson, Pennsylvania, and is now deceased; Thomas Calvin, mentioned below; Mary E., widow of F. A. Robb, of McKeesport, has children; Wilhelmina, widow of John McCord, of Pittsburgh, has one child; and Daisy A., married James Mewitt, of McKeesport, and died leaving two children. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are both deceased, the former having passed away January 20, 1912.

Thomas Calvin, son of David and Elizabeth (Conway) Jones, was born Septem-

ber 2, 1860, in South Pittsburgh, and attended the public schools of McKeesport and McKeesport Academy, afterward studying at Waynesburg College. His professional training was received in the Law School of the University of Michigan, and in 1884 he graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the spring of 1885 he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar.

Immediately thereafter Mr. Jones opened offices in McKeesport and in Pittsburgh, and entered upon a career of general practice in which he is still actively engaged. He steadily rose into prominence, achieving success by his own unaided efforts, and in the course of time arriving at a position of acknowledged leadership at the Allegheny county bar. In 1914 he formed the firm of Boyer, Jones & Morton. From 1894 to 1898 Mr. Jones was city solicitor for McKeesport, filling the office in a manner which commended him to the hearty approval of all good citizens. In 1911 he was appointed by Governor Tener county judge of Allegheny county, and served for one year. His administration of the office was marked by learned, enlightened and impartial dealing with the cases brought before him, and his period of service on the bench forms a chapter of honor in the legal history of Allegheny county.

The vote and influence of Mr. Jones have ever been accorded to the support of the Republican principles, and he has held various municipal offices, among them that of councilman of McKeesport. He is president and trustee of the public library of that place. In 1908 he was appointed by Governor Stuart secretary of the Perry's Victory Centennial Association, being subsequently retained in the office by Governor Tener. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Central Presbyterian Church of McKeesport.

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There are few men in whom the hint conveyed by silvered hair is more flatly contradicted by the expression of the countenance than it is in Mr. Jones. His dark eyes look through their spectacles with the fire of youth and his features, accentuated by a gray moustache, display none of the lines which are often the mark of a life as full of endeavor and achievement as his has been. Personally he is one of the most popular men in McKeesport, or in Pittsburgh itself, having that magnetic quality which wins friends easily and holds them throughout life.

Mr. Jones married, June 19, 1889, Minnie E., daughter of John J. and Ella Z. (Craig) Muse, of McKeesport, and they are the parents of three children: Harry M., born May 5, 1891, educated in McKeesport and Pittsburgh schools and at Brown University, class of 1911, and the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1916; Thomas Calvin, educated in the same schools as his brother, and now at Brown University, class of 1918; and Eleanor E. Mrs. Jones is a charming and cultured woman, popular in society and withal endowed with that domesticity which distinguishes the true home-maker.

Professional fidelity and public spirit have been the dominant characteristics of Mr. Jones' career. His record is that of an able lawyer, and upright judge and a highminded, useful citizen.

SOLOMON, Kaskel,

Man of Affairs.

Every great city is to a certain extent the creation of a small number of farsighted, public-spirited men who have been the originators and executants of those enterprises and organizations which constitute the special glory of cities. A representative of this class is Kaskel Solo-

mon, for over forty years prominently identified with the business life of Pittsburgh, and for a quarter of a century head of the well-known mercantile house of K. Solomon & Company, and to whom Pittsburgh is indebted for the success of many of the large undertakings and institutions which have so largely contributed to her present prosperity and importance.

Kaskel Solomon was born April 30, 1851, in Wreschen, Province Posen, Germany, son of Morris and Leah (Krieger) Solomon. He came to New York from Germany on August 10, 1868, remaining in that city a short time, and then going to New London, Connecticut, where he was engaged in mercantile lines until April 1, 1878. On that date he came to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to assist in the management of what was then one of the Iron City's best known establishments—S. Cohen & Company. In 1882 Mr. J. M. Gusky bought the interest of S. Cohen, and from that date the firm name was J. M. Gusky, and in which business Mr. Solomon was interested for a long term of years. It was with this firm that Kaskel Solomon received the groundwork of his knowledge of the mercantile business, on which field the foundation of his later success was laid.

Mr. Solomon remained with the Gusky Store until February 1, 1892, when he stepped boldly into the business world at the head of his own establishment, founding the widely-known and prominent store on Smithfield street, which bore his name until February 1, 1917, when he disposed of it. Mr. Solomon now devotes his entire time to looking after his extensive private interests, and has offices in the Frick Annex Building. In all positions which he has filled, he has shown remarkable executive ability, a judgment that is seldom at fault, boldness of operation in his projects, and an unusual ca-



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capacity for discerning the motives and merits of men.

Early in his career, Mr. Solomon displayed keen judgment in buying real estate, being a fine judge of its dormant possibilities. His foresight in this respect has made him the owner of many valuable properties in the downtown and residential sections of Pittsburgh, and he is considered somewhat of an authority on real estate values, his advice being frequently sought by prospective buyers.

Keenly public-spirited, Mr. Solomon is always ready to give practical aid to any movement which, in his judgment would tend to advance the public welfare. He has been repeatedly offered the presidency of various financial institutions, but has always refused, desiring to devote his entire time to his own large interests. Although he has been and is far too busy a man to take any active part in politics, no man is more keenly alive to the affairs of his city, concerning which his advice is often sought. His allegiance is given to the Republican party, but he has never sought office. He is a man of large nature, deliberate in the formation of plans, thorough, upright, clear-headed and generous in his benefactions to charity, but ever seeking to veil his good deeds from the eyes of the world. Mr. Solomon is a member and was one of the organizers of the Westmoreland Country Club; is a member of the Concordia Club, and takes an active part in various other institutions. He has been a member and trustee of Rodef Shalom Congregation for many years, and has also been for years a member of the executive board of the United Hebrew Relief Association.

Kaskel Solomon married, May 22, 1878, in New York City, Miss Rebecca, daughter of Marcus and Hannah (Schlossman) Gusky, of New York City, and they were the parents of the following children: 1.

Gertrude, wife of Jacob Bibro, of Pittsburgh, and the mother of two children: Ruth, born September 15, 1906; and James, born March 8, 1911. 2. Edith, wife of Hugo Baum, of Pittsburgh, and the mother of a daughter, Elizabeth, born January 19, 1910. 3. Mark Kaskel, born March 2, 1885; educated in Pittsburgh schools and at Kiskiminetas Spring School; married Hortense Nathans, daughter of Arthur and Jennie (Rosenberg) Nathans, of Baltimore, Maryland; they have a son, Arthur Kaskel, born November 26, 1912; Mr. Solomon has been connected with his father in business. 4. Madeline, wife of Jerome N. Halle, of Cleveland, Ohio, and the mother of a daughter, Eleanor, born April 3, 1915. Mrs. Solomon, who was to her husband not only a charming companion, but a helpmate and adviser, passed away December 18, 1915. She was active in church and philanthropic work, and was a member of the Mothers' Pension League and other like associations.

The broad-gauge, all-around business man is at once the main-stay and the motive power of every community in which he is found, and especially is he essential to the growth and development of great cities. Of this type is Kaskel Solomon, and happy would it be for Pittsburgh if she had "five hundred as good as he." In any group of her business men, who have materially aided in her great growth, his portrait would necessarily have to be included, his career forming, as it does, part of the business history of Pittsburgh.

PORTER, David Rittenhouse, Legislator, Governor.

David Rittenhouse Porter was born in Norristown, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1788; son of General Andrew Porter. He attended the academy at Norristown, and became secretary to his father in the

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surveyor-general's office at Harrisburg in 1809. He removed to Huntingdon county, engaged in iron manufacturing and in agriculture, and was married in 1826 to Josephine, daughter of William McDermott.

He was a Representative in the State Legislature, 1834-36; State Senator, 1836-38; was elected Governor of the State in 1838 by the Democratic party, and was re-elected for a second term in 1841. He advocated the completion of the main

lines of canals and rivers across the State from east to west; endeavored to secure the payment of interest on the public debt; and suppressed the Philadelphia riots of 1844. He returned to his iron business in 1844, and was subsequently interested with General Sam Houston, of Texas, in the organization of a railroad through Texas to the Pacific coast, but the outbreak of the Civil War ruined the project. He died in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1867.



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